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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 529--78th Congress

Chapter 600-2d Session

H. R. 5587

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FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1945. Includes the following items:

Farm-labor supply and distribution program (WFA): Appropriates \$20,000,000 for the fiscal year 1945, in addition to the unobligated balance of the present appropriation (estimated at \$8,000,000); provides that not less than \$7,000,000 and not more than \$11,000,000 of the \$20,000,000 shall be apportioned among the States; limits to \$100,000 (of the additional apportionments) the amount which may be spent by the State extension services for labor-supply-center construction; and makes available \$605,228 additional for administrative expenses.

Rural Electrification Administration: To permit an accelerated program in the immediate post-war period and to assist borrowers in expansion of their activities involving additional connections of farms and for improving the service and increasing the capacity of the systems impaired during the war period, \$696,000 (same as Budget estimate).

Conservation and use of agricultural land resources: To increase by \$13,000,000 the limitation on expenditures under the 1944 program of soil-building practices and soil and water-conservation practices established in the 4th proviso clause of the 1944 appropriation, so as to provide for payments to farmers at announced rates even though participation was greater than estimated (Budget estimate; no additional appropriation).

Crop and livestock estimates (PAE): To gather, analyze, and publish detailed data on farm wages and wage rates, \$235,000 (same as Budget estimate).

Foreign plant quarantines: To provide increased safeguards because of war conditions (E&PQ), \$102,000 (same as Budget estimate).

Forest insects: For spruce-budworm work (E&PQ), \$25,000.

Stoneville, Miss., cotton ginning laboratory (replacement of burned building). \$83,000 (same as Budget estimate).

Penalty mail: Sec. 2 mailings, \$3,161,650 for the entire Department. Bulk mailings: Information, \$8,002; Library, \$6,938; Extension Service, \$37,000. (represents 7½% reduction below Budget estimate).

Communications expense: "That during the fiscal year 1945 there shall be available for expenditure or obligation for long-distance telephone tolls and for telegrams and cablegrams by the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Justice, the Department of Labor, the Treasury Department, and the Post Office Department not to exceed 90 per cent in the case of each of the said departments of the amounts included for such purposes in the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1945 under the schedules in the Budget



under the heading 'Communication services': Provided, that the savings hereby effected in the items for long-distance telephone tolls and for telegrams and cablegrams for each of the said Departments shall not be diverted to other use but shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: Provided further, That the amounts named in section 8 of the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, are hereby increased by \$17,345 and \$19,242, respectively, such additional amounts to be available exclusively for the objects for which provided for the Solid Fuels Administration for War and the Fish and Wildlife Service."

Judgements and claims (various items).

Interdepartmental committees, etc.: Makes the departments' appropriations available for expenses of interdepartmental committees, boards, etc., engaged in authorized activities of common interest to the Departments and composed wholly or partly of representatives thereof, who do not receive additional compensation because of such activity.

Additional funds for war public works, war housing, Civil Service Commission, Office of Contract Settlement, Food and Drug Administration, foreign-service pay adjustment, Interior's reclamation projects, Treasury's Procurement Division for property utilization, cultural relations (State Department, directly or through independent studies) with Near and Far East, consolidation of appropriations for cooperation with Latin America, Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, and Joint Committee on Federal Expenditures.



INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 5587

November 20, 1944	Hearings: House, H. R. 5587.
December 6, 1944	House Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 5587. House Report 2023. Print of the bill as reported.  House debate began.
December 7, 1944	Debate continued.
December 8, 1944	Debate concluded. H. R. 5587 passed House with amendments.
December 9, 1944	Hearings: Senate, H. R. 5587.
December 11, 1944	H. R. 5587 was referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of the bill as referred.
December 14, 1944	Senate Committee reported H. R. 5587 with amendments. Senate Report 1384. Print of the bill as reported.
December 15, 1944	H. R. 5587 debated and passed Senate with amendments.  House and Senate Conferees appointed.  Print of H. R. 5587 with the amendments of the Senate numbered.
December 16, 1944	House received and agreed to the Conference Report. House Report 2087.
December 18, 1944	Senate agreed to the Conference Report.
December 22, 1944	Approved. Public Law 529.









OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
Legislative Reports and Service Section

78th, 2nd No. 170

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
(Issued December 7, 1944; for actions of Wednesday, December 6, 1944)  
(For staff of the Department only)

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HOUSE

1. FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 5587 (H. Rept. 2023)(pp. 9046-78). (For bill's provisions see Digest 169a.)  
Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Tarver, Ga., to restore the Budget estimate for an increase in the limitation on "Conservation and use" funds which may be used for soil and water conservation payments (pp. 9059-65, 9073-7). \* (Tarver amendment did not specify any particular amount.)  
Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Whittington, Miss., to restore the Budget estimate for replacement of the Stoneville cotton laboratory (pp. 9077-8). \*  
On points of order raised by Reps. Hoffman, Mich., and Case, S. Dak., the Agriculture Department items for consumer income, expenditures, and savings studies were stricken from the bill (p. 9072).  
On points of order raised by Rep. Case, the proposed teletype authority for PBA was stricken from the bill (pp. 9071-2).  
Chairman Cannon of the Appropriations Committee spoke in support of the present system of detailing personnel to the Appropriations Committee for investigations rather than having a permanent congressional staff, as proposed in the Smith and Voorhis bills (pp. 9047-9).  
Several members commended the work of the Appropriations Committee Clerk, Mr. Sheild, who is retiring Jan. 1, 1945 (pp. 9049-57).
2. ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF STATE. Agreed to the Senate amendment to H. R. 4311, to authorize appointment of two additional Assistant Secretaries of State (p. 9078). This bill will now be sent to the President.
3. RETIREMENT. Civil Service Committee reported with amendments S. 198, to amend Sec. 2 of the Civil Service Retirement Act (H. Rept. 2024)(p. 9082).  
Same Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5581, to omit or defer the required five-year valuation of the civil-service retirement and disability fund for the duration of the war and one year thereafter (H. Rept. 2027)(p. 9082).  
Same Committee reported without amendment S. 1481, to permit persons who have received lump-sum benefits under the Employees' Compensation Act, to receive annuities under the Civil Service Retirement Act (H. Rept. 2025)(p. 9082).

\* Action taken in Committee of the Whole; subject to later confirmation by House.



4. FOREIGN SERVICE. Foreign Relations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5474, to enable the Department of State, pursuant to its responsibilities under the Constitution and statutes of the U. S., more effectively to carry out its prescribed and traditional responsibilities in the foreign field; to strengthen the Foreign Service permitting fullest utilization of available personnel and facilities of other departments and agencies and coordination of activities abroad of the U. S. under a Foreign Service for the U.S. unified under the guidance of the Department of State: (H. Rpt. 2028) (p. 9082).

SENATE

5. SOCIAL SECURITY TAXES. Sen. Wagner, N. Y., inserted a number of questions and answers on the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund (pp. 9001-2).

6. RIVERS AND HARBORS BILL. Continued debate on this bill, H. R. 3961 (pp. 9004-6, 9006-25).

Agreed to committee amendment striking out the House provision which exempted lands receiving water supply from the Central Valley project from the excess-land provisions of the Federal Reclamation laws (p. 9006).

During the debate Sen. Hill, Ala., discussed Federal Government's low power rates as a means of achieving a balance between agriculture and industrial production (pp. 9008-9). Sen. Aiken, Vt., discussed an amendment which he intends to propose to the bill which would provide for the development of the St. Lawrence Seaway (pp. 9012-25).

7. FORESTRY. Senate conferees were appointed on H. R. 2185, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to purchase logs, lumber, and other forest products for processing, manufacture, and sale at the Red Lake Indian Reservation (p. 9006). House conferees were appointed Dec. 5.

8. NOMINATIONS. Recommitted to the Foreign Relations Committee the nominations of Joseph C. Grew to be Under Secretary of State and Nelson A. Rockefeller, W. L. Clayton, and Archibald MacLeish to be Assistant Secretaries of State. (pp. 9031-9).

9. SUGAR PRODUCTION AND MARKETING. Ratified Executive J, a protocol enforcing and prolonging the international agreement regarding the regulation of production and marketing of sugar (pp. 9030-1).

10. TAXATION. Ratified Executive I, a protocol between the U. S. and France avoiding double taxation and establishing rules of reciprocal administrative assistance in income and other tax cases (p. 9025-30).

BILLS INTRODUCED

11. PURCHASING. By Rep. Case (S. Dak.) H. R. 5588, to extend the renegotiation Act to December 31, 1945, and to authorize the President to make an additional extension of not more than 6 months after such date. To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 9083.)
12. SMALL BUSINESS; VETERANS; ALASKA. By Del. Dimond (Alaska) H. Res. 670, requesting the Smaller War Plants Corporation to investigate the possibilities for establishing small, independent enterprises in Alaska by veterans. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 9083.)

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
(Issued December 6, 1944, for actions of Wednesday, December 6, 1944)

(For staff of the Department only)

FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945. The Appropriations Committee reported this bill (number not yet assigned).

PROVISIONS OF BILL:

Department of Agriculture and WFA:

Reconversion statistical surveys and analyses, fiscal years 1945 and 1946:

Consumer expenditures and savings study (BAE, BHNHE), \$830,000 (Budget estimate)

Consumer income study (BAE), \$210,000 (Budget estimate)

Crop and livestock estimates: To gather, analyze, and publish detailed data on farm wages and wage rates (BAE), \$235,000 (Budget estimate)

Foreign plant quarantines: To provide increased safeguards because of war conditions (B&PQ), \$102,000 (Budget estimate)

WFA's farm-labor supply and distribution program - continuation of present funds through December 31, 1945, and a \$10,000,000 contract authorization (Budget estimate provided for continuation of present funds through June 30, 1945)

Rural Electrification Administration: To permit an accelerated program in the immediate post-war period and to assist borrowers in expansion of their activities involving additional connections of farms and for improving the service and increasing the capacity of the systems impaired during the war period, \$696,000 (Budget estimate)

Penalty mail:

Cost of handling penalty mail under Sec. 2, Public Law 364, \$2,905,300 (Budget estimate was \$3,418,000)

Additional funds under Sec. 3 (bulk mailings):

Office of Information, \$7,353 (Budget estimate was \$8,650)

Library, \$6,375 (Budget estimate was \$7,500)

Extension Service, \$34,000 (Budget estimate was \$40,000)

Judgments and claims

General provisions and appropriations for other agencies:

Civil Service Commission, \$2,605,400

Office of Contract Settlement, \$289,700

Food and Drug Administration, \$79,000

War public works (community facilities), \$80,000,000

Foreign-service pay adjustment, \$150,000

Interior Department, additional funds for various reclamation projects

Treasury's Procurement Division, for Federal property utilization, \$11,430,000



Commerce Department:

Census of manufacturers for 1944, \$2,400,000  
Compiling census reports, etc., \$990,000  
Consumer income study, \$3,500,000  
Census of agriculture, \$5,500,000  
Sample census of business, \$1,200,000

Labor Department:

Bureau of Labor Statistics, \$1,162,000  
Consumer expenditures and savings study, \$1,532,000

State Department:

Cultural relations with China and neighboring countries and countries of the Near East and Africa (directly or through independent agencies), \$600,000  
Cooperation with American republics - consolidating the \$300,000 which was continued available, with the 1945 appropriation  
Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, \$90,087.97

Provision making the departments' appropriations available for expenses of committees, boards, etc., engaged in authorized activities of common interest to the departments and composed in whole or part of representatives thereof

Provision permitting Public Buildings Administration to provide teletype service and telephone switching equipment in buildings operated by PBA

Agriculture Department and WFA items not included in the bill:

Surveys and investigations relating to Alaskan agriculture  
Replacement of a cotton-ginning and pressing laboratory at Stoneville, Miss.  
"Conservation and use of agricultural land resources," limitation increase.

EXCERPTS FROM COMMITTEE REPORT:

Stoneville cotton laboratory: "The Committee is not recommending approval... because it feels that its urgency is not such as to warrant taking consideration away from the regular subcommittee having jurisdiction. The item has been passed without prejudice. More thorough consideration, the committee feels, should be given to the type of new construction and collateral costs."

"Conservation and use of agricultural land resources. - "The committee has passed over without prejudice a Budget proposal to increase from \$300,000,000 to \$313,000,000 the limitation upon expenditures contained in the 1944 Agricultural Appropriation Act for effecting payments at announced rates for compliance with the 1944 programs of soil building and soil-and water-conservation practices. Increased participation, not anticipated when funds were allocated, has brought about a situation where payment of the announced rates cannot be made to many participants. This would extend to all farmers in the "southern region," and, to a lesser extent, to farmers in the "western region." More is involved than the inequity pointed out. There should be some change in procedure to avoid a repetition thereof, and, possibly, to control the measure of participation. These are questions which the Committee did not have the time properly to consider. The whole subject can be thoroughly canvassed by the regular subcommittee later and provision then made to increase payments to those farmers who now cannot be paid in full the announced rates for participation in the 1944 program."

"Farm-labor supply and distribution program. - "Since contracts for supplying workers must be made well in advance of the time their services would be needed, it is obvious that the June 30, 1945, time limit would operate before the need would arise for performance as to many crops and localities. To obviate that

situation, the committee is proposing to extend the effective date until December 31, 1945, assuming, and rightly so, that a budget recommendation for additional funds will be forthcoming as soon as determination of the proper amount has been reached. That more than the \$8,000,000 balance will be necessary is patent."

Penalty mail. -- "The total reduction approximates 15 percent of the amount estimated, which rate has been uniformly applied to all amounts exceeding \$100. The proposition at this stage cannot be said to be much more than one of appropriating money to be deposited right back into the Treasury. Some economy may ensue from the reduction the committee has effected, but neither the statute which occasions the procedure nor the appropriations serve to control the amount and nature of the matter to be mailed, which was the primary purpose of the law. Literally, there are thousands of different kinds of books, pamphlets, circulars, and other matter mailed. The great majority of them are mailed only upon request. To determine those, if any, which should be stopped, would require a great deal of investigation and by a considerable force if prompt results are to be attained. The committee is initiating an investigation under the authority of House Resolution 69, which will embrace (a) the steps which have been taken to prevent the abuse of the penalty-mail privilege in consonance with the clear intent and purposes of Public Law 364, previously cited, (b) the annual estimated cost to the respective agencies of complying with the provisions of such Public Law 364, and (c) the administrative procedures which might be instituted to effect an adequate agency control for minimizing costs. Another approach would be to examine carefully into the organization and conduct of information and public relation offices from which much mail matter emanates, and it is planned to have closer scrutiny of the support funds requested for such activities for the ensuing fiscal year."

Public-works planning. -- "Title V of the War Remobilization Act of 1944 (Public Law 458) authorizes loans or advances to the several States and other agencies and political subdivisions thereof for advance planning of public works, other than housing. To provide an initial appropriation of funds through which the program authorized can be set in motion, an estimate of \$75,900,000 has been presented. The committee has omitted the item from the bill in its entirety, though without prejudice. The proposal comes in before communication has been had with the States and even before the promulgation of procedural rules and regulations. State contacts, the committee was advised, would follow rather than precede the initial appropriation. It is felt that the course should be reversed. The matter is not of such urgency that it cannot await the consideration of the regular subcommittee (Independent Offices)."

Budget Bureau. - "The committee desires to draw attention to a project which is not identifiable in a small item of appropriation (\$16,000) requested for printing. The Bureau of the Budget already has launched upon a program seeking to encourage more efficient and economical business practices in Federal offices, and the printing item is for material to be used by the Bureau's personnel to illustrate talks and demonstrate methods of procedure on a wider operational scale. ... The committee is in thorough sympathy with the program. It will be a progressive one and should, in time, reach into every Federal agency. It will be the committee's policy to encourage and support such a course."

Civil Service Commission. - "The committee recommends a total appropriation of \$2,605,400, a reduction of \$200,100, of which Commissioner Flemming, himself, advocated \$62,958 in the item of retirement functions. The remainder of the reduction, the committee feels will be offset through inability to employ additional personnel in accordance with the schedule projected. The additional



funds are required (1) because of the continuing high rate of placement and the additional work required by the Veterans' Employment Preference Act; (2) for examining, recruitment, and placement functions, and (3) to meet the necessity of liquidating backlogs of work in retirement and service records in order that the Commission and the departments and agencies may be in a position to carry out orderly and systematic reductions in force as contemplated by the Veterans' Employment Preference Act."

Alaskan research.- "The proposal contemplates duplicating investigations and reports upon every conceivable topic which would be of interest to potential settlers or enterprising commercial interests. The Library of Congress has shelves filled with documents and reports and writings upon the subjects of geography, meteorology, geology, industries and resources, agricultural colonization, forests and forestry, mines and mineral resources, wildlife resources, natural history of the Territory, transportation, communications, and so forth. The Library of Congress only recently published a bibliography containing 168 pages of titles of publications on Alaska on the subjects indicated. In such circumstances, the committee cannot give its endorsement to a proposition to spend \$3,860,000 for going over the same ground."

Foreign-service pay adjustment. - "The committee understands that the General Accounting Office is officially on record that the law governing present procedure is obsolescent, and the committee is of the opinion that the subject is one which should be carefully studied with view to the adoption of a modified course, if warranted by such study, at the earliest date practicable and not later than next July 1."

Consideration of items by subcommittees. - "The committee has excluded some items because it was unimpressed as to their merit and it has deferred others for consideration by the subcommittees of the committee having jurisdiction of the subject matters, and such a course it desires to stress. There is a growing tendency to present estimates for consideration by the deficiency subcommittee, which would be withheld for presentation in the annual Budgets, as normally would be done when the Congress would not be sitting continuously. The committee is averse to having its deficiency subcommittee, except in cases of genuine urgency, consider supplemental estimates of appropriations for objects over which the respective subcommittees have jurisdiction!"



## FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945

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DECEMBER 6, 1944.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

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Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

### R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 5587]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, and to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

#### BUDGET ESTIMATES

The Budget estimates upon which the bill is based were submitted in House Documents Nos. 688-754, 756-760, 770-777, 779, 780, 782, 783, and 787-800, of the present session, embracing requests for new appropriations, reappropriations, and authority to enter into contracts which will require future appropriations.

Details as to the agencies involved and amounts, as well as committee recommendations with respect thereto, may be found in the table commencing on page 24 of this report.

Under the general categories indicated, the Budget proposes—

New appropriations of.....	\$576, 349, 607. 12
Reappropriations (Navy and Public Health Service).....	700, 000. 00
Contractual authority (Navy).....	10, 000, 000. 00
Total.....	587, 049, 607. 12

The accompanying bill proposes—

New appropriations of-----	\$415, 324, 712. 12
Reappropriations (Navy and Public Health Service)-----	53, 200, 000. 00
Contractual authority-----	10, 000, 000. 00
<b>Total</b> -----	<b>478, 524, 712. 12</b>

In new appropriations, the reduction proposed is \$161,024,895, or about 28 percent. About one-third of that results from the proposed diversion of reported surpluses under appropriations previously made, and the remainder is in consequence of reduction in, or elimination of, items presented by the Budget, and a proposal to continue to finance certain activities out of the Emergency fund for the President. Some of the reductions and eliminations represent deferments, without prejudice, for later consideration by the subcommittees of the committee having jurisdiction of regular annual appropriations, while others are intended to be definite rejections.

*General object segregation of estimates*

Actual deficiencies, 1944 and prior fiscal years-----	*\$36, 840, 633
Navy, 1945 only-----	*302, 514, 128
Collection of statistics needed for reconversion-----	*17, 559, 000
For compliance with penalty-mail law (Public Law 364, approved July 1, 1944), direct appropriation only-----	13, 563, 705
National Housing Agency (title I, Lanham Act)-----	20, 000, 000
Community facilities (title II and III, Lanham Act)-----	15, 000, 000
Advance planning for public works (title V of War Mobilization and Reconversion Act, Public Law 458, approved Oct. 3, 1944)-----	75, 900, 000
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics-----	*7, 401, 000
Veterans' Administration-----	*10, 571, 000
Disposal of surplus property (Procurement Division)-----	*11, 430, 000
Rivers and harbors and flood-control (general) projects-----	*10, 010, 000
Judgments and audited claims-----	*21, 686, 671
A multiplicity of items included as a part of the table on pp. 24-46 hereof-----	33, 873, 470
<b>Total</b> -----	<b>576, 349, 607</b>

The preceding items marked with an asterisk (\*) are provided for in the accompanying bill in the amounts of the Budget estimates, although \$52,500,000 of the amount for the Navy is provided for in the way of reappropriations.

The penalty-mail item has been reduced by-----	<sup>1</sup> \$2, 034, 555
The National Housing Agency item has been reduced by-----	10, 000, 000
The community facilities item has been reduced by-----	7, 500, 000
The advance-planning item has been deferred without prejudice-----	75, 900, 000
Miscellaneous items, owing to reductions or deferments-----	13, 090, 340

<sup>1</sup> Other reductions, aggregating \$1,473,116, are in the amounts proposed to be charged to presently available funds.

**BASES OF ESTIMATES**

A considerable number of the items considered by the committee were submitted in consequence of laws enacted subsequent to the amendment stage or final enactment of the regular annual appropriation bills for the 1945 fiscal year. Among others, are the penalty-mail law (Public Law 364), the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act (Public Law 458), the Veterans' Employment Preference Act of 1944 (Public Law 359), the Contract Settlement Act of 1944 (Public

Law 395), the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (Public Law 457), and section 213 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945 (Public Law 358)—the so-called Russell amendment, which precludes the continuance of any agency in existence for more than a year unless there has been specific authorization or a specific appropriation of funds for such agency.

Other items, not in the actual deficiency or prior fiscal year category, have various bases, some warranting immediate approval, in the committee's judgment, and others either lacking persuasive justification or a pressing emergent aspect.

The committee has excluded some items because it was unimpressed as to their merit and it has deferred others for consideration by the subcommittees of the committee having jurisdiction of the subject matters, and such a course it desires to stress. There is a growing tendency to present estimates for consideration by the deficiency subcommittee, which should be withheld for presentation in the annual Budgets, as normally would be done when the Congress would not be sitting continuously. The committee is averse to having its deficiency subcommittee, except in cases of genuine urgency, consider supplemental estimates of appropriations for objects over which the respective subcommittees have jurisdiction.

There follows explanations and comments seriatim of the projects appearing under the heading "General Object Segregation of Estimates":

#### NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

The Budget estimates propose—

New appropriations—	
For 1945 fiscal year-----	\$302, 514, 128. 56
For 1944 and prior fiscal years-----	36, 612, 454. 11
Reappropriation-----	400, 000. 00
Contractual authority-----	10, 000, 000. 00
Total-----	349, 526, 582. 57

The amount of new appropriations represents 59 percent of the total of all of the Budget estimates upon which the bill is based.

The committee recommends approval of all of the foregoing amounts, but substituting, though, \$52,500,000 of surplus funds presently available for an equivalent amount of new appropriations, thus reducing the total amount of new appropriations from \$339,126,582.67 to \$286,626,582.67.

The additional amounts for the current fiscal year are for the following purposes:

Welfare and recreation, Navy, for expanding motion-picture entertainment, to be charged to surplus funds presently available-----	\$2, 500, 000. 00
Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks:	
Initial appropriation toward the liquidation of the contractual authorization of \$1,474,931,400 contained in the 1945 Naval Appropriation Act:	
New appropriation-----	\$250, 000, 000
Use of surplus funds presently available-----	50, 000, 000
	300, 000, 000. 00
Acquisition of interests of lessees (3) of lands within the present boundaries of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 1, in California, the cost to be borne by the naval emergency fund (reappropriation)-----	400, 000. 00

Additional contractual authority for the provision of facilities required for the rocket production program-----	\$10,000,000.00
Damage claims growing out of operations of Naval and Coast Guard vessels-----	14,128.56

The proposition touching oil lands is prompted by the considerable drainage occurring in Naval Reserve No. 1 through operations of three lessees, and the desire to limit operations to the Navy-Standard unit operation arrangement, consummated pursuant to the recent legislation relating to the conservation, care, custody, protection, and operation of the naval petroleum and oil-shale reserves (Public, 343, approved June 17, 1944). The committee first sought and secured the approval of the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs before including the item in the bill.

The item of contractual authority will exhaust the previous authorization of \$600,000,000 for the provision of facilities for the manufacture or production of ordnance materials, munitions, and equipment. A recommendation for legislation authorizing additional contractual authority of \$50,000,000 is now pending. Its availability is urgent, the committee has been advised, and the committee would be receptive to a proposal emanating from the Naval Affairs Committee to include such amount of additional authorization in the accompanying bill.

*Aviation, Navy.*—The current Naval Appropriation Act contains contractual authority under the appropriation "Aviation, Navy," of \$3,600,000,000. There is a Budget recommendation to reduce such amount to \$1,600,000,000. The proposal ensues from cut-backs and changed procurement schedules under earlier programs, thereby freeing appropriated funds for the liquidation of prior contractual authority for current operations, which in turn renders unnecessary the amount of contractual authority contained in the 1945 Naval Appropriation Act. The committee is advised that no change is contemplated in the 1944 and 1945 airplane procurement programs, namely, 27,642 and 24,230 airplanes, respectively.

*Legislative provision.*—The bill extends to the Navy for the current fiscal year the authority previously extended to the Army for personnel, including dependents, to occupy emergency housing facilities without deprivation of money allowances for rental of quarters. The provision has been included in the bill with the approval of the chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee.

#### COLLECTION OF STATISTICS NEEDED FOR RECONVERSION

The committee considered and recommends approval of a number of items of appropriation, aggregating \$17,559,000, for the collection of statistics which should be available to government and business for programming and promoting readjustment as and when the problems of reconversion arise.

It is a task of considerable magnitude and needs to be undertaken at once, to be of value, as some phases of it cannot be consummated until some time after the commencement of the 1946 fiscal year. Any available statistics of the character desired are too old to be of value, except certain data as to war production industries in the possession of the War Production Board, which will be utilized to the fullest extent.



The following is a reproduction of a graphic portrayal of the work in contemplation, which was presented to the committee:

## BUSINESS BENCH MARKS: 1944

## PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION:

Census of Agriculture.....	Census Bureau.
Census of Manufactures.....	Census Bureau with existing W. P. B. data.
Sample Census of Business.....	Census Bureau.

## MARKETS FOR GOODS AND SERVICES:

Consumer Income.....	{ Census Bureau. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Agriculture.
Consumer Expenditures and Savings.....	

## CURRENT INDICATORS: 1945 AND 1946

PRODUCTION AND OTHER RELEVANT DATA..... (Elsewhere provided for.)

## EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED:

By Age, Sex, etc., in War Centers.....	Census Bureau.
Employment and Hours, by Industries.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## WAGES AND WAGE RATES:

In Industries.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics.
In Agriculture.....	Agriculture.

The departments involved in and the appropriations proposed for the program follow:

## Agriculture:

Consumer expenditures and savings study.....	<sup>a</sup> \$830, 000
Consumer income study.....	<sup>b</sup> 210, 000
Farm wages and wage rates in selected areas.....	235, 000
Total.....	<u>1, 275, 000</u>

## Commerce:

Census of manufactures.....	2, 400, 000
Sample census of population.....	290, 000
Consumer income study.....	<sup>b</sup> 3, 500, 000
Periodic surveys of labor forces in work centers, by age and sex..	700, 000
Sample census of business.....	1, 200, 000
Census of agriculture (now in progress).....	5, 500, 000
Total.....	<u>13, 590, 000</u>

## Labor:

Consumer expenditures and savings study.....	<sup>a</sup> 1, 532, 000
Employment and hours, by industries.....	1, 162, 000
Total.....	<u>2, 694, 000</u>

Grand total..... 17, 559, 000

(<sup>a</sup>) and (<sup>b</sup>) related items.

The several projects have been represented to the committee as an integrated program over which the Bureau of the Budget will exercise general supervision and direction. In fact, the program was mainly justified by an assistant director of the Bureau of the Budget, Mr. Stuart A. Rice, whose testimony commences on page 642 of the hearings.

The great bulk of the money, obviously, will be spent for personal services. The committee is impressed with the importance of the program as a whole, but would be averse to any interference with the manpower needs of munitions industries. The peacetime economy is of great concern, but in preparing for it there must be no hindrance to the prosecution of the war.

## PENALTY MAIL

The act entitled "An act relating to the use of the penalty-mail privilege" (Public, 364, approved June 28, 1944), requires all Federal agencies, other than the Post Office Department and the legislative branch, to pay postage on all official mail matter weighing in excess of 4 pounds, and, as to matter weighing 4 pounds or less, to pay the estimated cost to the Post Office Department for handling such matter by depositing in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts an amount equivalent to such estimated cost, the method for determining which the law provides.

Pursuantly, the committee considered estimates as follows:

## New appropriations:

For handling mail matter in excess of 4 pounds.....	\$174, 150
For handling mail matter weighing 4 pounds and under.....	13, 389, 555
Total, new appropriations.....	13, 563, 705
Use of existing appropriations.....	9, 862, 461

Grand total.....	23, 426, 166
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In addition to such amount, the administration of the law has occasioned some additional expense to the Post Office Department, and that is true, also, as to all other Federal agencies affected. The latter propose to absorb the expense, which should be quite appreciable in some instances. The Post Office Department is asking for an additional appropriation of approximately \$30,000 for current fiscal year costs.

The committee is proposing the following action upon the Budget estimates:

## New appropriations:

For handling mail matter in excess of 4 pounds.....	\$148, 028
For handling mail matter weighing 4 pounds and under.....	11, 381, 122
Total, new appropriations.....	11, 529, 150
Use of existing appropriations.....	8, 389, 345
Grand total.....	19, 918, 495

## Making a reduction of—

In new appropriations of.....	2, 034, 555
In use of existing appropriations.....	1, 473, 116
Total reduction.....	3, 507, 671

The total reduction approximates 15 percent of the amount estimated, which rate has been uniformly applied to all amounts exceeding \$100.

The proposition at this stage cannot be said to be much more than one of appropriating money to be deposited right back into the Treasury. Some economy may ensue from the reduction the committee has effected, but neither the statute which occasions the procedure nor the appropriations serve to control the amount and nature of the matter to be mailed, which was the primary purpose of the law.

Literally, there are thousands of different kinds of books, pamphlets, circulars, and other matter mailed. The great majority of of them are mailed only upon request. To determine those, if any, which should be stopped, would require a great deal of investigation and by a considerable force if prompt results are to be attained.

The committee is initiating an investigation under the authority of House Resolution 69, which will embrace (a) the steps which have been taken to prevent the abuse of the penalty-mail privilege in consonance with the clear intent and purposes of Public Law 364, previously cited, (b) the annual estimated cost to the respective agencies of complying with the provisions of such Public Law 364, and (c) the administrative procedures which might be instituted to effect an adequate agency control for minimizing costs.

Another approach would be to examine carefully into the organization and conduct of information and public relation offices from which much mail matter emanates, and it is planned to have closer scrutiny of the support funds requested for such activities for the ensuing fiscal year.

#### NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

Under a total authorization of \$1,500,000,000 there previously has been made available \$1,365,000,000 for the purpose of meeting acute housing shortages for industrial workers and for families and civilian personnel of the Army and Navy and civilian employees of the Maritime Commission, all coming within the purview of title I of the Lanham Act of October 14, 1940, as amended.

An additional appropriation of \$20,000,000 is now sought toward financing 10,248 portable family units, 2,357 stop-gap units, and 1,878 dormitory units, all requiring, including \$1,997,719 of available funds, a total of \$31,720,781. Details appear on pages 603-605 of the hearings.

The committee is recommending an additional appropriation of \$10,000,000. Close to half of the amount requested applies to direct Army and Navy needs, or, at least, so represented. The Lanham Act (sec. 302) permits housing funds of any agency to be transferred to the National Housing Agency for expenditure, subject to the authority and limitations of such act. Funds of the two services have been made available in the past and there has been some independent expenditure by such arms. It is felt that the two services should make available to the National Housing Agency of currently available funds or contractual authority such amounts as may be necessary for the provision of essential accommodations for their own personnel.

Besides, there should and probably will be recoveries from canceled allotments. As of the 28th ultimo there were allotments outstanding, not definitely obligated, upward of \$40,000,000. True, such recoveries may be needed for new demands, but the instant proposition has to do with presently needed accommodations and not unforeseeable needs.

#### FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

##### COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The committee considered an estimate for an additional appropriation of \$15,000,000 for further operations contemplated by titles II and III of the Lanham Act of October 14, 1940, as amended. Such legislation authorized the appropriation of \$500,000,000. Of that amount all but \$35,000,000 has been appropriated. At the present time there is available approximately \$5,000,000 for new construction, and \$200,000 above present commitments for service-type projects.

The committee is proposing an additional appropriation of \$7,500,000—half of the Budget estimate, which it feels should be adequate for the remainder of the current fiscal year, or at least until the situation can be more thoroughly canvassed by the regular subcommittee (independent offices). In the meantime there should be recoveries of committed funds both for construction and service projects, because rescissions continually occur, though possibly somewhat less now than a few months ago. Furthermore, demands should be lightened in consequence of an appeal which has been directed by the Administrator of the Federal Works Agency to the Governors of States requesting them to advocate to their legislatures the provision of State funds to assist in financing their respective State needs of the character encompassed by service projects. Responses, the testimony indicates, have been quite encouraging.

The committee is satisfied that the amount proposed will meet demands for the remainder of the fiscal year if no new construction be undertaken except that which may be financed by recoveries from the rescissions of construction projects, and service projects are extended only in critical cases traceable wholly to the war.

Cost limits in legislation are not always conducive to economical procedure. Once established, it seems to be the practice to program accordingly, justifiable in some cases, no doubt, but in others it has seemed that the controlling thought has been to obligate to the limit. This comment is not directed at this activity particularly. It has more or less general application where the projects within a ceiling are left to administrative determination.

#### ADVANCE PLANNING FOR PUBLIC WORKS

Title V of the War Remobilization Act of 1944 (Public Law 458) authorizes loans or advances to the several States and other agencies and political subdivisions thereof for advance planning of public works, other than housing.

To provide an initial appropriation of funds through which the program authorized can be set in motion, an estimate of \$75,900,000 has been presented, such sum representing the estimated cost of preparing plans for one and one-half billion dollars of construction work, provided all of the States use the entire amount of their allotments to be made in accordance with the terms of the act, namely:

90 per centum in the proportion which the population of each State bears to the total population of all the States, as shown by the latest available Federal census, and 10 per centum according to his discretion: *Provided*, That the allotments to any State shall aggregate not less than one-half of 1 per centum of the total funds available for allotment hereunder: *Provided further*, That no loans or advances shall be made with respect to any individual project unless it conforms to an over-all State, local, or regional plan approved by competent State, local, or regional authority.

The following is quoted from General Fleming's testimony:

In arriving at our figure, we have been informed that the annual post-war national income, in order to prevent large-scale unemployment and to liquidate the national debt, should be in the neighborhood of \$150,000,000,000. We know, in normal times, that construction activities account for about 10 percent of the national income; so that the construction activity in the post-war needs, to meet such a national income, would be about \$15,000,000,000 per year.



We know, from our studies of the past, that the public works part of a construction program is about one-third. The public-works program of Federal, State county, municipal and public bodies should be about \$5,000,000,000 per year, or one-third of the total.

We made a canvass of what is being done all over the United States and find that States, counties, and other political subdivisions already have a program of about \$1,000,000,000 set up in the way of completed blueprints and specifications of public works which they could start constructing in about 60 days.

We assume the highway bill will probably pass which will account for another billion dollars' worth of work. The Federal portion will probably be about half a billion per year which will be matched by the States, it making a billion dollars' worth of highways that can be started.

We know that the Federal Government, in the public works for river and harbor, flood control, reclamation, irrigation, and so forth, has a program set up and prepared which could amount to about half a billion dollars in the first year after the war.

Therefore, there are about 2½ billion dollars remaining to make up the total of 5 billion per year that would be necessary to meet the needs of our post-war economy.

The cost of plans and specifications costs about 5 percent of the total amount of any construction program; so this \$75,000,000 would represent 5 percent of a construction program. In order to get the value of the construction program, you simply multiply that by 20 and find that it will provide a public-works program of a billion and a half. This is short of the two and a half billion, but I believe this \$75,000,000 will start the program. When we can see what the reaction of the States and political subdivisions is going to be to it, estimates will be prepared for such additional appropriation as then appears justifiable.

The committee has omitted the item from the bill in its entirety, though without prejudice. The proposal comes in before communication has been had with the States and even before the promulgation of procedural rules and regulations. State contacts, the committee was advised, would follow rather than precede the initial appropriation. It is felt that the course should be reversed.

The matter is not of such urgency that it cannot await the consideration of the regular subcommittee (Independent Offices).

#### VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

The committee considered a supplemental estimate of \$10,571,000 for hospital and domiciliary facilities administered by the Veterans' Administration, and recommends the appropriation of the entire amount.

Eleven projects are involved, each of which is explained at some length in the hearings commencing on page 361. The largest item (\$7,085,000) pertains to the provision of additional space for regional offices, the locations and amounts being listed on page 362 of the hearings. This expansion grows out of the recent legislation authorizing benefits to veterans of World War II and their dependents, and the contemplated increase in the number of such veterans to be served. The regular 1945 appropriation act includes \$5,822,500 for this purpose, but a resurvey indicates the need for more space than first projected at many facilities, and additional space at other facilities not previously provided for.

The supplemental estimates represent the views of General Hines as to immediate additional money needs. It is the purpose of the committee to see that everything is done that is necessary for the welfare of our servicemen and it has the assurance of General Hines that he will not hesitate to make requirements known.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

The additional amounts requested for the Treasury Department aggregate \$13,990,000, and the committee is recommending approval without change. There are three major items, namely:

1. Division of Disbursements.....	\$1, 500, 000
2. Bureau of Customs.....	850, 000
3. Procurement Division—surplus property disposal.....	11, 430, 000

The first item is occasioned by the tremendous unanticipated growth in items to be presented for payment.

The Bureau of Customs item may be said to be entirely responsive to statutes governing the pay of customs employees, and represents compensation payments not contemplated by the original appropriation.

The large amount for the Procurement Division is due to the part this agency is expected to have in the surplus-property-disposal program. At present it is the medium through which disposal is effected of consumer goods, and it is the disposal agency for all types of goods in Panama, Puerto Rico, and the Hawaiian Islands. Indications point to greater jurisdiction and a very large increase in the volume of goods which will be relinquished to it for disposition. The committee's inquiry will be found on pages 419-458 of the hearings.

The responsibility is a large one and an exacting one under the terms of the law, and to proceed in accordance with its letter and spirit the committee feels that the additional amount requested is thoroughly justified. Much of it obviously will be spent upon personnel, though there will be appreciable costs incident to the transportation of material, travel, rents, equipment, and so forth.

## WAR DEPARTMENT—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

Of the total additional amount requested of \$10,297,102.16 under this head, \$10,010,000 is for rivers and harbors and flood-control (general) projects, as follows:

Reconstruction of pier at St. Marys River, Mich., \$2,780,000. This is a part of the authorized lock project and collateral works at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., made necessary to insure the safe and greater movement of iron ore from mine to mill. Two propositions are involved, namely, reconstruction of a pier made necessary by damage from propeller wash of vessels operating through the new lock (\$1,635,000), and the extension of a pier to correct cross-current velocities occasioned by features of the work already accomplished which adversely affect large vessels approaching the new lock from the west (\$1,145,000).

The second project is for beginning the raising of levee heights on both banks of the Mississippi River between St. Louis and Cape Girardeau, Mo., the amount being \$7,230,000. The total cost of the projects adopted by Congress, which the instant proposal is for initiating, is \$22,337,000. Great damage resulted from overflows in this stretch of the Mississippi River during the high waters of 1943 and 1944, and the repairs subsequently made were restricted to heights then authorized. Unless raised, there will exist a continual threat to large areas of cropland and to certain of the most vital rail lines of the country.

## THE RUSSELL AMENDMENT

Section 213 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, provides as follows:

SEC. 213. After January 1, 1945, no part of any appropriation or fund made available by this or any other Act shall be allotted or made available to, or used to pay the expenses of, any agency or instrumentality including those established by Executive order after such agency or instrumentality has been in existence for more than one year, if the Congress has not appropriated any money specifically for such agency or instrumentality or specifically authorized the expenditure of funds by it. For the purposes of this section, any agency or instrumentality including those established by Executive order shall be deemed to have been in existence during the existence of any other agency or instrumentality, established by a prior Executive order, if the principal functions of both of such agencies or instrumentalities are substantially the same or similar. When any agency or instrumentality is or has been prevented from using appropriations by reason of this section, no part of any appropriation or fund made available by this or any other Act shall be used to pay the expenses of the performance by any other agency or instrumentality of functions which are substantially the same as or similar to the principal functions of the agency or instrumentality so prevented from using appropriations, unless the Congress has specifically authorized the expenditure of funds for performing such functions.

In consequence of such provision, Budget estimates for consideration in connection with the accompanying measure have been presented, as follows:

1. War Refugee Board, established pursuant to Executive Order No. 9417, dated January 22, 1944, and presently supported out of an allocation of the "Emergency Fund for the President." In lieu of a direct appropriation of \$150,000 requested for continued operation for the latter half of the current fiscal year, the committee proposes that the Board shall be financed as at present.

2. Office of Alien Property Custodian—operational expenses for the remainder of the current fiscal year, to be paid, as at present, out of any funds or other property or interest vested in the Alien Property Custodian or transferred to him. The committee recommends concurrence in the proposal, but has included a ceiling of \$4,000,000 upon expenditures for the entire period of the fiscal year 1945, which agrees with the projected fiscal year 1945 expenditures contained in the Budget for such fiscal year.

3. Cultural relations with China and the neighboring countries and countries of the Near East and Africa (Department of State), presently supported out of an allocation of the emergency fund for the President. In lieu of the direct appropriation of \$600,000 requested for continuance of the activity during the latter half of the current fiscal year, the committee proposes that it shall be financed as at present.

4. Conference of Allied Ministers of Education in London (Department of State), presently supported out of an allocation of the emergency fund for the President. In lieu of a direct appropriation of \$43,000 requested for the latter half of the current fiscal year, the committee proposes that the conference shall be financed as at present.

5. United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes (Department of State), presently supported out of an allocation of the emergency fund for the President. For expenses of participation by the United States during the latter half of the current fiscal year, an appropriation of \$30,000 has been requested. The first meeting of the Commission was held on October 26, 1943. The committee is unwilling to recommend an appropriation for financing further participation by the United States at this time. Conceivably, by VE-day



there may be need for an independent agency to join again in such an investigation.

The matter of financing after next June 30 the four activities for which the committee is proposing provision for continuance, will be considered by the appropriate subcommittees in connection with the 1946 fiscal year Budget.

## INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

### BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

*Program of work simplification.*—The committee desires to draw attention to a project which is not identifiable in a small item of appropriation (\$16,000) requested for printing. The Bureau of the Budget already has launched upon a program seeking to encourage more efficient and economical business practices in Federal offices, and the printing item is for material to be used by the Bureau's personnel to illustrate talks and demonstrate methods of procedure on a wider operational scale.

The program is one of simplifying those mass operations of Government into which go a vast proportion of expenditures for personnel. Quoting from the testimony—

It deals to a large extent with paper work as typified by the millions of postings that are made every day, or by 75,000,000 vouchers that are processed every year. It is directed at showing the people who have the responsibility for supervising those tasks how to analyze their operating problems, how to determine workloads, and how to simplify procedures so that waste motion and waste manpower are eliminated.

The only feasible way to attack this problem is to help the Government agencies to help themselves. To make the detailed analyses required to accomplish improvements in operating methods down to the lowest organizational level, requires the participation and cooperation of a great many people. It can only be successful if the agency head is convinced that such an analysis is needed and will produce results. That conviction must be transmitted through his administrative officers down to the unit supervisors who actually conduct the operations.

It is our job to demonstrate to the agency head the value of this program and to help the agency organize to carry it out. We will furnish the necessary materials and instruct them in the use of three simple techniques. These techniques are (1) work distribution, a method of analyzing the division of labor; (2) process charting, a method of analyzing sequence of work; and (3) work count, a method for measuring the value of each step in the operation for the purpose of properly scheduling work.

These are not new devices. They have been widely used in industry and business, and they have been and are being used in a few Government agencies. We have adapted them to meet directly the needs in large governmental operations. The Quartermaster Corps, for example, achieved sizable savings in personnel through a similar method of analyzing operations. We have borrowed from their experience in developing this program and adapted it to general governmental use. Incidentally, the Quartermaster Corps thought so well of this development that they have decided to make a further survey of their methods and operations, using our material.

The committee is in thorough sympathy with the program. It will be a progressive one and should, in time, reach into every Federal agency. It will be the committee's policy to encourage and support such a course.

## CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

The committee considered requests for additional amounts for this agency, as follows:

Recruitment, placement, and utilization of personnel, including veterans.....	\$1, 318, 559
Retirement functions.....	291, 153
Service records incident to Veterans' Employment Preference Act.....	259, 795
Reduction-in-force regulations, incident to Veterans' Employment Preference Act.....	187, 577
Overtime pay.....	411, 413
For miscellaneous expenses, other than personal services.....	337, 023
Total.....	2, 805, 500

The committee recommends a total appropriation of \$2,605,400, a reduction of \$200,100, of which Commissioner Flemming, himself, advocated \$62,958 in the item of retirement functions. The remainder of the reduction, the committee feels will be offset through inability to employ additional personnel in accordance with the schedule projected.

The additional funds are required (1) because of the continuing high rate of placement and the additional work required by the Veterans' Employment Preference Act; (2) for examining, recruitment, and placement functions, and (3) to meet the necessity of liquidating backlogs of work in retirement and service records in order that the Commission and the departments and agencies may be in a position to carry out orderly and systematic reductions in force as contemplated by the Veterans' Employment Preference Act.

## FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

## PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

*Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals.*

Coast Guard needs for medical and dental officers and increased patient loads and enlarged hospital facilities in the New York area, plus pay adjustments of Reserve commissioned personnel contribute mostly to the need for an additional appropriation of \$963,400. which the committee is recommending.

*Emergency Health and Sanitation Activities (National Defense).*

The committee also is recommending the additional appropriation requested of \$1,875,000 under this appropriation head. This amount applies to three projects, namely, (1) plague control in the Hawaiian Islands of Maui and Hawaii, for protection of military personnel; (2) the conduct of antimalarial projects in centers of malaria transmission in a number of States for the purpose of meeting the impact of returning carriers among servicemen, and (3) to engage in sanitary measures in Liberia primarily for the benefit of our own citizens, military and civil, stationed in or passing through such country.

*Post-war planning.*

The committee is not recommending the appropriation of \$205,000 (includes \$49,000 under the office of the Administrator) to build up a backlog of projects which would be ready for prosecution in the post-war era, as it prefers that the proposal should have the consideration

of the regular subcommittee having jurisdiction (Labor-Federal Security).

*Control of tuberculosis.*

The committee likewise is not recommending the appropriation requested of \$773,000 (includes \$105,000 under the office of the Administrator) for initiating the program of prevention, treatment, and control of tuberculosis authorized in Public Law 410, approved July 1, 1944. Here, too, the committee feels that the regular subcommittee (Labor-Federal Security) should provide for getting the program under way.

#### NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

The committee recommends the Budget estimates for this very efficient and valuable research agency. Added personnel needs and additional facilities at the laboratories at Langley Field, Va., and Cleveland, Ohio, create an additional demand of \$7,401,000.

A very large share of the credit for the marked progress which has been made by this country in civilian and military aviation belongs to the scientists of this Committee by reason of the very considerable contribution they have made to the advancement of the art. It is vitally important that it be fostered and adequately supported.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For the local municipal government the committee recommends for approval the Budget estimates totaling \$681,893.55. Considerably more than half of that sum (\$417,500) is for the provision of additional school accommodations for colored children, and \$170,000 of it is for beginning the construction of a new heating plant at the Home for the Aged and Infirm, and for the preparation of plans and specifications of new and modern accommodations at that establishment, to cost not to exceed \$1,250,000.

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Apart from funds requested for participation in the collection of statistics program, previously reported upon herein, the Budget submitted estimates for additional appropriations of \$937,150, attributable mostly to three projects, namely:

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| 1. Replacement of building and equipment destroyed by fire at the U. S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss.....  | \$83, 000 |
| 2. Plant quarantine inspection to safeguard against plant pest entry into the United States at air and maritime ports under conditions occasioned by the war..... | 102, 000  |
| 3. Additional for administrative expenses, Rural Electrification Administration.....  | 696, 000  |

The Committee is not recommending approval of the first project, because it feels that its urgency is not such as to warrant taking consideration away from the regular subcommittee having jurisdiction. The item has been passed without prejudice. More thorough consideration, the committee feels, should be given to the type of new construction and collateral costs.

The Rural Electrification Administration item is recommended for approval. The funds are intended for the preparation of analyses



and engineering designs for rural-electrification systems having impaired reliability owing to shortages of materials, and for the performance of economic and engineering analyses upon which to revise plans for those rural-electification projects which were interrupted or postponed because of shortages of materials and manpower. Roundly \$505,000 of the total amount is for personal services, needed to accomplish the work indicated, which it is desired be performed with the least possible delay in order that project construction may be promptly resumed when the materials and manpower become available.

*Conservation and use of agricultural land resources.*—The committee has passed over without prejudice a Budget proposal to increase from \$300,000,000 to \$313,000,000 the limitation upon expenditures contained in the 1944 Agricultural Appropriation Act for effecting payments at announced rates for compliance with the 1944 programs of soil building and soil- and water-conservation practices.

Increased participation, not anticipated when funds were allocated, has brought about a situation where payment of the announced rates cannot be made to many participants. This would extend to all farmers in the "southern region," and, to a lesser extent, to farmers in the "western region."

More is involved than the inequity pointed out. There should be some change in procedure to avoid a repetition thereof, and, possibly, to control the measure of participation. These are questions which the Committee did not have the time properly to consider. The whole subject can be thoroughly canvassed by the regular subcommittee later and provision then made to increase payments to those farmers who now cannot be paid in full the announced rates for participation in the 1944 program.

## WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

### SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF FARM LABOR

This activity was initiated pursuant to Public Law 45, approved April 29, 1943. It has to do with the supply of agricultural labor, which is divided into two administrative parts: One covering the functions of the State extension services in determining the over-all labor needs in their respective States, then mobilizing local labor in the States to meet such needs, including the Women's Land Army and Victory Farm Volunteers; and, the second, the supply of labor through recruiting and transporting of interstate, domestic, and foreign labor.

Two appropriations have been made thus far, aggregating \$56,100,000. Roundly, \$8,000,000 of that amount will remain unobligated on December 31, 1944.

Under existing legislation no further obligations may be incurred after December 31, 1944, and the instant Budget proposal is to continue the activity through June 30, 1945, but it is implied in the Budget Bureau's submission that a further recommendation will be presented upon the conclusion of certain studies that have been or are about to be instituted.

Since contracts for supplying workers must be made well in advance of the time their services would be needed, it is obvious that the June 30, 1945, time limit would operate before the need would arise for performance as to many crops and localities. To obviate that

situation, the committee is proposing to extend the effective date until December 31, 1945, and also is providing contractual authority of \$10,000,000 for making contracts up to July 1, 1945, which will raise obligational authority up to about \$18,000,000, including the estimated balance of \$8,000,000 on January 1, 1945.

The cost of administering the activity runs about \$54,000 per month.

#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Independently of the additional amounts for participation by this Department in the collection of statistics needed for reconversion, previously mentioned herein, additional amounts have been requested, as follows:

Office of the Secretary, printing and binding.....	\$125, 000
Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics.....	2, 788, 000
Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	353, 000
Patent Office.....	166, 200
Bureau of Standards.....	240, 000
Weather Bureau.....	320, 000
Civil Aeronautics Board.....	16, 800
Total.....	4, 009, 000

The committee has effected reductions aggregating \$2,088,522, of which \$1,902,522 applies to the items submitted under the Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics; in other words, the total amount proposed for this office is \$885,478, instead of the \$2,788,000 requested.

The reductions apply to a number of projects which the committee feels should await more careful study by the appropriate subcommittee (State, Justice, and Commerce).

Attention is invited to the fact that there has been appropriated heretofore for the 1945 fiscal year a total of \$33,795,000 under the appropriation heads the instant proposal seeks to increase.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Estimates for additional appropriations for the 1945 fiscal year for agencies administered by this Department aggregate \$10,756,682.77. The committee has effected reductions totaling \$7,779,918, all deferments without prejudice except an item of \$3,860,000 for the preparation and execution of a program for the development of the Territory of Alaska, and an item of \$1,075,000 for investigating petroleum resources in Alaska. This item was rejected when presented for consideration in connection with the regular 1945 appropriation bill. The Navy presently is engaged in this field in an area which it is understood offers the most promise.

With respect to the Territorial development project, the following is quoted from the Budget submission:

A number of the bureaus and agencies of the Department of the Interior have interests and responsibilities in the Territory, but no single agency or group of agencies has undertaken a comprehensive survey of its resources with the view of encouraging settlement. The situation now is that with a widespread interest in the possibility of settlement there is a woeful lack of essential information, the absence of which will serve to retard settlement and development. The purpose of this estimate is to finance an intensive, comprehensive, and unified study designed to produce basic information which will be useful to individuals or industries interested in possibilities in Alaska.

This program will be given general supervision by the Secretary of the Interior through the Division of Territories and Island Possessions. It will be participated



in by the General Land Office, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Geological Survey, the Bureau of Mines, the National Park Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Alaska Road Commission. These agencies will give attention to those phases of the work falling within their respective spheres of responsibility.

The proposal contemplates duplicating investigations and reports upon every conceivable topic which would be of interest to potential settlers or enterprising commercial interests.

The Library of Congress has shelves filled with documents and reports and writings upon the subjects of geography, meteorology, geology, industries and resources, agricultural colonization, forests and forestry, mines and mineral resources, wildlife resources, natural history of the Territory, transportation, communications, and so forth. The Library of Congress only recently published a bibliography containing 168 pages of titles of publications on Alaska on the subjects indicated.

In such circumstances, the committee cannot give its endorsement to a proposition to spend \$3,860,000 for going over the same ground.

#### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Two propositions of interest are involved in the additional funds requested for this Department. One is for the employment of additional attorneys and stenographers for handling cases growing out of the renegotiation law. The Department finds itself not sufficiently staffed to cope with the growing number of injunctions, Tax Court hearings on petitions by persons or concerns renegotiated, and handling affirmative claims, i. e., cases where refunds have not been made of amounts determined to be due and owing by the renegotiating agency. The amounts involved are very large and it is imperative that the Government's interests be protected. The committee recommends the additional amount requested (\$63,300) in full.

The second proposition is responsive to the Surplus Property Disposal Act of 1944 and the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944, plus the need for additional assistance to proceed with certain cartel-restriction cases which have been in suspense at the instance of the War and Navy Departments because of the inability to detach key personnel who would need to be available. The estimate calls for \$175,000, mainly for the employment of attorneys and office assistants. The committee is recommending \$150,000, as it is likely that the additional staff may not be entirely recruited as early as anticipated.

#### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Additional appropriations requested for the Department of State for the current fiscal year aggregate \$3,982,087.97. A general object segregation follows:

1. Foreign Service officers, staffs, and expenses for offices expected to be reopened in countries which have been occupied by the enemy	\$2, 164, 062. 00
2. Additional amount for presently operating posts	1, 019, 938. 00
3. Additional amount for International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico	35, 000. 00
4. For contribution to the support of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences	90, 087. 97
5. Projects presently financed out of the emergency fund for the President	673, 000. 00
Total	3, 982, 087. 97

All of the items in the foregoing listing are recommended for approval, except as to the fifth item, as to which the recommendation of the committee previously has been indicated in this report under the heading "The Russell Amendment."

#### FOREIGN SERVICE PAY ADJUSTMENT, APPRECIATION OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES

A request for an additional appropriation of \$200,000 under this head was considered by the committee. There previously has been appropriated for the current fiscal year \$640,000. The committee is recommending \$150,000, in lieu of the additional amount requested.

The Congress recognized the need to compensate Federal personnel on duty in foreign countries following first the suspension of gold payments in 1933 and shortly after, early in 1934, the revaluation of the dollar, the two steps having precipitated a rather marked depreciation in the value of the dollar in relation to the currencies of certain foreign countries. Consequently, legislation was enacted authorizing the appropriation of funds to meet losses sustained subsequent to July 1, 1933, and appropriations since then annually have been provided.

In certain countries the dollar is still at a discount, but since compensatory provision was initiated certain allowances have been provided, of particular benefit to State Department personnel serving abroad, which should lessen, if not dispense with the need for a special allowance. The authorization to make such compensatory provision was not predicated upon the cost of foreign money, but solely for adjusting the cost of living abroad. The need for such adjustment has been considerably, if not completely, dissipated in some cases through provision which has been made from time to time for several forms of cost-of-living allowances for the several departments and establishments generally, and, as to personnel of the armed forces, authority has been granted for the payment of an extra 10 percent or 20 percent for foreign duty, and a special per diem allowance has been authorized for naval personnel on special duty in foreign countries, and a similar allowance is available for War Department military and civil personnel, and the per diem in lieu of subsistence for civilian employees traveling has been authorized to be increased without specific limit in the case of foreign travel.

These are considerations which should be weighed in any subsequent continuance of the appropriation under consideration, in other words, whether or not such special allowances do not largely or wholly compensate, in the sense of cost of living, for exchange losses.

The committee understands that the General Accounting Office is officially on record that the law governing present procedure is obsolescent, and the committee is of the opinion that the subject is one which should be carefully studied with view to the adoption of a modified course, if warranted by such study, at the earliest date practicable and not later than next July 1.

#### LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore included in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:  
On page 3, War Refugee Board:

For all expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of Executive Order Numbered 9417, dated January 22, 1944; including the employment of personnel without regard to the civil-service and classification laws (not to exceed \$50,200); printing and binding; and purchase of newspapers and periodicals; fiscal year 1945, \$150,000, payable from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President," contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented and amended.

#### On pages 3 and 4, Office of Alien Property Custodian:

The Alien Property Custodian is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or transferred to him not to exceed \$4,000,000 for the entire fiscal year 1945 for all necessary expenses incurred by the Office of Alien Property Custodian in carrying out the powers and duties conferred on the Alien Property Custodian pursuant to the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.): Provided, That after June 30, 1945, the Office of Alien Property Custodian shall not incur any obligations for the administrative expenses of said Office except pursuant to an annual appropriation by the Congress specifically therefor.

#### On page 5, Civil Service Commission:

During the fiscal year 1945, the Civil Service Commission is authorized to pay from available appropriations actual transportation and other necessary expenses, and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence to persons serving while away from their permanent homes or regular places of business in an advisory capacity to the Commission with or without compensation from the United States.

#### On pages 5 and 6, Office of Contract Settlement:

For all necessary expenses, fiscal year 1945, of the Office of Contract Settlement established by the Contract Settlement Act of 1944, including fees and expenses of witnesses; travel expenses, including (1) expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of said office, (2) actual transportation and other necessary expenses, and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving while away from their permanent homes or regular places of business in an advisory capacity to or employed by the Office of Contract Settlement without other compensation from the United States, or at \$1 per annum, and (3) upon the approval of the Director of Contract Settlement, expenses to and from their homes or regular places of business in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, including travel in privately owned automobile (and including per diem in lieu of subsistence at place of employment), of persons employed intermittently away from their homes or regular places of business as consultants and receiving compensation on a per diem when-actually-employed basis; printing and binding; maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger automobiles; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; contract stenographic reporting services; and personal services in the District of Columbia, \$289,700.

#### On pages 6 and 7, Public Health Service:

Uniform allowance: On request of the Federal Security Administrator, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to transfer such amounts as may be necessary, but not to exceed a total of \$300,000, from unexpended balances of appropriations for the Public Health Service, fiscal year 1944, to an appropriation account to be established for the payment of allowances for uniforms to regular and reserve commissioned officers of the Public Health Service pursuant to section 607 of the Act of July 1, 1944 (Public Law 410).

#### On page 7, Public Health Service—Emergency Health and Sanitation Activities (National Defense):

and the aforesaid appropriation together with the amount appropriated herein shall be available for the control of malaria and diseases of tropical origin pursuant to section 311 of the Act of July 1, 1944 (Public Law 410), and the development and prosecution of a program for the control of communicable diseases in Liberia in cooperation with the Liberian Government.

#### On page 9, Federal Works Agency—War Public Works (Community Facilities):

Provided, That the limitation of \$70,000,000 under the above head in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, on the total amount that may be allocated for



contributions to public and private agencies for the maintenance and operation of public works after July 1, 1943, is hereby increased to \$80,000,000.

#### On pages 9 and 10, Public Buildings Administration:

The words "other services" appearing in the proviso clause under the head "Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent area", fiscal year 1945, shall be deemed to include teletype service and telephone switchboards or equivalent telephonic-switching equipment serving one or more governmental activities in buildings operated by the Public Buildings Administration where it is found that such service is economical and in the interest of the Government.

The appropriation "Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds outside the District of Columbia", fiscal year 1945, shall also be available for the furnishing of quarters, maintenance, and teletype or other services on a reimbursable basis to any governmental activity and for expenses incident to moving any governmental activity in connection with the assignment, allocation, and transfer of building space.

#### On pages 12 and 13, Veterans' Administration:

Of the appropriation for administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services, Veterans' Administration, fiscal year 1945, not to exceed \$5,000 shall be available for the preparation, shipment, installation, and display of exhibits, photographic displays, moving pictures, and other visual educational information and descriptive material, including the purchase or rental of equipment.

The limitation upon the amount which may be expended to repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities in the several hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration, appearing in the appropriation for administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services, Veterans' Administration, fiscal year 1945, is hereby increased from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000.

The limitation imposed by section 105 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, upon "travel expenses", is hereby increased to \$4,000,000.

#### On pages 17 and 18, Department of Agriculture, Office of the Secretary:

Consumer expenditures and savings study: For all expenses of the Department of Agriculture, independently or in cooperation with public or private agencies, including individuals, necessary to collect, compile, and analyze statistics with respect to the consumer expenditures and savings in predominantly rural areas, and to publish the results thereof, including personal services in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; purchase of books and periodicals; and reimbursement at not to exceed 3 cents per mile of employees for expenses of travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations; fiscal year 1945, \$830,000, to remain available until June 30, 1946.

Consumer income study: For all expenses of the Department of Agriculture, independently or in cooperation with public or private agencies, including individuals, and in collaboration with the Department of Commerce, necessary to collect, compile, and analyze statistics with respect to the consumer income of farm families, and to publish the results thereof, including personal services in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; purchase of books and periodicals; and reimbursement at not to exceed 3 cents per mile of employees for expenses of travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations; fiscal year 1945, \$210,000; to remain available until June 30, 1946.

#### On pages 19 and 20, War Food Administration:

Supply and distribution of farm labor: The authority and funds provided by the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944, as amended, are hereby continued through December 31, 1945, for carrying out the purposes of said Act, without regard to the limitation on the amount which may be used for administrative expenses.

#### On pages 20-23, Bureau of the Census:

Census of manufactures for 1944: For all expenses of the Bureau of the Census necessary to collect, compile, analyze, and publish a census of manufactures for 1944, including the employment by the Director, at rates to be fixed by him, of personnel at the seat of government and elsewhere without regard to the Classification Act; purchase of books of reference, periodicals, maps, and newspapers; construction of tabulating machines; printing and binding; travel expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the collection of statistics when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce; reimbursement for actual cost of ferry fares, and



bridge, road, and tunnel tolls; and reimbursement at not to exceed 3 cents per mile of employees for expenses of travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles while engaged in census enumeration within the limits of their official stations; fiscal year 1945, \$2,400,000, to remain available until June 30, 1946.

Compiling census reports, and so forth: For an additional amount for Compiling Census Reports, and so forth, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, and including expenses incident to preparation for sample surveys throughout the United States for the purpose of estimating the size, characteristics, and distribution of the Nation's population, \$990,000.

Consumer income study: For all expenses of the Bureau of the Census necessary to collect, compile, and analyze statistics with respect to the consumer income, and to publish the results thereof, including the employment by the Director, at rates to be fixed by him, of personnel at the seat of government and elsewhere without regard to the Classification Act; purchase of books of reference, periodicals, maps, and newspapers; construction of tabulating machines; printing and binding; travel expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the collection of statistics when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce; reimbursement for actual cost of ferry fares, and bridge, road, and tunnel tolls; and reimbursement at not to exceed 3 cents per mile of employees for expenses of travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles while engaged in census enumeration within the limits of their official stations; fiscal year 1945, \$3,500,000, to remain available until June 30, 1946.

Sample census of business: For all expenses of the Bureau of the Census necessary to collect, compile, analyze, and publish a sample census of business, including the employment by the Director, at rates to be fixed by him, of personnel at the seat of government and elsewhere without regard to the Classification Act; purchase of books of reference, periodicals, maps, and newspapers; construction of tabulating machines; printing and binding; travel expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the collection of statistics when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce; reimbursement for actual cost of ferry fares, and bridge, road, and tunnel tolls; and reimbursement at not to exceed 3 cents per mile of employees for expenses of travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles while engaged in census enumeration within the limits of their official stations; fiscal year 1945, \$1,200,000, to remain available until June 30, 1946.

On page 23, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics (general administration):

and including not to exceed \$2,500 for entertainment of officials in the field of aviation of other countries when specifically authorized and approved by the Administrator.

On page 24, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics (enforcement of safety regulations):

and including expenses of transportation of the immediate families of employees transferred from one station in continental United States to another official station outside continental United States and return.

On pages 24 and 25, Coast and Geodetic Survey (aeronautical charts):

Aeronautical charts: The limitation in the appropriation "Aeronautical charts" in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, upon the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased from \$500,000 to \$535,000.

On page 26, United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands:

and the amount available for expenditure in the discretion of the High Commissioner is hereby increased from \$5,200 to \$10,000.

On page 28, Geological Survey (gaging streams):

and the amount that shall be available only for cooperation with States or municipalities is hereby increased to \$1,180,000.

On page 28, Territory of Alaska (insane of Alaska):

Provided, That the limitation under said head of \$840 per capita per annum for the care of patients by contract during the fiscal years 1944 and 1945 is hereby rescinded.

On page 30, Bureau of Labor Statistics (consumer expenditures and savings study):

*Consumer expenditures and savings study: For all expenses of the Department of Labor necessary to collect, compile, and analyze statistics with respect to the consumer expenditures and savings in predominantly nonrural areas, to publish the results thereof, and to compile statistics collected by the Department of Agriculture in other areas, such expenses to include personal services in the District of Columbia and other items properly chargeable to the appropriations for the Department of Labor for contingent expenses, travel, and printing and binding, fiscal year 1945, \$1,532,000, to remain available until June 30, 1946.*

On pages 32 and 33, Bureau of Aeronautics:

*The limitation on the amount of contract authorization contained under the appropriation "Aviation, Navy, 1945," is hereby reduced from \$3,600,000,000 to \$1,600,000,000, of which latter amount not to exceed \$25,000,000 may be used for expansion of and facilities in public or private plants.*

On page 33, increase and replacement of naval vessels (armor, armament, and ammunition):

*Armor, armament, and ammunition: The Secretary of the Navy is authorized, in addition to appropriations hitherto made and contract authorizations provided for such purpose, to enter into contracts for tools, equipment, and facilities in, and land for, public and private plants for the manufacture or production of ordnance materials, munitions, and equipment, in an amount not exceeding \$10,000,000, as authorized by Public Law 311, approved May 26, 1944.*

On page 34, general provision pertaining to Navy:

*For the fiscal year 1945 and prior years occupancy of emergency housing facilities under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department or the National Housing Agency, on a rental basis, by personnel of the services mentioned in the title of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, or by their dependents, shall not deprive such personnel of money allowances for rental of quarters.*

On pages 38 and 39, Department of State (cultural relations with China, etc.):

*Cultural relations with China and the neighboring countries and countries of the Near East and Africa: For all expenses, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, necessary to enable the Secretary of State independently or in cooperation with other agencies of the Government to carry out a program of cultural relations with China and the neighboring countries and with countries of the Near East and Africa, fiscal year 1945, \$600,000 (payable from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President", contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented and amended), including the purchase of books, publications, scientific and other equipment, and educational and cultural materials; contributions of money and materials to, and contracts with, educational, cultural, and nonprofit institutions and organizations of the United States and the above countries, directly or through independent agencies; compensation, allowances, and grants to citizens of the United States and the above countries who are students, professors, or technical experts, at such rates and under such regulations as may be determined by the Secretary of State, including expenses incurred by such persons in traveling between places of residence, Washington, District of Columbia, and posts of duty abroad, and including travel expenses of citizens of the above countries without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended; advance of moneys without regard to section 3648 of the Revised Statutes; printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (40 Stat. 1270); and not to exceed \$10,000 shall be available for temporary employment of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws.*

On pages 39 and 40, Department of State (Conference of Allied Ministers of Education in London):

*Conference of Allied Ministers of Education in London: For all necessary expenses of the participation by the United States in the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education in London, including personal services in the District of Columbia and*

elsewhere without regard to civil-service and classification laws; travel expenses without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended; allowances for living and quarters for temporary and permanent personnel in accordance with standardized regulations prescribed by the President for civilian officers and employes of the Government temporarily stationed in foreign countries and in accordance with the Acts of June 26, 1930, and February 23, 1931; entertainment, stenographic reporting, and other services by contract, books of reference and periodicals, and rent of office space without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; printing and binding; and the share of the United States in the expenses of the secretariat of the Conference; fiscal year 1945, \$43,000, payable from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President", contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented and amended.

**On page 42, Treasury Department (Bureau of Customs):**

*Provided, That the limitation of \$1,300 upon the unit price which may be paid by the Bureau of Customs for motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, specified in the appropriation, is hereby increased to \$1,500.*

**On page 42, Treasury Department (Bureau of Internal Revenue):**

*Salaries and expenses: The limitations under collecting the internal revenue on the amounts which may be expended for printing and binding and stationery, fiscal year 1944, are hereby increased from \$1,970,000 to \$2,066,526 and from \$1,218,870 to \$1,306,034, respectively.*

**On page 43, Treasury Department (Procurement Division, Federal property utilization):**

*and including expenses of care and handling and other necessary expenses of the Procurement Division incident to the disposal of property under the Surplus Property Act of 1944, expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of such Division, purchase (including exchange) of lawbooks, purchase (not to exceed 116), maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and actual transportation and other necessary expenses, and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence, of persons serving while away from their permanent homes or regular places of business in an advisory capacity to or employed by such Division without other compensation from the United States, or at \$1 per annum, \$11,-430,000: Provided, That the limitations on the amounts which may be expended for stationery and for printing and binding are hereby increased from \$45,000 to \$90,000, and from \$40,000 to \$100,000, respectively.*

**On page 44, War Department (rivers and harbors and flood control):**

*Rivers and harbors and flood control: The limitation contained in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1945, under the head "Rivers and harbors and flood control" on expenditures from the various appropriations for rivers and harbors and flood control for the payment of services of technical and clerical personnel in the office of the Chief of Engineers is hereby increased for the fiscal year 1945 from \$760,000 to \$788,500.*

**On page 78, section 401:**

*SEC. 401. Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments of the Government for the fiscal year 1945 shall be available for the expenses of committees, boards, or other interagency groups engaged in authorized activities of common interest to such departments and establishments and composed in whole or in part of representatives thereof who receive no additional compensation by virtue of such membership: Provided, That employees of such departments and establishments rendering service for such committees, boards, or other groups, other than as representatives, shall receive no additional compensation by virtue of such service.*



## FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945

*Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill*  
 [The year indicated after each item denotes the fiscal year]

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with Budget estimate
<b>TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS</b>				
LEGISLATIVE				
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES				
	Beneficiary of deceased Member, 1945-----		\$10,000.00	+\$10,000.00
	Contingent expenses of the House:			
779	Miscellaneous items, 1944-----	\$1,000.00	1,000.00	-----
779	Telegraph and telephone, 1944-----	5,000.00	5,000.00	-----
	ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL			
710	Survey for construction of center for scholarly research, 1945--	10,000.00	-----	-----
	Total, legislative-----	16,000.00	16,000.00	-----
THE JUDICIARY				
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES				
737	Preparation of Rules for Civil Procedure, 1945-----	23,300.00	19,700.00	-----
				-\$3,600.00



714	Fees of commissioners, 1943-----	5, 500. 00	5, 500. 00	-----
	Total, Judiciary-----	28, 800. 00	25, 200. 00	-3, 600. 00
	EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT			
	BUREAU OF THE BUDGET			
773	Printing and binding, 1945-----	25, 000. 00	25, 000. 00	-----
	WAR REFUGEE BOARD			
770	Salaries and expenses, 1945-----	150, 000. 00	(1)	-150, 000. 00
	OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT			
	<i>Office of Alien Property Custodian</i>			
748	Salaries and expenses, 1945-----	(2)	(3)	-----
	Total, Executive Office of the President-----	175, 000. 00	25, 000. 00	-150, 000. 00
	INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES			
	CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION			
775	Salaries and expenses, 1945-----	1, 559, 400. 00	1, 409, 400. 00	-150, 000. 00
775	Salaries and expenses (national defense), 1945-----	1, 246, 100. 00	1, 196, 000. 00	-50, 100. 00
	Total, Civil Service Commission-----	2, 805, 500. 00	2, 605, 400. 00	-200, 100. 00
	OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION AND RECONVERSION, OFFICE OF CONTRACT SETTLEMENT			
701	Salaries and expenses, 1945-----	289, 700. 00	289, 700. 00	-----

<sup>1</sup> Payable from "Emergency Fund for the President."

<sup>2</sup> Use of available funds.

<sup>3</sup> Use of not to exceed \$4,000,000 of available funds for the entire fiscal year 1945.

*Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued*

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with Budget estimate
<b>TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS</b>				
INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES—Continued				
FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY				
<i>Public Health Service</i>				
796	Damage claim, 1945-----	\$66.99	\$66.99	-----
772	Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, 1945-----	963,400.00	963,400.00	-----
772	Uniform allowance, 1945-----	(4)	(4)	-----
772	Emergency health and sanitation activities (national defense), 1945-----	1,875,000.00	1,875,000.00	-----
772	Post-war planning, 1945-----	156,000.00	-----	-\$156,000.00
772	Tuberculosis, 1945-----	668,000.00	-----	-668,000.00
	Total, Public Health Service-----	3,662,466.99	2,838,466.99	-824,000.00
<i>Food and Drug Administration</i>				
772	Enforcement operations, 1945-----	79,000	79,000	-----

772	<i>Columbia Institution for the Deaf</i> Expenses of operation, 1945-----	20, 400. 00	20, 400. 00	-----
	<i>Office of Education</i>			
772	General expenses, 1945-----	18, 000. 00	15, 300. 00	-2, 700. 00
	<i>Office of the Administrator</i>			
772	Traveling and other expense, 1945-----	144, 000. 00	-----	-144, 000. 00
772	Printing and binding, 1945-----	10, 000. 00	-----	-10, 000. 00
	Total, Federal Security Agency-----	3, 933, 866. 99	2, 953, 166. 99	-980, 700. 00
	FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY			
	<i>Office of the Administrator</i>			
735	War public works (community facilities)-----	\$ 15, 000, 000. 00	\$ 7, 500, 000. 00	-7, 500, 000. 00
782	Public works advance planning, 1945-----	75, 900, 000. 00	-----	-75, 900, 000. 00
	<i>Public Roads Administration</i>			
794	Damage claims, 1945-----	417, 910. 29	417, 910. 29	-----
	Total, Federal Works Agency-----	91, 317, 910. 29	7, 917, 910. 29	-83, 400, 000. 00
	FOREIGN SERVICE PAY ADJUSTMENT			
749	Appreciation of foreign currencies, 1945-----	200, 000. 00	150, 000. 00	-50, 000. 00

<sup>4</sup> Transfer of not to exceed \$300,000 from unexpended balances, 1944, authorized.

<sup>5</sup> And limitation of \$70,000,000 on amount which may be allocated for contributions to public and private agencies for maintenance and operation increased to \$80,000,000.

*Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued*

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with Budget estimate
<b>TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued</b>				
INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES—Continued				
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE				
738	Printing and binding, 1945-----	\$60,000.00	\$40,000.00	—\$20,000.00
NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS				
747	Salaries and expenses, 1945-----	2,656,000.00	2,656,000.00	-----
747	Langley Field, Va., construction, 1945-----	835,000.00	835,000.00	-----
747	Cleveland, Ohio, construction, 1945-----	3,910,000.00	3,910,000.00	-----
	Total, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics-----	7,401,000.00	7,401,000.00	-----
THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES				
708	Salaries and expenses, 1945-----	25,000.00	22,000.00	—3,000.00
NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY				
776	War housing, 1945-----	20,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	—10,000,000.00
NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD				
727	Salaries and expenses, 1945-----	14,400.00	14,400.00	-----

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION				
National Gallery of Art				
711	Salaries and expenses, 1945-----	8, 600. 00	8, 600. 00	-----
TARIFF COMMISSION				
694	Salaries and expenses, 1945-----	21, 881. 00	21, 881. 00	-----
VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION				
771	Domiciliary facilities, 1945-----	10, 571, 000. 00	10, 571, 000. 00	-----
771	Alteration and repair of facilities, 1945-----	( <sup>a</sup> )	( <sup>a</sup> )	-----
	Total, independent executive agencies-----	136, 648, 858. 28	41, 995, 058. 28	-----
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
744	Public schools, construction, 15th and Hamilton Sts. NE., 1945-	167, 500. 00	167, 500. 00	-----
744	Public schools, construction of addition to Kimball School, 1945-	250, 000. 00	250, 000. 00	-----
744	Health Department, capital outlay, Gallinger Municipal Hos- pital, 1945-----	38, 250. 00	38, 250. 00	-----
Public welfare:				
744	Capital outlay, child care, 1945-----	12, 000. 00	12, 000. 00	-----
744	Capital outlay, institutions for the indigent, 1945-----	170, 000. 00	170, 000. 00	-----
744	Capital outlay, District Training School, 1945-----	26, 000. 00	26, 000. 00	-----
744	Public works, capital outlay, Refuse Division, 1945-----	8, 000. 00	8, 000. 00	-----
744	Settlement of claims and suits, 1945-----	1, 664. 50	1, 664. 50	-----
<sup>a</sup> Limitation increased from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000.				



*Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued*

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with Budget estimate
<b>TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued</b>				
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Continued				
744	Judgments, 1945-----	\$222.05	\$222.05	-----
744	Audited claims, 1942-----	8,257.00	8,257.00	-----
	Total, District of Columbia-----	681,893.55	681,893.55	-----
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY				
757	Consumer expenditures and savings study, 1945-----	830,000.00	830,000.00	-----
757	Consumer income study, 1945-----	210,000.00	210,000.00	-----
	Total, Office of the Secretary-----	1,040,000.00	1,040,000.00	-----
OFFICE OF INFORMATION				
756	Salaries and expenses, 1945-----	8,650.00	7,353.00	-\$1,297.00
LIBRARY				
756	Salaries and expenses, 1945-----	7,500.00	6,375.00	-\$1,125.00

756	EXTENSION SERVICE Salaries and expenses, 1945-----	40,000.00	34,000.00	-6,000.00
	BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS			
756	Salaries and expenses, 1945-----	235,000.00	235,000.00	-----
	BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING			
756	Salaries and expenses, 1945-----	83,000.00	-----	-83,000.00
	BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE			
756	Salaries and expenses, 1945-----	102,000.00	102,000.00	-----
	WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION			
783	Supply and distribution of farm labor, 1945-----	(7)	(8)	-----
	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION			
692	Salaries and expenses, 1945-----	696,000.00	696,000.00	-----
	Total, Department of Agriculture-----	2,212,150.00	2,120,728.00	-91,422.00
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
752	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY Printing and binding, 1945-----	125,000.00	75,000.00	-50,000.00
	BUREAU OF THE CENSUS			
757	Census of manufactures for 1945-46-----	2,400,000.00	2,400,000.00	-----
774	Compiling census reports, 1945-----	990,000.00	990,000.00	-----

<sup>7</sup> Authority and funds continued until June 30, 1945.

<sup>8</sup> Authority and funds continued until Dec. 31, 1945.

*Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued*

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with Budget estimate
<b>TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued</b>				
<b>DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued</b>				
<b>BUREAU OF THE CENSUS—continued</b>				
757	Consumers income study, 1945-46-----	\$3, 500, 000. 00	\$3, 500, 000. 00	-----
774	Census of Agriculture, 1945-46-----	5, 500, 000. 00	5, 500, 000. 00	-----
757	Sample census of business, 1945-46-----	1, 200, 000. 00	1, 200, 000. 00	-----
	Total, Bureau of the Census-----	13, 590, 000. 00	13, 590, 000. 00	-----
<b>OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS</b>				
774	General administration, 1945-----	900, 000. 00	207, 718. 00	-\$692, 282. 00
774	Establishment of air-navigation facilities, 1945-----	560, 000. 00	152, 860. 00	-407, 140. 00
774	Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities, 1945-----	559, 000. 00	180, 163. 00	-378, 837. 00
774	Technical development, 1945-----	62, 000. 00	62, 000. 00	-----
774	Enforcement of safety regulations, 1945-----	467, 000. 00	282, 737. 00	-184, 263. 00
774	Advisory services to State and other agencies, 1945-----	240, 000. 00	-----	-240, 000. 00
	Total, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics-----	2, 788, 000. 00	885, 478. 00	-1, 902, 522. 00





*Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued*

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with Budget estimate
<b>TITLE 1—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued</b>				
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY				
<i>Division of Territories and Island Possessions</i>				
746	Salaries, 1945-----	\$23, 000. 00	\$14, 082. 00	−\$8, 918. 00
<i>High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands</i>				
746	Maintenance of the office, 1945-----	12, 000. 00	12, 000. 00	-----
<i>Development of Alaska</i>				
751	Salaries and expenses, 1945-----	3, 860, 000. 00	-----	−3, 860, 000. 00
GENERAL LAND OFFICE				
746	Personal services, 1945-----	20, 000. 00	20, 000. 00	-----
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS				
746	Reimbursement of Indians, Rosebud Indian Agency, S. Dak., 1945-	2, 382. 77	2, 382. 77	-----
746	<i>Compensation of attorney for Indians, Colorado River Reserva- tion, Ariz., 1944 (tribal funds)</i> -----	800. 00	800. 00	-----

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION			
<i>General fund, construction</i>			
746	Colorado-Big Thompson, Colorado, 1945-----	2, 000, 000. 00	----- -2, 000, 000. 00
746	Colorado River project, Texas, 1945-----	126, 000. 00	----- -126, 000. 00
746	Columbia Basin project, Washington-----	2, 000, 000. 00	1, 900, 000. 00 -100, 000. 00
746	Yakima project, Washington, Roza Division, 1945-----	421, 000. 00	421, 000. 00 ----- -400, 000. 00
746	Fort Peck project, Montana, 1945-----	400, 000. 00	----- -400, 000. 00
	Total, general fund, construction-----	4, 947, 000. 00	2, 321, 000. 00 ----- -2, 626, 000. 00
<i>Reclamation fund, special fund, construction</i>			
746	Sun River project, Montana, 1945-----	110, 000. 00	110, 000. 00 -----
746	Klamath project, Oregon-California, 1945-----	400, 000. 00	400, 000. 00 -----
746	Hungry Horse project, Montana, 1945-----	50, 000. 00	----- -50, 000. 00
	Total, reclamation fund-----	560, 000. 00	510, 000. 00 ----- -50, 000. 00
	Total, Bureau of Reclamation-----	5, 507, 000. 00	2, 831, 000. 00 ----- -2, 676, 000. 00
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY			
746	Mineral resources of Alaska, 1945-----	1, 075, 000. 00	----- -1, 075, 000. 00
746	Gaging streams, 1945-----	80, 000. 00	80, 000. 00 -----
	Total, Geological Survey-----	1, 155, 000. 00	80, 000. 00 ----- -1, 075, 000. 00

*Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued*

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with Budget estimate
	<b>TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued</b>			
	<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued</b>			
	<b>BUREAU OF MINES</b>			
746	Synthetic liquid fuels, 1945-----			
746	Mining experiment stations, 1945-----	(10) \$160,000.00		—\$160,000.00
	<b>GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES</b>			
	<i>Territory of Alaska</i>			
746	Insane of Alaska, 1945-----	17,300.00	\$17,300.00	
	Total, Department of the Interior-----	10,756,682.77	2,976,764.77	—7,779,918.00
	<b>DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</b>			
	<b>FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION</b>			
789	Damage claims, 1945-----	50.00	50.00	
	<b>LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION</b>			
731	Printing and binding, 1940-----	2,462.40	2,462.40	
731	Lands Division, salaries and expenses, 1942-----	499.97	499.97	

731	Support of United States prisoners, 1942-----		5,060.04	5,060.04	-----
731	Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth, 1944-----		190,400.00	190,400.00	-----
731	Claims Division, salaries, 1945-----		63,300.00	63,300.00	-----
731	Board of Immigration Appeals, salaries, 1945-----		9,000.00	2,000.00	-7,000.00
731	Enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, 1945-----		175,000.00	150,000.00	-25,000.00
	Total, Department of Justice-----		445,772.41	413,772.41	-32,000.00
	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR				
	BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS				
750	Salaries and expenses (national defense), 1945-----		1,162,000.00	1,162,000.00	-----
757	Consumer expenditures and savings study, 1945-----		1,532,000.00	1,532,000.00	-----
	Total, Department of Labor-----		2,694,000.00	2,694,000.00	-----
	NAVY DEPARTMENT				
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY				
791	Damage claims, operation of naval vessels, 1945-----		13,605.50	13,605.50	-----
724	Acquisition of interests of lessees of lands, Petroleum Reserve No. 1, 1945-----	(11)	(11)	(11)	-----
	BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL				
724	Training, education, and welfare, Navy, 1945-----		2,500,000.00	(12)	-2,500,000.00

<sup>10</sup> Not to exceed \$50,000 made available for employment of technical personnel without regard to civil service and classification laws.  
<sup>11</sup> Not to exceed \$400,000 of appropriation naval emergency fund, 1945, made available.  
<sup>12</sup> Reappropriation of \$2,500,000.

<sup>12</sup> Reappropriation of \$2,500,000.

<sup>12</sup> Reappropriation of \$2,500,000.



*Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued*

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with Budget estimate
<b>TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued</b>				
NAVY DEPARTMENT—Continued				
BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS				
724	Pay, etc., naval personnel, 1943	\$10,000,000.00	\$10,000,000.00	-----
724	Payment of claim of Frank B. Hall & Co., Inc., 1940	62,454.11	62,454.11	-----
724	Maintenance, 1943	800,000.00	800,000.00	-----
724	Fuel and transportation, Navy, 1943	25,750,000.00	25,750,000.00	-----
	Total, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts	36,612,454.11	36,612,454.11	-----
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS				
724	Public works, 1945	300,000,000.00	13 250,000,000.00	-----
BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS				
724	Aviation, Navy, 1945	(14)	(14)	-----
INCREASE AND REPLACEMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS				
780	Armor, armament, and ammunition	(15)	(15)	-----

798	COAST GUARD				
	Vessel damage claims, 1945-----	523. 06	523. 06	523. 06	-----
	Total, Navy Department-----	339, 126, 582. 67	286, 626, 582. 67	-----	-----
	POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT				
	(Out of the Postal Revenues)				
	OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL				
743	Salaries, 1945-----	9, 500. 00	9, 500. 00	-----	-----
	SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES				
743	Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, 1945-----	19, 850. 00	-----	-----	-----
743	Office of the Chief Inspector, 1945-----	7, 350. 00	7, 350. 00	-----	-----
743	Bureau of Accounts, 1945-----	38, 000. 00	38, 000. 00	-----	-----
	Total, salaries in bureaus and offices-----	65, 200. 00	45, 350. 00	-----	-----
743	Contingent expenses, 1945-----	19, 350. 00	10, 000. 00	-----	-----
	FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT				
	<i>Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General</i>				
758	Compensation to postmasters, 1943-----	10, 000. 00	10, 000. 00	-----	-----
	<i>Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General</i>				
743	Domestic Air Mail Service, 1945-----	11, 400. 00	11, 400. 00	-----	-----

<sup>13</sup> And reappropriation of \$50,000,000.

<sup>14</sup> Limitation on contract authorization reduced from \$3,600,000,000 to \$1,600,000,000 of which \$25,000,000 is made available for expansion of facilities.

<sup>15</sup> Amount of contract authorization for production facilities increased \$10,000,000.

*Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued*

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with Budget estimate
<b>TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued</b>				
	Post Office Department—Continued			
	FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—continued			
	<i>Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General</i>			
743	Domestic mail indemnities, 1945-----	\$1,015,000.00	(1 <sup>e</sup> )	—\$1,015,000.00
743	Unpaid money orders, 1945-----	474,000.00	\$474,000.00	-----
	Total, Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General	1,489,000.00	474,000.00	—1,015,000.00
	<i>Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General</i>			
743	Post-office equipment, stationery, etc., 1945-----	340,000.00	340,000.00	-----
743	Equipment shops, Washington, D. C., 1945-----	675,000.00	675,000.00	-----
	Total, Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General	1,015,000.00	1,015,000.00	-----
	Total, Post Office Department-----	2,619,450.00	1,575,250.00	—1,044,200.00
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
	FOREIGN SERVICE			
760	Salaries, ambassadors and ministers, 1945-----	102,000.00	102,000.00	-----
777	Salaries of clerks, 1945-----	420,000.00	420,000.00	-----

777	Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, 1945-----	143,000.00	143,000.00	-----
777	Foreign service quarters, 1945-----	140,000.00	140,000.00	-----
777	Cost-of-living allowances, 1945-----	340,000.00	340,000.00	-----
777	Representation allowances, 1945-----	139,000.00	139,000.00	-----
777	Contingent expenses, 1945-----	1,900,000.00	1,900,000.00	-----
	Total, Foreign Service-----	3,184,000.00	3,184,000.00	-----
INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS				
725	Salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, 1945-----	35,000.00	35,000.00	-----
760	Cultural relations with China and neighboring countries, 1945-----	600,000.00	(17)	-600,000.00
760	Conference of Allied Ministers of Education in London, 1945-----	43,000.00	(17)	-43,000.00
760	United Nations Commission for Investigation of War Crimes, 1945-----	30,000.00	-----	-30,000.00
777	Contributions to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus, 1945-----	90,087.97	90,087.97	-----
	Total, international obligations-----	798,087.97	125,087.97	-673,000.00
	Total, Department of State-----	3,982,087.97	3,309,087.97	-673,000.00
TREASURY DEPARTMENT				
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY				
730	Reimbursement to carriers, 1942-----	(18)	(18)	-----

<sup>16</sup> 1944 balance merged with 1945 appropriation.

<sup>17</sup> Charge to Emergency Fund for the President.

<sup>18</sup> Not to exceed \$21,296.92 of unexpended balance made available to pay claim of Tremont & Gulf Railroad Co.



*Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued*

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with Budget estimate
<b>TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued</b>				
<b>TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued</b>				
<b>FISCAL SERVICE</b>				
<i>Bureau of Accounts</i>				
730	Salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement, 1945-----	\$1, 500, 000. 00	\$1, 500, 000. 00	-----
730	Printing and binding, Division of Disbursement, 1945-----	35, 000. 00	35, 000. 00	-----
730	Refund of moneys erroneously received, 1945-----	125, 000. 00	125, 000. 00	-----
730	Payment of unclaimed moneys, 1945-----	50, 000. 00	50, 000. 00	-----
	Total, fiscal service-----	1, 710, 000. 00	1, 710, 000. 00	-----
<b>BUREAU OF CUSTOMS</b>				
730	Collecting the revenue from customs, 1945-----	850, 000. 00	850, 000. 00	-----
<b>PROCUREMENT DIVISION</b>				
730	Federal property utilization, 1945-----	11, 430, 000. 00	11, 430, 000. 00	-----
	Total, Treasury Department-----	13, 990, 000. 00	13, 990, 000. 00	-----

## WAR DEPARTMENT—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

## WAR DAMAGE CLAIMS

795 Sundry claims determined by Secretary of War, 1945-----

276, 702. 96

276, 702. 96

## CORPS OF ENGINEERS

745 Rivers and harbors and flood control, 1945-----

(<sup>19</sup>)

(<sup>19</sup>)

745 Rivers and harbors, 1945-----

2, 780, 000. 00

2, 780, 000. 00

745 Flood control, 1945-----

7, 230, 000. 00

7, 230, 000. 00

Total, Corps of Engineers-----

10, 010, 000. 00

10, 010, 000. 00

## THE PANAMA CANAL

741 Civil government, 1945-----

10, 400. 00

10, 400. 00

Total, War Department, civil functions-----

10, 297, 102. 96

10, 297, 102. 96

Total, title I-----

541, 273, 380. 61

382, 256, 918. 61

-\$159, 016, 462. 00

## TITLE II—PENALTY MAIL COSTS

## LEGISLATIVE

729 Architect of the Capitol-----

300. 00

255. 00

-45. 00

729 Library of Congress-----

15, 000. 00

12, 750. 00

-2, 250. 00

729 Government Printing Office-----

304, 000. 00

258, 400. 00

-45, 600. 00

Total, legislative-----

319, 300. 00

271, 405. 00

-47, 895. 00

<sup>19</sup> Limitation on payment for services of technical and clerical assistants increased from \$760,000 to \$788,500.

*Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued*

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with Budget estimate
<b>TITLE II—PENALTY MAIL COSTS—Continued</b>				
<b>THE JUDICIARY</b>				
714	Court of Customs and Patent Appeals-----	\$180. 00	\$153. 00	-\$27. 00
714	Customs Court-----	500. 00	425. 00	-75. 00
714	Court of Claims-----	500. 00	425. 00	-75. 00
714	United States courts-----	84, 000. 00	71, 400. 00	-12, 600. 00
	Total, the judiciary-----	85, 180. 00	72, 403. 00	-12, 777. 00
<b>EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT</b>				
	Office for Emergency Management:			
736	War Manpower Commission-----	618, 000. 00	525, 300. 00	-92, 700. 00
739	War Mobilization and Reconversion, Office of-----	9, 500. 00	8, 075. 00	-1, 425. 00
	Total, Executive Office of the President-----	627, 500. 00	533, 375. 00	-94, 125. 00
<b>INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES</b>				
775	Civil Service Commission-----	264, 000. 00	224, 400. 00	-39, 600. 00
688	Employees' Compensation Commission-----	13, 000. 00	11, 050. 00	-1, 950. 00

728	Federal Power Commission-----	4, 900. 00	4, 165. 00	- 735. 00
772	Federal Security Agency-----	500, 000. 00	425, 000. 00	-75, 000. 00
742	Federal Works Agency-----	33, 000. 00	28, 050. 00	- 4, 950. 00
738	General Accounting Office-----	45, 000. 00	38, 250. 00	- 6, 750. 00
702	Interstate Commerce Commission-----	25, 000. 00	21, 250. 00	- 3, 750. 00
704	National Capital Housing Authority-----	3, 000. 00	2, 550. 00	- 450. 00
722	National Labor Relations Board-----	17, 700. 00	15, 045. 00	- 2, 655. 00
727	National Mediation Board-----	775. 00	659. 00	- 116. 00
723	Railroad Retirement Board-----	30, 000. 00	25, 500. 00	- 4, 500. 00
695	Veterans' Administration-----	525, 000. 00	446, 250. 00	- 78, 750. 00
	Total, independent executive agencies-----	1, 461, 375. 00	1, 242, 169. 00	- 219, 206. 00
	EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS			
756	Agriculture-----	3, 418, 000. 00	2, 905, 300. 00	- 512, 700. 00
	Commerce:			
	Departmental-----	310, 000. 00	263, 500. 00	- 46, 500. 00
718	Civil Aeronautics Board-----	3, 700. 00	3, 145. 00	- 555. 00
746	Interior-----	280, 000. 00	238, 000. 00	- 42, 000. 00
731	Justice-----	350, 000. 00	297, 500. 00	- 52, 500. 00
721	Labor-----	116, 500. 00	99, 025. 00	- 17, 475. 00



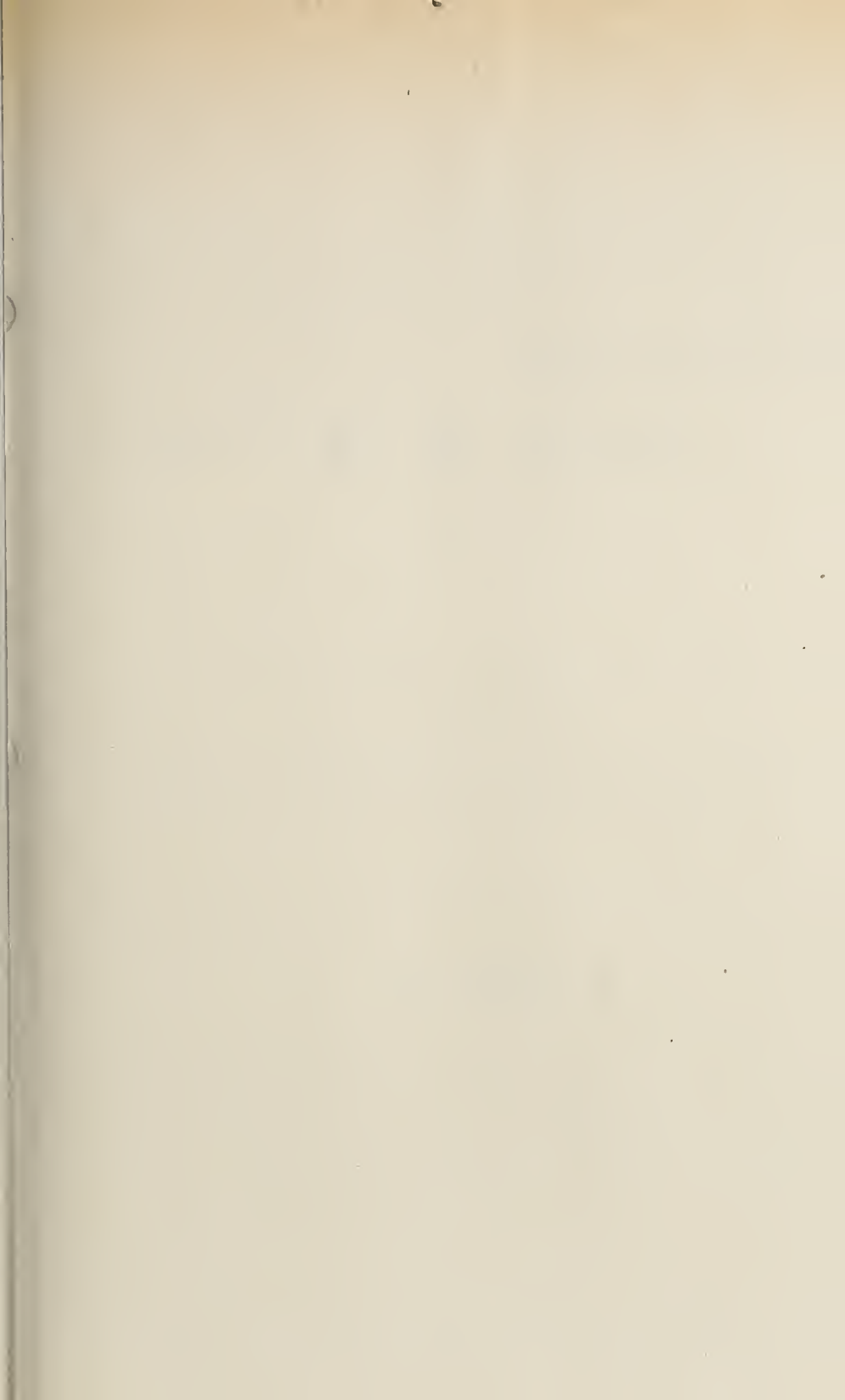
*Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates and of the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill—Continued*

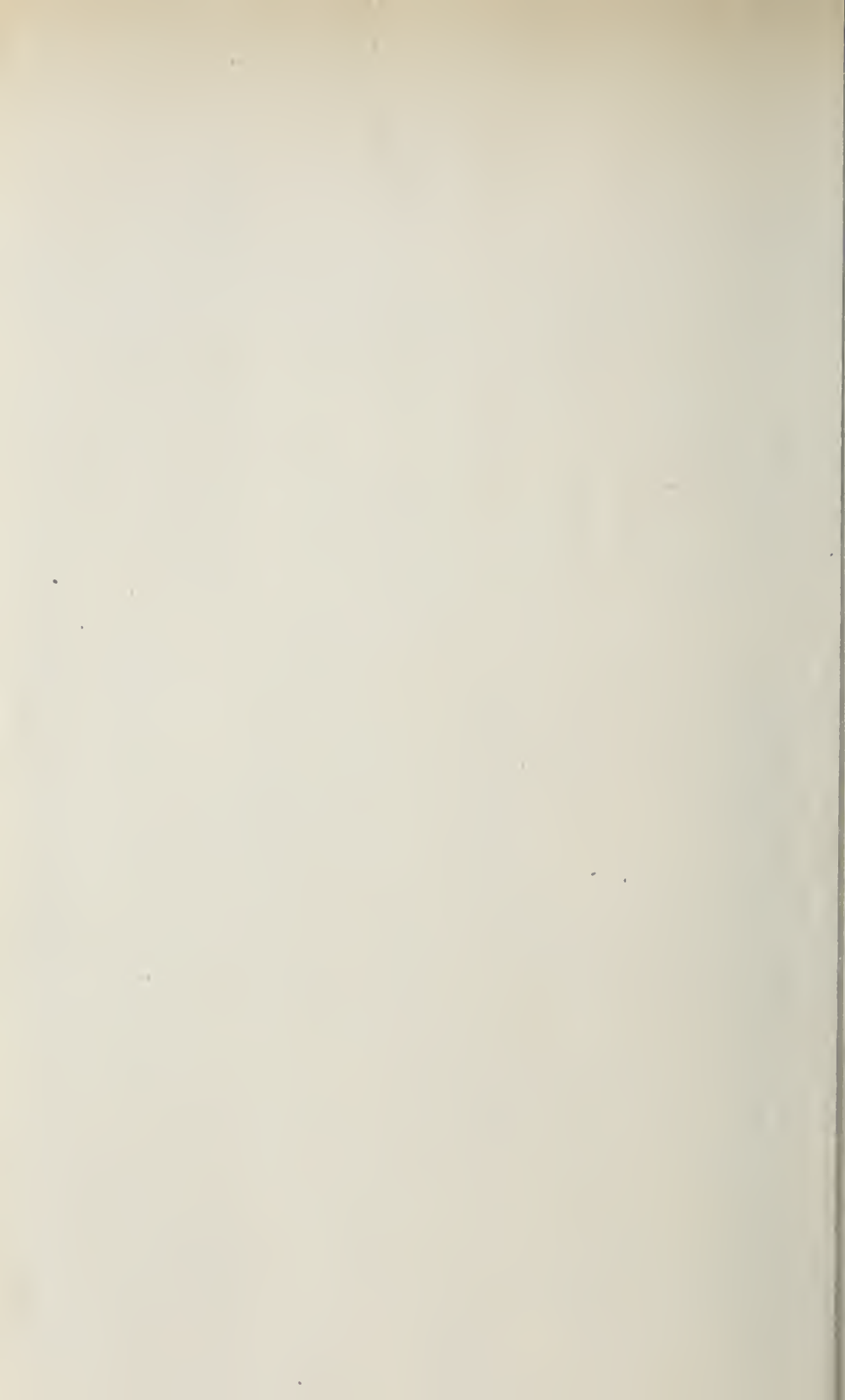
House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (-) bill compared with Budget estimate
<b>TITLE II—PENALTY MAIL COSTS—Continued</b>				
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS—Continued				
760	State.....	\$50,000.00	\$42,500.00	—\$7,500.00
730	Treasury.....	6,368,000.00	5,412,800.00	—955,200.00
	Total, executive departments.....	10,896,200.00	9,261,770.00	—1,634,430.00
	Grand total, title II.....	<sup>20</sup> 13,389,555.00	<sup>21</sup> 11,381,122.00	—2,008,433.00
<b>TITLE III—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS</b>				
788, 799	Audited claims allowed by the General Accounting Office.....	21,311,616.77	21,311,616.77	-----
790, 792	Judgments, United States courts.....	54,554.48	54,554.48	-----
787, 797	Judgments, Court of Claims.....	225,278.24	225,278.24	-----
800	Property damage claims, 1945.....	95,222.02	95,222.02	-----
	Total, title III, judgments and authorized claims.....	21,686,671.51	21,686,671.51	-----
	Grand total, titles I, II, and III.....	576,349,607.12	<sup>22</sup> 415,324,712.12	—161,024,895.00

<sup>20</sup> And \$9,862,461 to be absorbed by present appropriations or funds.

<sup>21</sup> And \$8,389,345 to be absorbed by present appropriations or funds.

<sup>22</sup> And reappropriation of \$53,200,000 and \$793,000 from the "Emergency fund for the President."





Union Calendar No. 674

78<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 5587

[Report No. 2023]

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DECEMBER 6, 1944

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

---

## A BILL

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, and to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply de-
- 5 ficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending



1 June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, and to provide  
2 supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June  
3 30, 1945 and 1946, and for other purposes, as follows:

4 TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

5 LEGISLATIVE

6 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

7 For payment to the widow of Hampton P. Fulmer, late  
8 a Representative from the State of South Carolina, \$10,000  
9 to be disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House.

10 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

11 Miscellaneous items: For an additional amount for mis-  
12 cellaneous items, fiscal year 1944, \$1,000.

13 Telegraph and telephone: For an additional amount for  
14 telegraph and telephone service, exclusive of personal services,  
15 fiscal year 1944, \$5,000.

16 THE JUDICIARY

17 SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

18 Preparation of Rules for Civil Procedure: For an addi-  
19 tional amount for preparation of Rules for Civil Procedure,  
20 Supreme Court, \$19,700, fiscal year 1945, which amount  
21 together with the appropriation for this purpose in the First  
22 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, shall be available until  
23 June 30, 1946.

## 1 MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

2 Fees of commissioners: For an additional amount for  
3 fees of commissioners, fiscal year 1943, including the objects  
4 specified under this head in the Judiciary Establishment  
5 Appropriation Act, 1943, \$5,500.

## 6 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

## 7 BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

8 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for  
9 printing and binding, fiscal year 1945, \$25,000.

## 10 WAR REFUGEE BOARD

11 For all expenses necessary in carrying out the provi-  
12 sions of Executive Order Numbered 9417, dated January  
13 22, 1944; including the employment of personnel without  
14 regard to the civil-service and classification laws (not to  
15 exceed \$50,200) ; printing and binding; and purchase of  
16 newspapers and periodicals; fiscal year 1945, \$150,000, pay-  
17 able from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the Presi-  
18 dent", contained in the First Supplemental National Defense  
19 Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented and amended.

## 20 OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

## 21 OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

22 The Alien Property Custodian is hereby authorized to  
23 pay out of any funds or other property or interest vested in  
24 him or transferred to him not to exceed \$4,000,000 for the

1 entire fiscal year 1945 for all necessary expenses incurred  
2 by the Office of Alien Property Custodian in carrying out  
3 the powers and duties conferred on the Alien Property  
4 Custodian pursuant to the Trading with the Enemy Act  
5 of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. App) : *Pro-*  
6 *vided*, That after June 30, 1945, the Office of Alien Prop-  
7 erty Custodian shall not incur any obligations for the admin-  
8 istrative expenses of said Office except pursuant to an annual  
9 appropriation by the Congress specifically therefor.

#### 10 INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

##### 11 AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

12 Notwithstanding section 105 of the Independent Offices  
13 Appropriation Act, 1944, the appropriation "American  
14 Battle Monuments Commission, fiscal year 1944", shall be  
15 construed as having been available in the amount of not  
16 to exceed \$850 for travel expenses.

17 Notwithstanding section 105 of the Independent Offices  
18 Appropriation Act, 1945, the appropriation "American  
19 Battle Monuments Commission, fiscal year 1945", shall be  
20 construed as being available in the amount of not to exceed  
21 \$1,500 for travel expenses.

##### 22 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

23 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for  
24 salaries and expenses, Civil Service Commission, fiscal year

1 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the  
2 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, \$1,409,400.

3 Salaries and expenses, national defense: For an addi-  
4 tional amount for salaries and expenses, Civil Service Com-  
5 mission (national defense), fiscal year 1945, including the  
6 objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices  
7 Appropriation Act, 1945, \$1,196,000.

8 During the fiscal year 1945, the Civil Service Commis-  
9 sion is authorized to pay from available appropriations actual  
10 transportation and other necessary expenses, and not to  
11 exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence to persons serving  
12 while away from their permanent homes or regular places of  
13 business in an advisory capacity to the Commission with or  
14 without compensation from the United States.

15 OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION AND RECONVERSION

16 OFFICE OF CONTRACT SETTLEMENT

17 For all necessary expenses, fiscal year 1945, of the  
18 Office of Contract Settlement established by the Contract  
19 Settlement Act of 1944, including fees and expenses of  
20 witnesses; travel expenses, including (1) expenses of  
21 attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the  
22 work of said office, (2) actual transportation and other neces-  
23 sary expenses, and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of  
24 subsistence of persons serving while away from their perma-



1    nent homes or regular places of business in an advisory  
 2    capacity to or employed by the Office of Contract Settle-  
 3    ment without other compensation from the United States,  
 4    or at \$1 per annum, and (3) upon the approval of the  
 5    Director of Contract Settlement, expenses to and from their  
 6    homes or regular places of business in accordance with the  
 7    Standardized Government Travel Regulations, including  
 8    travel in privately owned automobile (and including per  
 9    diem in lieu of subsistence at place of employment), of  
 10   persons employed intermittently away from their homes or  
 11   regular places of business as consultants and receiving com-  
 12   pensation on a per diem when-actually-employed basis;  
 13   printing and binding; maintenance, repair, and operation  
 14   of passenger automobiles; purchase of lawbooks, books of  
 15   reference, newspapers, and periodicals; contract stenographic  
 16   reporting services; and personal services in the District of  
 17   Columbia, \$289,700.

18                                    FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

19                                    PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

20        Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals: For  
 21    an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for pay of per-  
 22    sonnel and maintenance of hospitals, including the objects  
 23    specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency  
 24    Appropriation Act, 1945, \$963,400.

25        Uniform allowance: On request of the Federal Security

1 Administrator, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized  
2 to transfer such amounts as may be necessary, but not to  
3 exceed a total of \$300,000, from unexpended balances of  
4 appropriations for the Public Health Service, fiscal year  
5 1944, to an appropriation account to be established for  
6 the payment of allowances for uniforms to regular and reserve  
7 commissioned officers of the Public Health Service pursuant  
8 to section 607 of the Act of July 1, 1944 (Public Law  
9 410).

10 Emergency health and sanitation activities (national  
11 defense) : For an additional amount for emergency health and  
12 sanitation activities (national defense), fiscal year 1945,  
13 including the objects specified under this head in the Federal  
14 Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, and including  
15 the purchase of thirty passenger automobiles, and the afore-  
16 said appropriation together with the amount appropriated  
17 herein shall be available for the control of malaria and  
18 diseases of tropical origin pursuant to section 311 of the  
19 Act of July 1, 1944 (Public Law 410), and the develop-  
20 ment and prosecution of a program for the control of com-  
21 municable diseases in Liberia in cooperation with the Libe-  
22 rian Government, \$1,875,000.

23 Claims for damages, operation of vessels, Public Health  
24 Service: To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined  
25 by the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency under

1 the provisions of the Act of July 1, 1944 (Public Law 410),  
2 in sums not exceeding \$3,000 in any one case, as fully set  
3 forth in House Document Numbered 796, Seventy-eighth  
4 Congress, \$66.99.

5 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

6 Enforcement operations: For an additional amount for  
7 enforcement operations Food and Drug Administration, fiscal  
8 year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in  
9 the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945,  
10 \$79,000.

11 COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

12 For an additional amount for Columbia Institution for  
13 the Deaf, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified  
14 under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropria-  
15 tion Act, 1945, \$20,400.

16 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

17 General expenses: For an additional amount for general  
18 expenses, Office of Education, fiscal year 1945, including  
19 the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security  
20 Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, \$15,300.

21 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

22 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

23 War Public Works (community facilities): For an ad-  
24 ditional amount to enable the Federal Works Administrator  
25 to carry out the functions vested in him by titles II and III

1 of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C.  
 2 1531-1534 and 1541), \$7,500,000, to remain available  
 3 during the continuance of the unlimited national emergency  
 4 declared by the President on May 27, 1941, but not to be  
 5 available for obligation for new projects after June 30, 1945,  
 6 of which amount not to exceed \$100,000 shall be available  
 7 for administrative expenses, including the objects specified  
 8 under the head "Defense public works (community facili-  
 9 ties)" in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941,  
 10 and the joint resolution approved December 23, 1941 (Pub-  
 11 lic Law 371) : *Provided*, That the limitation of \$70,000,000  
 12 under the above head in the First Deficiency Appropriation  
 13 Act, 1944, on the total amount that may be allocated for  
 14 contributions to public and private agencies for the mainte-  
 15 nance and operation of public works after July 1, 1943, is  
 16 hereby increased to \$80,000,000.

#### 17 PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

18 The words "other services" appearing in the proviso  
 19 clause under the head "Salaries and expenses, public build-  
 20 ings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent  
 21 area", fiscal year 1945, shall be deemed to include teletype  
 22 service and telephone switchboards or equivalent telephone-  
 23 switching equipment serving one or more governmental  
 24 activities in buildings operated by the Public Buildings



1 Administration where it is found that such service is eco-  
2 nomical and in the interest of the Government.

3 The appropriation "Salaries and expenses, public build-  
4 ings and grounds outside the District of Columbia", fiscal  
5 year 1945, shall also be available for the furnishing of quar-  
6 ters, maintenance, and teletype or other services on a reim-  
7 bursable basis to any governmental activity and for expenses  
8 incident to moving any governmental activity in connection  
9 with the assignment, allocation, and transfer of building  
10 space.

11 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

12 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage  
13 to roads and highways under the Defense Highway Act of  
14 1941 (23 U. S. C. 3), as amended (23 U. S. C. 110), as  
15 fully set forth in House Document Numbered 794, Seventy-  
16 eighth Congress, \$417,910.29.

17 FOREIGN-SERVICE PAY ADJUSTMENT

18 For an additional amount for foreign-service pay  
19 adjustment, appreciation of foreign currencies, fiscal  
20 year 1945, including the objects specified under this head  
21 in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945,  
22 \$150,000.

23 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

24 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for

1 printing and binding, General Accounting Office, fiscal year  
2 1945, \$40,000.

3 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

4 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal  
5 year 1945, for salaries and expenses of the National Advisory  
6 Committee for Aeronautics, including the objects specified  
7 in the appropriation for this purpose in the Independent  
8 Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, \$2,656,000.

9 Construction: For an additional amount for construction  
10 and equipment, Langley Field, Virginia, \$835,000, to be  
11 available until expended.

12 Construction: For an additional amount for construction  
13 and equipment Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory, Cleve-  
14 land, Ohio, \$3,910,000, to be available until expended.

15 THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

16 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for  
17 salaries and expenses of the Archivist and The National  
18 Archives, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified  
19 under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act,  
20 1945, \$22,000.

21 NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

22 War housing: For an additional amount to carry out the  
23 purposes of title I of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended  
24 (42 U. S. C. ch. 9), and subject to the applicable provisions

1 of the joint resolution approved October 14, 1940 (54 Stat.  
 2 1115), \$10,000,000, to remain available during the con-  
 3 tinuance of the unlimited national emergency declared by the  
 4 President on May 27, 1941, but not to be available for obliga-  
 5 tion for new projects after June 30, 1945.

6 NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

7 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for  
 8 salaries and expenses, National Mediation Board, fiscal year  
 9 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the  
 10 Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1945, \$14,400.

11 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

12 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for  
 13 salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art, fiscal year  
 14 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the  
 15 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, \$8,600.

16 TARIFF COMMISSION

17 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal  
 18 year 1945, for salaries and expenses, Tariff Commission, in-  
 19 cluding the objects specified under this head in the Independ-  
 20 ent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, \$21,881.

21 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

22 Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For an additional  
 23 amount, fiscal year 1945, for hospital and domiciliary facili-  
 24 ties, Veterans' Administration, including the 3 per centum

1 limitation specified under this head in the Independent  
2 Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, \$10,571,000.

3 Of the appropriation for administration, medical, hospital,  
4 and domiciliary services, Veterans' Administration, fiscal  
5 year 1945, not to exceed \$5,000 shall be available for the  
6 preparation, shipment, installation, and display of exhibits,  
7 photographic displays, moving pictures, and other visual  
8 educational information and descriptive material, including  
9 the purchase or rental of equipment.

10 The limitation upon the amount which may be expended  
11 to repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities in the several  
12 hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans'  
13 Administration, appearing in the appropriation for adminis-  
14 tration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services, Veterans'  
15 Administration, fiscal year 1945, is hereby increased from  
16 \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000.

17 The limitation imposed by section 105 of the Independ-  
18 ent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, upon "travel expenses",  
19 is hereby increased to \$4,000,000.

## 20 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

### 21 PUBLIC SCHOOLS

#### 22 CAPITAL OUTLAY

23 For the construction of an eight-room extensible ele-  
24 mentary school building, four rooms to be left unfinished,



1 to be located in the vicinity of Fifteenth and Hamlin Streets  
2 Northeast, including treatment of grounds, \$167,500, of  
3 which not to exceed \$3,520 may be transferred to the credit  
4 of the appropriation account "Office of Municipal Architect,  
5 construction services," for the preparation of plans and  
6 specifications for said building.

7 For the construction of an eight-room addition to the  
8 Kimball School, including an assembly hall-gymnasium, re-  
9 modeling of the present building, and treatment of grounds,  
10 \$250,000, of which not to exceed \$5,250 may be transferred  
11 to the credit of the appropriation account "Office of Municipal  
12 Architect, construction services," for the preparation of plans  
13 and specifications for said building.

14 The appropriation for the purchase of a site in the vicinity  
15 of Fifty-third and Drake Streets Southeast, for the construc-  
16 tion of a sixteen-room elementary school building, including  
17 an assembly hall-gymnasium, in the District of Columbia  
18 Appropriation Act, 1945, shall cease to be available for  
19 the purchase of a site at such location but is hereby made  
20 available for the purchase of a site for the same purpose in  
21 the vicinity of Fifty-third and Blaine Streets Northeast.

22 HEALTH DEPARTMENT

23 Capital outlay, Gallinger Municipal Hospital: For the  
24 preparation of plans and specifications and for inspection for  
25 a pediatrics building to be constructed at a total cost of not

1 to exceed \$650,000, fiscal year 1945, \$29,250; and for the  
2 preparation of plans and specifications and for inspection for  
3 a laboratory building to be constructed at a total cost of not  
4 to exceed \$200,000, fiscal year 1945, \$9,000; in all, \$38,250.

5 PUBLIC WELFARE

6 FAMILY WELFARE SERVICE

7 Capital outlay, child care: For preparation of plans and  
8 specifications for a receiving home and classification center  
9 for children to be constructed in parcel 141/68 at a total cost  
10 of not to exceed \$285,500, fiscal year 1945, \$12,000.

11 Capital outlay, institutions for the indigent: For the  
12 preparation of plans and specifications for new buildings to  
13 be constructed, at a total cost of not to exceed \$1,250,000,  
14 at the Home for the Aged and Infirm, to remain available  
15 until June 30, 1946, \$50,000; and for beginning construc-  
16 tion of a new heating plant at the Home for the Aged  
17 and Infirm, including all necessary appurtenances thereto,  
18 \$120,000, including not to exceed \$15,000 for preparation  
19 of plans and specifications and not to exceed \$5,000 for  
20 soil investigations, and the Commissioners of the District  
21 of Columbia are authorized to enter into a contract or con-  
22 tracts for the construction of such heating plant at a total  
23 cost of not to exceed \$357,500; in all, \$170,000.

24 MENTAL REHABILITATION SERVICE

25 Capital outlay, District Training School: For an addi-

1 tional amount for continuing the construction of dormitories,  
2 \$14,000; for the preparation of plans and specifications  
3 for two detention dormitories to be constructed at a total  
4 cost of not to exceed \$268,000, fiscal year 1945, \$12,000;  
5 and the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$28,000  
6 for a new deep well, water treatment, and extension of  
7 water supply line, and the improvement and extension of  
8 the water system, in the District of Columbia Appropriation  
9 Act, 1944, is continued available for the same purposes dur-  
10 ing the fiscal year 1945; in all, \$26,000.

11 PUBLIC WORKS

12 Capital outlay, Refuse Division: For an additional  
13 amount for all necessary expenses for preparation of plans,  
14 specifications, surveys, and estimates for the extension of the  
15 proposed incinerator numbered 3 for refuse in parcel 141/13,  
16 and so forth, including the objects specified under this  
17 head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1945,  
18 and including the employment of consulting engineering  
19 services by contract or otherwise without regard to section  
20 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the civil-service and classi-  
21 fication laws, fiscal year 1945, \$8,000.

22 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

23 For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved  
24 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of

1 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (46 Stat. 500),  
2 as set forth in House Document Numbered 744 of the  
3 Seventy-eighth Congress, \$1,664.50.

4 JUDGMENTS

5 For the payment of final judgment for costs rendered  
6 against the District of Columbia in the case of David G.  
7 Busey and Orville J. Richie, \$222.05.

8 AUDITED CLAIMS

9 For the payment of the following claims, certified to  
10 be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia,  
11 under an appropriation the balance of which has been carried  
12 to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the  
13 Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), being for the  
14 service of the fiscal year 1942:

15 Fire Department, expenses, District of Columbia, 1942,  
16 fire fighting apparatus, \$8,257.

17 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

18 The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless  
19 otherwise therein specifically provided, shall be paid out of  
20 the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury  
21 of the United States in the manner prescribed by the District  
22 of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the respective fiscal  
23 years for which such sums are provided.



## 1                   DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## 2                   OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

3           Consumer expenditures and savings study: For all  
4 expenses of the Department of Agriculture, independently  
5 or in cooperation with public or private agencies, including  
6 individuals, necessary to collect, compile, and analyze sta-  
7 tistics with respect to the consumer expenditures and savings  
8 in predominantly rural areas, and to publish the results  
9 thereof, including personal services in the District of Co-  
10 lumbia; printing and binding; purchase of books and period-  
11 icals; and reimbursement at not to exceed 3 cents per mile  
12 of employees for expenses of travel performed by them in  
13 privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official  
14 stations; fiscal year 1945, \$830,000, to remain available  
15 until June 30, 1946.

16          Consumer income study: For all expenses of the De-  
17 partment of Agriculture, independently or in cooperation  
18 with public or private agencies, including individuals, and  
19 in collaboration with the Department of Commerce, neces-  
20 sary to collect, compile, and analyze statistics with respect to  
21 the consumer income of farm families, and to publish the  
22 results thereof, including personal services in the District  
23 of Columbia; printing and binding; purchase of books and  
24 periodicals; and reimbursement at not to exceed 3 cents  
25 per mile of employees for expenses of travel performed by

1 them in privately owned automobiles within the limits of  
2 their official stations; fiscal year 1945, \$210,000, to remain  
3 available until June 30, 1946.

#### 4 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

5 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal  
6 year 1945, for salaries and expenses, Office of Information,  
7 \$7,353, including the objects specified under this head in  
8 the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945.

#### 9 LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

10 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal  
11 year 1945, for salaries and expenses, Library, Department  
12 of Agriculture, \$6,375, including the objects specified under  
13 this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation  
14 Act, 1945.

#### 15 EXTENSION SERVICE

16 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal  
17 year 1945, for salaries and expenses, \$34,000, including the  
18 objects specified under this head in the Department of Agri-  
19 culture Appropriation Act, 1945.

#### 20 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

#### 21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 Crop and livestock estimates: For an additional amount,  
23 fiscal year 1945, for crop and livestock estimates, \$235,000,  
24 including the objects specified under this head in the Depart-  
25 ment of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945.

## 1 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

## 2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 Foreign plant quarantines: For an additional amount,  
4 fiscal year 1945, for foreign plant quarantines, \$102,000,  
5 including the objects specified under this head in the Depart-  
6 ment of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945.

## 7 WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

8 Supply and distribution of farm labor: The authority  
9 and funds provided by the Farm Labor Supply Appropria-  
10 tion Act, 1944, as amended, are hereby continued through  
11 December 31, 1945, for carrying out the purposes of said  
12 Act, without regard to the limitation on the amount which  
13 may be used for administrative expenses, and, in addition  
14 to the amount hereby continued available, the War Food  
15 Administrator may, prior to July 1, 1945, enter into con-  
16 tracts for the same objects for which prior appropriations  
17 have been made under this head to an amount not in excess  
18 of \$10,000,000.

## 19 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

20 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for  
21 salaries and expenses, Rural Electrification Administra-  
22 tion, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under  
23 this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation  
24 Act, 1945, \$696,000.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for printing and binding, \$75,000.

## BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Census of manufactures for 1944: For all expenses of the Bureau of the Census necessary to collect, compile, analyze, and publish a census of manufactures for 1944, including the employment by the Director, at rates to be fixed by him, of personnel at the seat of government and elsewhere without regard to the Classification Act; purchase of books of reference, periodicals, maps, and newspapers; construction of tabulating machines; printing and binding; travel expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the collection of statistics when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce; reimbursement for actual cost of ferry fares, and bridge, road, and tunnel tolls; and reimbursement at not to exceed 3 cents per mile of employees for expenses of travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles while engaged in census enumeration within the limits of their official stations; fiscal year 1945, \$2,400,000, to remain available until June 30, 1946.

Compiling census reports, and so forth: For an additional amount for Compiling Census Reports, and so forth, fiscal



1 year 1945, including the objects specified under this head  
2 in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945,  
3 and including expenses incident to preparation for sample  
4 surveys throughout the United States for the purpose of  
5 estimating the size, characteristics, and distribution of the  
6 Nation's population, \$990,000.

7       Consumer income study: For all expenses of the Bureau  
8 of the Census necessary to collect, compile, and analyze  
9 statistics with respect to the consumer income, and to pub-  
10 lish the results thereof, including the employment by the  
11 Director, at rates to be fixed by him, of personnel at the seat  
12 of government and elsewhere without regard to the Classi-  
13 fication Act; purchase of books of reference, periodicals,  
14 maps, and newspapers; construction of tabulating machines;  
15 printing and binding; travel expenses, including expenses of  
16 attendance at meetings concerned with the collection of  
17 statistics when incurred on the written authority of the Sec-  
18 retary of Commerce; reimbursement for actual cost of ferry  
19 fares, and bridge, road, and tunnel tolls; and reimbursement  
20 at not to exceed 3 cents per mile of employees for expenses  
21 of travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles  
22 while engaged in census enumeration within the limits of  
23 their official stations; fiscal year 1945, \$3,500,000, to remain  
24 available until June 30, 1946.

25       Census of agriculture: For an additional amount for

1 census of agriculture, including the objects specified under  
2 this head in the Department of Commerce, Appropriation  
3 Act, 1945, \$5,500,000, to remain available until December  
4 31, 1946.

5       Sample census of business: For all expenses of the  
6 Bureau of the Census necessary to collect, compile, analyze,  
7 and publish a sample census of business, including the em-  
8 ployment by the Director, at rates to be fixed by him, of  
9 personnel at the seat of government and elsewhere without  
10 regard to the Classification Act; purchase of books of ref-  
11 erence, periodicals, maps, and newspapers; construction of  
12 tabulating machines: printing and binding; travel expenses,  
13 including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with  
14 the collection of statistics when incurred on the written  
15 authority of the Secretary of Commerce; reimbursement for  
16 actual cost of ferry fares, and bridge, road, and tunnel tolls;  
17 and reimbursement at not to exceed 3 cents per mile of  
18 employees for expenses of travel performed by them in pri-  
19 vately owned automobiles while engaged in census enumera-  
20 tion within the limits of their official stations; fiscal year  
21 1945, \$1,200,000, to remain available until June 30, 1946.

22       OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

23       General administration: For an additional amount for  
24 general administration, fiscal year 1945, including the ob-  
25 jects specified under this head in the Department of Com-

merce Appropriation Act, 1945; and including not to exceed \$2,500 for entertainment of officials in the field of aviation of other countries when specifically authorized and approved by the Administrator, \$207,718.

Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for establishment of air-navigation facilities, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, \$152,860.

Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, \$180,163.

Technical development: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for technical development, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, \$62,000.

Enforcement of safety regulations: For an additional amount for enforcement of safety regulations for the fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, and including expenses of transportation of the immediate families of employees transferred from one station in continental United States to another official station outside continental United States and return, \$282,737.

## COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Field expense, coastal surveys: For an additional amount for field expense, coastal surveys, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, \$102,000.

Geodetic control surveys: For an additional amount for geodetic control surveys, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, \$70,000.

Office force: For an additional amount for office force, fiscal year 1945, \$69,000.

Office expenses: For an additional amount for office expenses, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, \$34,000.

Aeronautical charts: The limitation in the appropriation "Aeronautical charts" in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, upon the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased from \$500,000 to \$535,000.

## PATENT OFFICE

Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, Patent Office, fiscal year 1945, \$6,200.

Photolithographing: For an additional amount for photolithographing, fiscal year 1945, including the objects speci-



1 fied under this head in the Department of Commerce  
2 Appropriation Act, 1945, \$80,000.

3       Miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount for  
4 miscellaneous expenses, fiscal year 1945, including the objects  
5 specified under this head in the Department of Commerce  
6 Appropriation Act, 1945, \$71,000.

7                   NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

8       Research and development: For an additional amount  
9 for research and development, fiscal year 1945, including  
10 the objects specified under this head in the Department of  
11 Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, \$200,000.

12                   WEATHER BUREAU

13       Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for  
14 salaries and expenses, fiscal year 1945, including the objects  
15 specified under this head in the Department of Commerce  
16 Appropriation Act, 1945, \$320,000.

17                   CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

18       Printing and binding: For an additional amount for  
19 printing and binding, Civil Aeronautics Board, fiscal year  
20 1945, \$7,800.

21                   DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

22                   OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

23                   DIVISION OF TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS

24       Salaries: For an additional amount for personal services  
25 in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1945, \$14,082.

1 UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE PHILIPPINE  
2 ISLANDS

3 For an additional amount for maintenance of the office  
4 of the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine  
5 Islands, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified  
6 under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation  
7 Act, 1945, \$12,000, and the amount available for ex-  
8 penditure in the discretion of the High Commissioner is  
9 hereby increased from \$5,200 to \$10,000.

10 GENERAL LAND OFFICE

11 Salaries: For an additional amount for personal services  
12 in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1945, \$20,000.

13 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

14 For deposit by the Secretary of the Treasury to the of-  
15 ficial trust fund checking account of the special disbursing  
16 agent of the Rosebud Indian agency, Rosebud, South Da-  
17 kota, for disposition as provided by and subject to the pro-  
18 visions of the Act of June 22, 1944 (Private Law 307),  
19 \$2,382.77.

20 For compensation and expenses of an attorney em-  
21 ployed by the Colorado River Tribe of Indians of the  
22 Colorado River Reservation, Arizona, under a contract ap-  
23 proved by the Secretary of the Interior on July 24, 1944,  
24 \$800, fiscal year 1944, payable from funds on deposit to  
25 the credit of the tribe.

## BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

## GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

For additional amounts for construction of the following projects, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under the head "Administrative provisions and limitations, Bureau of Reclamation" in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, to be expended from the general fund of the Treasury, to remain available until expended, and to be reimbursable under the reclamation law:

Columbia Basin project, Washington, \$1,900,000.

Yakima project, Washington, Roza Division, \$421,000.

## RECLAMATION FUND, SPECIAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

For additional amounts for construction of the following projects, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under the head "Administrative provisions and limitations, Bureau of Reclamation" in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, to be expended from the Reclamation Fund, to remain available until expended, and to be reimbursable under the reclamation law:

Sun River project, Montana, \$110,000.

Klamath project, Oregon-California, \$400,000.

## GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Gaging streams: For an additional amount for gaging streams, fiscal year 1945, \$80,000; and the amount that shall be available only for cooperation with States or municipalities is hereby increased to \$1,180,000.

## GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

## TERRITORY OF ALASKA

Insane of Alaska: For an additional amount for insane of Alaska, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, \$17,300: *Provided*, That the limitation under said head of \$840 per capita per annum for the care of patients by contract during the fiscal years 1944 and 1945 is hereby rescinded.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## DAMAGE CLAIM

Damage claim: For the payment of a claim for damages adjusted and determined by the Attorney General of the United States under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims arising out of the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation", approved March 20, 1936 (31 U. S. C. 224b), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 789, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$50.

## LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding, fiscal year 1940, \$2,462.40.

Lands Division, salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Lands Division,



1 fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this  
2 head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1942,  
3 \$499.97.

4 Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For an  
5 additional amount for salaries and expenses of marshals,  
6 and so forth, fiscal year 1944, including the objects speci-  
7 fied under this head in the Department of Justice Appro-  
8 priation Act, 1944, \$190,400.

9 Claims Division, salaries: For an additional amount for  
10 salaries, Claims Division, fiscal year 1945, \$63,300.

11 Board of Immigration Appeals, salaries: For an addi-  
12 tional amount for salaries, Board of Immigration Appeals,  
13 fiscal year 1945, \$2,000.

14 Enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws: For an  
15 additional amount for enforcement of antitrust and  
16 kindred laws, fiscal year 1945, including the objects speci-  
17 fied under this head in the Department of Justice Appro-  
18 priation Act, 1945, \$150,000.

19 FEDERAL PRISON PERSONNEL

20 Support of United States prisoners: For an additional  
21 amount for support of United States prisoners, fiscal year  
22 1942, including the objects specified under this head in  
23 the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1942,  
24 \$5,060.04.

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

## BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Salaries and expenses (national defense) : For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics (national defense), fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1945, \$1,162,000.

Consumer expenditures and savings study: For all expenses of the Department of Labor necessary to collect, compile, and analyze statistics with respect to the consumer expenditures and savings in predominantly nonrural areas, to publish the results thereof, and to compile statistics collected by the Department of Agriculture in other areas, such expenses to include personal services in the District of Columbia and other items properly chargeable to the appropriations for the Department of Labor for contingent expenses, travel, and printing and binding, fiscal year 1945, \$1,532,000, to remain available until June 30, 1946.

## NAVY DEPARTMENT

For additional amounts for appropriations for the Navy Department, and naval service, fiscal years 1940, 1943, and 1945, to be supplemental to the appropriations and funds in the respective Naval Appropriation Acts for such fiscal years, including the objects and subject to the limitations specified under the respective heads and to the pro-

visions under the head, "General provisions," contained in such acts, except as otherwise provided herein, as follows:

### NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

#### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels: To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to settle claims for damages to private property arising from collisions with naval vessels", approved December 28, 1922, as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 791, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$13,605.50.

Not to exceed \$400,000 of the appropriation "Naval emergency fund, 1945," shall be available for the acquisition of interests of lessees of lands within the present boundaries of Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 1.

#### BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL

Training, education, and welfare, Navy, 1945: Additional amount for welfare and recreation, \$2,500,000, to be charged to subhead "Instruction" under this appropriation head.

#### BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

Pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval personnel, 1943, \$10,000,000.

Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1940,

1 for payment of claim of Frank B. Hall and Company,  
 2 Incorporated, certified to be due by the General Account-  
 3 ing Office, \$62,454.11.

4 Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1943.  
 5 \$800,000.

6 Fuel and transportation, Navy, 1943, \$25,750,000.

7 BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

8 Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks, 1945,  
 9 \$250,000,000, and, in addition, \$50,000,000 by transfer  
 10 from the appropriation "Naval Reserve, 1945", all toward  
 11 \$1,474,931,400 contract authorization granted in the Naval  
 12 Appropriation Act, 1945, to remain available until expended,  
 13 which, together with unexpended balances of appropriations  
 14 heretofore made under this head, shall be accounted for as  
 15 one fund.

16 BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS

17 The limitation on the amount of contract authorization  
 18 contained under the appropriation "Aviation, Navy, 1945,"  
 19 is hereby reduced from \$3,600,000,000 to \$1,600,000,000,  
 20 of which latter amount not to exceed \$25,000,000 may be  
 21 used for expansion of and facilities in public or private  
 22 plants.

23 INCREASE AND REPLACEMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS

24 Armor, armament, and ammunition: The Secretary of  
 25 the Navy is authorized, in addition to appropriations



1 hitherto made and contract authorizations provided for such  
2 purpose, to enter into contracts for tools, equipment, and  
3 facilities in, and land for, public and private plants for the  
4 manufacture or production of ordnance materials, munitions,  
5 and equipment, in an amount not exceeding \$10,000,000,  
6 as authorized by Public Law 311, approved May 26, 1944.

7 COAST GUARD

8 Damage claims: To pay claims for damages adjusted and  
9 determined by the Secretary of the Navy under the pro-  
10 visions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the  
11 adjustment and settlement of certain claims for damages  
12 resulting from the operation of vessels of the Coast Guard  
13 and the Public Health Service, in sums not exceeding \$3,000  
14 in any one case", approved June 15, 1936, as fully set  
15 forth in House Document Numbered 798, Seventy-eighth  
16 Congress, \$523.06.

17 GENERAL PROVISION

18 For the fiscal year 1945 and prior years occupancy of  
19 emergency housing facilities under the jurisdiction of the  
20 Navy Department or the National Housing Agency, on a  
21 rental basis, by personnel of the services mentioned in the  
22 title of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, or by their  
23 dependents, shall not deprive such personnel of money  
24 allowances for rental of quarters.

## 1 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

2 (Out of the Postal Revenues)

## 3 OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

4 Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, fiscal  
5 year 1945, Office of the Postmaster General, \$9,500.

## 6 SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

7 For an additional amount for salaries, fiscal year 1945,  
8 Office of the Chief Inspector, \$7,350.

9 For an additional amount for salaries, fiscal year 1945,  
10 Bureau of Accounts, \$38,000.

## 11 CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

12 For an additional amount for contingent and miscel-  
13 laneous expenses, including the objects specified under this  
14 head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act,  
15 1945, and including \$660 additional for expenses of the  
16 purchasing agent and of the Solicitor and attorneys con-  
17 nected with his office while traveling on business of the  
18 Department, \$10,000.

## 19 FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

## 20 OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

21 Compensation to postmasters: For an additional amount  
22 for compensation to postmasters, fiscal year 1943, including  
23 the objects specified under this head in the Post Office  
24 Department Appropriation Act, 1943, \$10,000.

## 1 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

2 Domestic Air Mail Service: For an additional amount  
3 for Domestic Air Mail Service, fiscal year 1945, including  
4 the objects specified under this head in the Post Office  
5 Department Appropriation Act, 1945, and including  
6 \$11,200 additional for supervisory officials and clerks at air  
7 mail transfer points, \$11,400.

## 8 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

9 Domestic mail indemnities: The unobligated balance of  
10 the appropriation "Indemnities, domestic mail, 1944", shall  
11 be merged with the appropriation "Indemnities, domestic  
12 mail, 1945", and the latter appropriation shall be available  
13 for the objects for which made for prior fiscal years.

14 Unpaid money orders: For an additional amount for  
15 unpaid money orders more than one year old, fiscal year  
16 1945, \$474,000.

## 17 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

18 Post-office equipment, stationery, and supplies: For an  
19 additional amount for post-office stationery, equipment, and  
20 supplies, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified  
21 under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation  
22 Act, 1945, \$340,000.

23 Equipment shops, Washington, District of Columbia:  
24 For an additional amount for equipment shops, Washing-  
25 ton, District of Columbia, fiscal year 1945, including the

1 same objects specified under this head in the Post Office  
2 Department Appropriation Act, 1945, \$675,000.

3 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

4 FOREIGN SERVICE

5 Salaries, ambassadors and ministers: For an additional  
6 amount for salaries of ambassadors and ministers, fiscal year  
7 1945, including the objects under this head in the Depart-  
8 ment of State Appropriation Act, 1945, and in the Second  
9 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, \$102,000.

10 Salaries and clerks, Foreign Service: For an additional  
11 amount for salaries of clerks, Foreign Service, fiscal year  
12 1945, including the objects under this head in the Depart-  
13 ment of State Appropriation Act, 1945, \$420,000.

14 Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service:  
15 For an additional amount for miscellaneous salaries and  
16 allowances, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1945, including the  
17 objects under this head in the Department of State Appro-  
18 priation Act, 1945, \$143,000.

19 Foreign Service quarters: For an additional amount for  
20 Foreign Service quarters, fiscal year 1945, including the  
21 objects under this head in the Department of State Appro-  
22 priation Act, 1945, \$140,000.

23 Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service: For an addi-  
24 tional amount for cost of living allowances, Foreign Service,



1 fiscal year 1945, including the objects under this head in the  
2 Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945, \$340,000.

3 Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For an ad-  
4 ditional amount for representation allowances, Foreign  
5 Service, fiscal year 1945, including the objects under this  
6 head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945,  
7 \$139,000.

8 Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an additional  
9 amount for contingent expenses, Foreign Service, fiscal year  
10 1945, including the objects under this head in the Depart-  
11 ment of State Appropriation Act, 1945, and including the  
12 purchase of fifteen additional passenger automobiles at not to  
13 exceed \$3,000 each, \$1,900,000: *Provided*, That reimburse-  
14 ments incident to the maintenance of commissary service  
15 authorized under said head shall be credited to the appropria-  
16 tion for this purpose current at the time obligations are  
17 incurred or current at the time such amounts are received.

18 INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

19 Salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commis-  
20 sion, United States and Mexico: For an additional amount  
21 for salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commis-  
22 sion, United States and Mexico, fiscal year 1945, including  
23 the objects specified under this head in the Department of  
24 State Appropriation Act, 1945, \$35,000.

25 Cultural relations with China and the neighboring coun-

1 tries and countries of the Near East and Africa: For all  
2 expenses, 'without regard to section 3709 of the Revised  
3 Statutes, necessary to enable the Secretary of State inde-  
4 pendently or in cooperation with other agencies of the  
5 Government to carry out a program of cultural relations  
6 with China and the neighboring countries and with countries  
7 of the Near East and Africa, fiscal year 1945, \$600,000 (pay-  
8 able from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the Presi-  
9 dent", contained in the First Supplemental National Defense  
10 Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented and amended),  
11 including the purchase of books, publications, scientific and  
12 other equipment, and educational and cultural materials;  
13 contributions of money and materials to, and contracts with,  
14 educational, cultural, and nonprofit institutions and organi-  
15 zations of the United States and the above countries, directly  
16 or through independent agencies; compensation, allowances,  
17 and grants to citizens of the United States and the above  
18 countries who are students, professors, or technical experts,  
19 at such rates and under such regulations as may be deter-  
20 mined by the Secretary of State, including expenses incurred  
21 by such persons in traveling between places of residence,  
22 Washington, District of Columbia, and posts of duty abroad,  
23 and including travel expenses of citizens of the above countries  
24 without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regu-  
25 lations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended;

1 advance of moneys without regard to section 3648 of the Re-  
2 vised Statutes; printing and binding without regard to section  
3 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (40 Stat. 1270) ; and not to  
4 exceed \$10,000 shall be available for temporary employ-  
5 ment of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise,  
6 without regard to the civil-service and classification laws.

7       Conference of Allied Ministers of Education in London:  
8 For all necessary expenses of the participation by the  
9 United States in the Conference of Allied Ministers of Educa-  
10 tion in London, including personal services in the District  
11 of Columbia and elsewhere without regard to civil-service  
12 and classification laws; travel expenses without regard to  
13 the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the  
14 Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended; allowances  
15 for living and quarters for temporary and permanent per-  
16 sonnel in accordance with standardized regulations pre-  
17 scribed by the President for civilian officers and employees  
18 of the Government temporarily stationed in foreign coun-  
19 tries and in accordance with the Acts of June 26, 1930,  
20 and February 23, 1931; entertainment, stenographic re-  
21 porting, and other services by contract, books of reference  
22 and periodicals, and rent of office space without regard to  
23 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; printing and binding;  
24 and the share of the United States in the expenses of the  
25 secretariat of the Conference; fiscal year 1945, \$43,000,

1 payable from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the  
2 President", contained in the First Supplemental National  
3 Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented and  
4 amended.

5 Cooperation with the American republics: The sum of  
6 \$300,000 of the \$400,000 of the appropriation for this pur-  
7 pose for 1944 which was continued available for 1945 in  
8 the Department of State Appropriation Act for 1945 is  
9 consolidated with and made a part of the appropriation for  
10 1945 as of July 1, 1944.

11 United States contributions to international commissions,  
12 congresses, and bureaus: For an additional amount for  
13 United States contributions to international commissions,  
14 congresses, and bureaus, fiscal year 1945, to meet the con-  
15 tribution of the United States to the Inter-American Institute  
16 of Agricultural Sciences, \$90,087.97.

## 17 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

### 18 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

19 Not to exceed \$21,296.92 of the unexpended balance  
20 of the appropriation "Reimbursement to carriers of deficits  
21 during Federal control" in the Second Deficiency Appro-  
22 priation Act, 1941, is hereby made available to pay the  
23 claim of the Tremont and Gulf Railroad Company certified  
24 to the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with section



1 204 of the Transportation Act of 1920, as amended by the  
2 Act of January 7, 1941.

3 FISCAL SERVICE

4 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

5 Salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement: For  
6 an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Division of  
7 Disbursement, fiscal year 1945, including the objects speci-  
8 fied under this head in the Treasury Department Appropria-  
9 tion Act, 1945, \$1,500,000.

10 Printing and binding, Division of Disbursement: For an  
11 additional amount for printing and binding, Division of Dis-  
12 bursement, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified  
13 under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation  
14 Act, 1945, \$35,000.

15 Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered:  
16 For an additional amount for refund of moneys erroneously  
17 received and covered, fiscal year 1945, including the objects  
18 specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appro-  
19 priation Act, 1945, \$125,000.

20 Payment of unclaimed moneys (trust fund): For an  
21 additional amount for payment of unclaimed moneys, fiscal  
22 year 1945, \$50,000, payable from funds held by the United  
23 States in trust fund receipt account, "Unclaimed moneys  
24 of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown."

## BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

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Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for collecting the revenue from customs, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945, \$850,000: *Provided*, That the limitation of \$1,300 upon the unit price which may be paid by the Bureau of Customs for motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, specified in the appropriation, is hereby increased to \$1,500.

## BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Salaries and expenses: The limitations under collecting the internal revenue on the amounts which may be expended for printing and binding and stationery, fiscal year 1944, are hereby increased from \$1,970,000 to \$2,066,526 and from \$1,218,870 to \$1,306,034, respectively.

## PROCUREMENT DIVISION

Federal property utilization: For an additional amount for Federal property utilization, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945, and including expenses of care and handling and other necessary expenses of the Procurement Division incident to the disposal of property under the Surplus Property Act of 1944, expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the

1 work of such Division, purchase (including exchange)  
 2 of lawbooks, purchase (not to exceed 116), maintenance,  
 3 repair and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying  
 4 vehicles, and actual transportation and other necessary ex-  
 5 penses, and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence,  
 6 of persons serving while away from their permanent homes  
 7 or regular places of business in an advisory capacity to or  
 8 employed by such Division without other compensation from  
 9 the United States, or at \$1 per annum, \$11,430,000: *Pro-*  
 10 *vided*, That the limitations on the amounts which may be  
 11 expended for stationery and for printing and binding are  
 12 hereby increased from \$45,000 to \$90,000, and for \$40,000  
 13 to \$100,000, respectively.

## 14 WAR DEPARTMENT

### 15 MILITARY ACTIVITIES

#### 16 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

17 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage  
 18 to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or  
 19 death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War  
 20 under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide  
 21 for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruc-  
 22 tion of property or personal injury or death caused by mili-  
 23 tary personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident  
 24 to activities, of the War Department or of the Army", ap-  
 25 proved July 3, 1943 (Public Law 112), as fully set forth

1 in House Document Numbered 795, Seventy-eighth Con-  
2 gress, \$276,702.96.

### 3 CIVIL FUNCTIONS

#### 4 CORPS OF ENGINEERS

5 Rivers and harbors and flood control: The limitation  
6 contained in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act,  
7 1945, under the head "Rivers and harbors and flood  
8 control" on expenditures from the various appropriations  
9 for rivers and harbors and flood control for the payment of  
10 services of technical and clerical personnel in the office  
11 of the Chief of Engineers is hereby increased for the fiscal  
12 year 1945 from \$760,000 to \$788,500.

13 Rivers and harbors: For an additional amount for  
14 rivers and harbors, fiscal year 1945, including the objects  
15 specified under this head in the War Department Civil  
16 Appropriation Act, 1945, \$2,780,000, to be available until  
17 expended.

18 Flood control: For an additional amount for flood con-  
19 trol, general, fiscal year 1945, including the objects speci-  
20 fied under this head in the War Department Civil Appro-  
21 priation Act, 1945, \$7,230,000, to be available until  
22 expended.

#### 23 THE PANAMA CANAL

24 Civil government: For an additional amount for Civil  
25 government, Panama Canal and Canal Zone, for the fiscal



1 year 1945, including the objects specified under this head  
 2 in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1945,  
 3 \$10,400, to remain available until expended.

#### 4 TITLE II—PENALTY MAIL COSTS

5 SEC. 201. For deposit in the general fund of the Treas-  
 6 ury for costs of penalty mail, fiscal year 1945, as required  
 7 by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law  
 8 364), as follows:

#### 9 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

10 Architect of the Capitol, \$255.

11 Botanic Garden: Not to exceed \$45 of the appropria-  
 12 tion "Maintenance, Botanic Garden, 1945."

13 Library of Congress, \$12,750.

14 Government Printing Office, \$258,400.

#### 15 THE JUDICIARY

16 Supreme Court of the United States: Not to exceed  
 17 \$1,360 of the appropriation "Miscellaneous expenses,  
 18 Supreme Court, 1945."

19 Court of Customs and Patent Appeals: For an additional  
 20 amount for contingent expenses, Court of Customs and  
 21 Patent Appeals, \$153: *Provided*, That not to exceed such  
 22 amount of such total appropriation for such fiscal year shall  
 23 be available for the purpose of this section.

24 United States Customs Court: For an additional  
 25 amount for contingent expenses, United States Customs

1 Court, \$425: *Provided*, That not to exceed such  
2 amount of such total appropriation for such fiscal year shall  
3 be available for the purpose of this section.

4 Court of Claims: For an additional amount for con-  
5 tingent expenses, Court of Claims, \$425: *Provided*, That  
6 not to exceed such amount of such total appropriation for  
7 such fiscal year shall be available for the purposes of this  
8 section.

9 Miscellaneous expenses, United States Courts, \$71,400.

10 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

11 The White House Office: Not to exceed \$3,825 of  
12 the appropriation "Contingent expenses, the White House  
13 Office, 1945".

14 Bureau of the Budget: Not to exceed \$425 of the  
15 appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Budget,  
16 1945".

17 Office of Censorship: Not to exceed \$8,500 of the  
18 appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of Censorship,  
19 1945".

20 Petroleum Administration for War: Not to exceed  
21 \$21,250 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Petro-  
22 leum Administration for War, 1945".

23 Office of Price Administration: Not to exceed \$5,100,-  
24 000 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of  
25 Price Administration, 1945".

1 Office of Strategic Services: Not to exceed \$25,500 of  
 2 the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of Strategic  
 3 Services, 1945".

4 War Refugee Board: Not to exceed \$36 of the appro-  
 5 priation for salaries and expenses of the War Refugee Board.

6 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT—OFFICE FOR  
 7 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

8 Office of Alien Property Custodian: Not to exceed \$6,145  
 9 of the funds available for the expenses of the Office.

10 Office of Civilian Defense: Not to exceed \$1,658 of  
 11 the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of Civilian  
 12 Defense, 1945".

13 Committee on Fair Employment Practice: Not to ex-  
 14 ceed \$638 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Com-  
 15 mittee on Fair Employment Practice, 1945".

16 Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs: Not  
 17 to exceed \$4,250 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses,  
 18 Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, 1945".

19 Office of Defense Transportation: Not to exceed  
 20 \$178,500 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office  
 21 of Defense Transportation, 1945."

22 Office of Economic Stabilization: Not to exceed \$1,275  
 23 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of Eco-  
 24 nomic Stabilization, 1945."

25 Foreign Economic Administration, \$43,605, to be de-

1 rived by transfer from the appropriation "Salaries and ex-  
 2 penses, Foreign Economic Administration, 1945", and  
 3 funds of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, the  
 4 Petroleum Reserves Corporation, the Rubber Development  
 5 Corporation, and the United States Commercial Company.

6 National War Labor Board: Not to exceed \$40,800 of  
 7 the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, National War  
 8 Labor Board, 1945."

9 Office of Scientific Research and Development: Not to  
 10 exceed \$8,500 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses,  
 11 Office of Scientific Research and Development, 1945."

12 Office of War Information: Not to exceed \$78,710 of  
 13 the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of War  
 14 Information, 1945."

15 War Manpower Commission, \$525,300.

16 Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, \$8,075.

17 War Production Board: Not to exceed \$298,006 of  
 18 the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, War Production  
 19 Board, 1945."

20 Smaller War Plants Corporation: Not to exceed \$33,150  
 21 of the appropriation "Administrative expenses, Smaller  
 22 War Plants Corporation, 1945."

23 INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

24 American Battle Monument Commission: Not to ex-



1   ceed \$15 of the appropriation "American Battle Monu-  
2   ments Commission, 1945".

3       American Commission for the Protection and Salvage  
4   of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas: Not  
5   to exceed \$100 of the appropriation for this agency for the  
6   fiscal year 1945.

7       Civil Service Commission, \$224,400.

8       Employees' Compensation Commission, \$11,050.

9       Federal Communications Commission: Not to exceed  
10  \$10,285 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Fed-  
11  eral Communications Commission, 1945".

12       Federal Power Commission, \$4,165.

13       Federal Security Agency, \$425,000.

14       Federal Trade Commission: Not to exceed \$3,443 of  
15  the appropriation "Federal Trade Commission, 1945".

16       Federal Works Agency, \$28,050.

17       General Accounting Office: For an additional amount  
18  in the appropriation "Miscellaneous expenses, General  
19  Accounting Office, 1945", \$38,250: *Provided*, That not to  
20  exceed such amount of such total appropriation for such  
21  fiscal year shall be available for the purposes of this section.

22       Interstate Commerce Commission, \$21,250.

23       National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics: Not to  
24  exceed \$4,272 of the appropriation "Advisory Committee  
25  for Aeronautics, 1945".

1 National Archives: Not to exceed \$2,550 of the appro-  
2 priation "Salaries and expenses, National Archives, 1945".

3 National Capital Housing Authority, \$2,550.

4 National Capital Park and Planning Commission: Not  
5 to exceed \$75 of the appropriation "National Capital Park  
6 and Planning Commission".

7 National Housing Agency, \$275,170, to be derived by  
8 transfer from funds of the constituent units of such agency  
9 available for administrative expenses for the fiscal year  
10 1945, as follows: Office of the Administrator, \$6,375;  
11 Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, \$138,065; Fed-  
12 eral Housing Administration, \$34,000; and Federal Public  
13 Housing Authority, \$96,730.

14 National Labor Relations Board, \$15,045.

15 National Mediation Board and the National Railroad  
16 Adjustment Board, \$659.

17 Railroad Retirement Board, \$25,500.

18 Securities and Exchange Commission: Not to exceed  
19 \$12,750 of the appropriation "Securities and Exchange  
20 Commission, 1945".

21 Selective Service System: Not to exceed \$2,040,000  
22 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Selective Serv-  
23 ice System, 1945".

24 Smithsonian Institution: Not to exceed \$4,284 of the

1 appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institu-  
2 tion, 1945".

3 Smithsonian Institution (National Gallery of Art):  
4 Not to exceed \$1,186 of the appropriation "Salaries and  
5 expenses, National Gallery of Art, 1945".

6 The Tax Court of the United States: Not to exceed  
7 \$489 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, The Tax  
8 Court of the United States, 1945".

9 Tennessee Valley Authority: Not to exceed \$45,900 of  
10 the Tennessee Valley Authority fund, 1945.

11 Veterans' Administration, \$446,250.

12 United States Maritime Commission: Not to exceed  
13 \$76,500, within the amount limitation upon administrative  
14 expenses for the fiscal year 1945, of the construction fund  
15 established by the Merchant Marine Act, 1936; such sum  
16 to cover also the amount necessary for the War Shipping  
17 Administration.

18 United States Tariff Commission: Not to exceed \$850  
19 of the appropriation "United States Tariff Commission,  
20 1945".

21 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

22 National Capital Parks: Not to exceed \$192 of the  
23 appropriation "National Capital Parks, 1945".

24 National Capital Park and Planning Commission: Not

1 to exceed \$72 of the appropriation "National Capital Park  
2 and Planning Commission, District of Columbia, 1945".

3 Juvenile court: Not to exceed \$400 of the appropria-  
4 tion "Juvenile court, courts, District of Columbia, 1945".

5 Municipal court: Not to exceed \$447 of the appropria-  
6 tion "Municipal court, courts, District of Columbia, 1945".

7 Municipal court of appeals: Not to exceed \$425 of the  
8 appropriation "Municipal court of appeals, courts, District  
9 of Columbia, 1945".

10 Probation system: Not to exceed \$107 of the appropria-  
11 tion "Probation system, courts, District of Columbia,  
12 1945".

13 Office of Register of Wills: Not to exceed \$425 of the  
14 appropriation "Office of Register of Wills, courts, District  
15 of Columbia, 1945".

#### 16 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

17 For the Department of Agriculture, including the War  
18 Food Administration, \$2,905,300, together with not to  
19 exceed \$23,970 of the funds made available to the Com-  
20 modity Credit Corporation for administrative expenses.

#### 21 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

22 For the Department of Commerce (except Civil Aero-  
23 nautics Board and loan agencies), \$263,500.



1 Civil Aeronautics Board: For an additional amount  
 2 under the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aero-  
 3 nautics Board, 1945", \$3,145: *Provided*, That not to exceed  
 4 such amount of such total appropriation for such fiscal year  
 5 shall be available for the purposes of this section.

6 Reconstruction Finance Corporation: Not to exceed  
 7 \$22,525 of the funds made available to this Corporation  
 8 and to The RFC Mortgage Company for administrative  
 9 expenses.

10 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

11 For the Department of the Interior, \$238,000.

12 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

13 For the Department of Justice, \$297,500.

14 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

15 For the Department of Labor, \$99,025.

16 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

17 For the State Department, \$42,500.

18 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

19 For the Treasury Department, \$5,412,800.

20 WAR DEPARTMENT—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

21 The Panama Canal (offices in the United States only) :  
 22 Not to exceed \$6,715 of the appropriation "Maintenance  
 23 and operation, Panama Canal".

## 1 TITLE III—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED

## 2 CLAIMS

## 3 PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

4 SEC. 301. (a) For the payment of claims for damages  
5 to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and deter-  
6 mined by the following respective departments and inde-  
7 pendent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled  
8 "An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims  
9 arising against the Government of the United States in the  
10 sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved  
11 December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth  
12 in House Document Numbered 800, Seventy-eighth Con-  
13 gress, as follows:

## 14 Executive Office of the President:

## 15 Office for Emergency Management:

## 16 Division of Central Administrative Services.

17 \$625.22;

18 War Shipping Administration, \$202;

19 Office of Price Administration, \$352.77;

## 20 Independent offices:

21 Federal Communications Commission, \$20.50;

22 National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, \$136;

23 Selective Service System, \$120.15;

24 Veterans' Administration, \$247.84;

- 1 Federal Security Agency, \$1,391.74;  
2 Federal Works Agency, \$903.80;  
3 National Housing Agency, \$70.55;  
4 Department of Agriculture, \$2,213.09;  
5 War Food Administration, \$296.99;  
6 Department of Commerce, \$503.39;  
7 Department of the Interior, \$1,199.96;  
8 Department of Justice, \$601.85;  
9 Department of the Navy, \$81,015.93;  
10 Post Office Department (out of postal revenues),  
11 \$3,696.75;  
12 Treasury Department, \$1,623.49;  
13 In all, \$95,222.02.

14 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

15 SEC. 302. (a) For the payment of the final judgments,  
16 including costs of suits, which have been rendered under the  
17 provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An Act to  
18 provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of  
19 the United States", as amended by section 297 of the Act of  
20 March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and which have been  
21 certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in House Document  
22 Numbered 792, under the following agencies:

23 Executive Office of the President:

- 24 Office of Price Administration, \$300;  
25 Federal Works Agency, \$7,027.47;

1 Post Office Department, \$3,200;

2 War Department, \$2,800;

3 In all, \$13,327.47, together with such additional sum  
4 as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as specified in  
5 such judgments or as provided by law.

6 (b) For the payment of judgments, including cost of  
7 suits, rendered against the Government of the United States  
8 by United States district courts under the provisions of an  
9 Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United  
10 States in admiralty for damages caused by and salvage serv-  
11 ices rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States,  
12 and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (46  
13 U. S. C. 781-789), and certified to the Seventy-eighth  
14 Congress in House Document Numbered 790 under the  
15 following departments:

16 Navy Department, \$10,450;

17 War Department, \$30,777.01;

18 In all, \$41,227.01, together with such additional sum  
19 as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as and where  
20 specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

21 (c) None of the judgments contained under this cap-  
22 tion shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired  
23 except such as have become final and conclusive against the  
24 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

25 (d) Payment of interest wherever provided for judg-



1 ments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue  
2 for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this  
3 Act.

4 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

5 SEC. 303. (a) For payment of the judgments rendered  
6 by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-eighth  
7 Congress in House Document Numbered 797, under the  
8 following agencies, namely:

9 Independent Offices:

10 Veterans' Administration, \$13,666.33;

11 Federal Works Agency:

12 Public Buildings Administration, \$21,455.34;

13 Work Projects Administration, \$34,443.81;

14 Department of Commerce, \$6,580.59;

15 Department of the Interior:

16 Geological Survey, \$17,933.25;

17 Navy Department, \$11,812.61;

18 Post Office Department, \$6,511.49;

19 Treasury Department, \$25,839.06;

20 War Department, \$87,035.76;

21 In all, \$225,278.24, together with such additional sum  
22 as may be necessary to pay interest or costs as and where  
23 specified in such judgments.

24 (b) For payment of judgment numbered 45822 ren-  
25 dered by the Court of Claims in favor of John J. Gorman

1 covering payment of accrued annuities withheld due to suit,  
2 \$4,870.71, to be paid from the "Civil-service retirement and  
3 disability fund".

4 (c) None of the judgments contained under this caption  
5 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired,  
6 except such as have become final and conclusive against the  
7 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

8 AUDITED CLAIMS

9 SEC. 304. (a) For the payment of the following claims,  
10 certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under  
11 appropriations the balances of which have been carried to  
12 the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act  
13 of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropria-  
14 tions heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service  
15 of the fiscal year 1942 and prior years, unless otherwise  
16 stated, and which have been certified to Congress under  
17 section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as  
18 fully set forth in House Document Numbered 799, Seventy-  
19 eighth Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

20 **Executive:** For salaries and expenses, Office for Emer-  
21 gency Management, \$3,348.20.

22 For emergency fund for the President, War (allotment,  
23 to Office for Emergency Management), \$155.05.

24 For emergency fund for the President, War (allotment

1 to Office for Emergency Management for use of National  
2 Defense Research Committee), \$289.33.

3 For national defense activities, National Resources Plan-  
4 ning Board, \$30.46.

5 For maintenance, Executive mansion and grounds,  
6 \$15.63.

7 For emergency fund for the President, Navy (allotment  
8 to Executive office), \$5.80.

9 **Legislative:** For public printing and binding, Govern-  
10 ment Printing Office, \$2,880.74.

11 For mileage of Members and Delegates, House of Rep-  
12 resentatives, \$242.

13 **The Judiciary:** For miscellaneous expenses, United  
14 States courts, \$229.35.

15 For probation system, United States courts, \$345.17.

16 For traveling expenses, United States courts, \$1.05.

17 For fees of commissioners, United States courts, \$25.

18 **Independent Offices:** For salaries and expenses, Civil  
19 Service Commission, \$39.49.

20 For national defense activities, Civil Service Commission,  
21 \$48.75.

22 For national defense activities, Federal Communications  
23 Commission, \$36.45.

24 For salaries and expenses, Federal Communications Com-  
25 mission, \$41.50.

- 1 For Federal Power Commission, \$267.62.
- 2 For Federal Trade Commission, \$1.30.
- 3 For salaries, General Accounting Office, \$34.74.
- 4 For valuation of property of carriers, Interstate Com-
- 5 merce Commission, \$221.20.
- 6 For Interstate Commerce Commission, \$242.36.
- 7 For safety of employees, Interstate Commerce Commis-
- 8 sion, \$42.88.
- 9 For locomotive inspection, Interstate Commerce Com-
- 10 mission, \$248.23.
- 11 For salaries and expenses, National Archives, \$8.09.
- 12 For salaries and expenses, Railroad Retirement Board,
- 13 \$4.09.
- 14 For salaries, Railroad Retirement Board, \$38.28.
- 15 For miscellaneous expenses, National Labor Relations
- 16 Board, \$1.44.
- 17 For Securities and Exchange Commission, \$38.22.
- 18 For United States Tariff Commission, \$6.40.
- 19 For salaries and expenses, National Youth Administra-
- 20 tion, \$376.76.
- 21 For youth work and student aid, National Youth Ad-
- 22 ministration, \$3,727.09.
- 23 For project expenses, National Youth Administration
- 24 (national defense), \$1,209.67.



- 1       For traveling expenses, Federal Security Agency,  
2       \$58.86.
- 3       For salaries and expenses, Office for Emergency Man-  
4       agement (transfer to Federal Security Agency, Office of  
5       Administrator), \$44.
- 6       For miscellaneous expenses, Office of Administrator,  
7       Federal Security Agency, \$19.75.
- 8       For salaries and expenses, Food and Drug Administra-  
9       tion, \$53.56.
- 10      For grants to States for unemployment compensation  
11      administration, Social Security Board, \$70.97.
- 12      For selecting, testing, and placement, defense workers,  
13      Social Security Board (national defense), \$105.52.
- 14      For miscellaneous expenses, Social Security Board,  
15      \$27.96.
- 16      For salaries and expenses, Social Security Board, \$7.73.
- 17      For emergency health and sanitation activities, Public  
18      Health Service (national defense), \$1,008.31.
- 19      For expenses, Division of Venereal Diseases, Public Health  
20      Service, \$3.23.
- 21      For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, Pub-  
22      lic Health Service, \$386.77.
- 23      For working fund, Federal Security Agency, Public  
24      Health Service (emergency management), \$231.84.

1 For disease and sanitation investigation, Public Health  
2 Service, \$34.60.

3 For preventing the spread of epidemic diseases, Public  
4 Health Service, \$62.80.

5 For maintenance, National Cancer Institute, Public  
6 Health Service, \$3.60.

7 For pay, and so forth, commissioned officers, Public  
8 Health Service, \$4,774.98.

9 For maintenance, National Institute of Health, Public  
10 Health Service, \$40.55.

11 For vocational education, defense workers, Office of  
12 Education, \$17.77.

13 For salaries and expenses, Office of Education (national  
14 defense), \$19.40.

15 For Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Federal Security Agency,  
16 \$78.60.

17 For general administrative expenses, Public Buildings  
18 Branch, Procurement Division, \$775.60.

19 For general administrative expenses, Public Buildings  
20 Administration, \$903.45.

21 For furniture and repairs of same for public buildings,  
22 Public Buildings Administration, \$638.91.

23 For repair, preservation, and equipment, public build-  
24 ings outside the District of Columbia, Public Buildings  
25 Administration, \$4,177.77.

1 For repair, preservation, and equipment, public build-  
2 ings, Procurement Division, \$4,999.41.

3 For salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds  
4 in the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administra-  
5 tion, \$1,001.53.

6 For salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds  
7 in the District of Columbia and adjacent area, Public Build-  
8 ings Administration, \$572.03.

9 For salaries and expenses, public buildings outside the  
10 District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration,  
11 \$368.84.

12 For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,  
13 \$8,225.66.

14 For Army and Navy pensions, \$36.

15 **Department of Agriculture:** For emergency fund for  
16 the President, defense housing, temporary shelter (allotment  
17 to Agriculture, Farm Security Administration), \$456.92.

18 For printing and binding, Department of Agriculture  
19 \$766.66.

20 For special research fund, Department of Agriculture  
21 \$101.41.

22 For salaries and expenses, Extension Service, \$239.98.

23 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry,  
24 \$76.51.

1 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Dairy Industry,  
2 \$10.50.

3 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry,  
4 \$52.45.

5 For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,  
6 \$1,456.69.

7 For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$4,077.96.

8 For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (trans-  
9 fer to Farm Credit Administration), \$789.34.

10 For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of  
11 navigable streams, \$527.46.

12 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Chem-  
13 istry and Engineering, \$56.

14 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and  
15 Plant Quarantine, \$11.60.

16 For control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and  
17 plant diseases, \$313.99.

18 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-  
19 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$24,312.04.

20 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-  
21 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to  
22 Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Act June 28,  
23 1937), \$4.

24 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-



1 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to  
2 Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$485.12.

3 For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department  
4 of Agriculture, \$582.60.

5 For parity payments, Department of Agriculture,  
6 \$549.59.

7 For administration of Federal Crop Insurance Act, De-  
8 partment of Agriculture, \$15.24.

9 For conservation and use of agricultural land resources,  
10 Department of Agriculture, \$40,767.16.

11 For submarginal land program, Farm Tenant Act, De-  
12 partment of Agriculture, \$27.

13 For land utilization and retirement of submarginal land,  
14 Department of Agriculture, \$7,933.65.

15 For liquidation and management of resettlement proj-  
16 ects, Department of Agriculture, \$29.24.

17 For emergency dehydration investigations, Department  
18 of Agriculture, \$21.68.

19 For cooperative farm forestry, Department of Agricul-  
20 ture, \$15.

21 For loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation, Department  
22 of Agriculture, \$2,380.08.

23 For salaries and expenses, Agricultural Marketing Serv-  
24 ice, \$102.63.

1 For salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administration,  
2 Department of Agriculture, \$152.79.

3 For loans to farmers in storm-, flood-, and drought-  
4 stricken areas, \$26.94.

5 For loans to farmers in drought- and storm-stricken  
6 areas, emergency relief, \$20.48.

7 For salaries and expenses, Rural Electrification, Depart-  
8 ment of Agriculture, \$201.25.

9 For working fund, Agriculture, Forest Service, \$1,-  
10 218.81.

11 For administrative expenses, Commodity Credit Cor-  
12 poration, Department of Agriculture, \$14.60.

13 For rural rehabilitation loans, Department of Agriculture  
14 (advances from Reconstruction Finance Corporation), \$16.

15 **Department of Commerce:** For Advisory Committee  
16 for Aeronautics (transfer to Commerce, Standards), \$4,100.

17 For aviation, Navy (transfer to Commerce, Standards),  
18 \$11.55.

19 For Civil Aeronautics Authority fund, \$8,599.

20 For civilian pilot training, Office of Administrator of  
21 Civil Aeronautics, \$1,416.11.

22 For coastal surveys, Coast and Geodetic Survey,  
23 \$174.35.

24 For cooperation with the American republics (transfer  
25 to Commerce, Weather Bureau), \$18.66.

- 1 For customs statistics, Department of Commerce, \$43.50.
- 2 For enforcement of safety regulations, Office of Admin-  
3 istrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$2.
- 4 For enforcement of safety regulation, Office of Adminis-  
5 trator of Civil Aeronautics, \$399.55.
- 6 For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil  
7 Aeronautics Authority, \$18,383.02.
- 8 For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Office of  
9 Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$147.37.
- 10 For Field Office Service, Bureau of Foreign and Do-  
11 mestic Commerce, \$515.59.
- 12 For magnetic and seismological work, Coast and Geo-  
13 detic Survey, \$84.70.
- 14 For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Office of  
15 Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$5,255.07.
- 16 For pay of officers and men, vessels, Coast and Geodetic  
17 Survey, \$2,228.65.
- 18 For research and development, National Bureau of  
19 Standards, \$423.46.
- 20 For salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Author-  
21 ity, \$10.
- 22 For salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Board,  
23 \$10.49.
- 24 For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, Department  
25 of Commerce, \$10,262.44.

1 For technical development, Office of Administrator of  
2 Civil Aeronautics, \$3,425.14.

3 For testing, inspection, and information service, National  
4 Bureau of Standards, \$1,024.65.

5 For working fund, Commerce, Civil Aeronautics,  
6 \$995.80.

7 For working fund, Commerce, Standards (emergency  
8 management), \$760.91.

9 **Department of the Interior:** For Alaska fisheries, Fish  
10 and Wildlife Service, \$195.32.

11 For contingent expenses, Department of the Interior,  
12 \$17.91.

13 For coal-mine inspections and investigations, Bureau of  
14 Mines, \$410.

15 For cooperation with the American republics (transfer  
16 to Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service), \$14.43.

17 For expenses, mining experiment stations, Bureau of  
18 Mines, \$31.42.

19 For fishery industries, Fish and Wildlife Service, \$6.07.

20 For general expenses, Bureau of Mines, \$20.

21 For Geological Survey, \$3,645.88.

22 For migratory bird conservation fund, Fish and Wildlife  
23 Service (receipt limitation), \$1,395.14.

24 For National Park Service, \$177.42.



1 For operating rescue cars and stations, and investigation  
2 of accidents, Bureau of Mines, 35 cents.

3 For propagation of food fishes, Fish and Wildlife Service,  
4 \$82.87.

5 For salaries and expenses, agricultural experiment sta-  
6 tion and vocational school, Virgin Islands, \$62.

7 For salaries and expenses, Biological Survey, Fish and  
8 Wildlife Service, \$239.47.

9 For salaries and expenses, Fish and Wildlife Service,  
10 \$3.29.

11 For salaries and expenses, Government of the Virgin  
12 Islands, \$50.61.

13 For salaries and expenses, Grazing Service, Department  
14 of the Interior, \$3.26.

15 For soil and moisture conservation operations, Depart-  
16 ment of the Interior, \$7.83.

17 For surveying the public lands, \$29.36.

18 For administration of Indian property, \$7.88.

19 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior,  
20 Indians), \$171.90.

21 For conservation of health among Indians, \$340.67.

22 For education of natives of Alaska, \$258.93.

23 For general expenses, Indian service, \$12.20.

24 For Indian school support, \$510.61.

25 For Indian Service supply fund, \$403.40.

1 For irrigation, Indian reservations (reimbursable),  
2 \$9.55.

3 For maintaining law and order on Indian reservations,  
4 \$140.10.

5 For maintenance, irrigation systems, Flathead Reserva-  
6 tions, Montana (receipt limitation), \$17.54.

7 For maintenance, San Carlos irrigation project, Gila  
8 River Reservation, Arizona (reimbursable), \$1.94.

9 For purchase and transportation of Indian supplies,  
10 \$164.38.

11 For support and rehabilitation of needy Indians,  
12 \$332.52.

13 For support of Indians and administration of Indian  
14 property, \$13.93.

15 **Department of Justice:** For contingent expenses, De-  
16 partment of Justice, \$116.59.

17 For enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, \$118.66.

18 For Federal jails and correctional institutions, mainte-  
19 nance, \$4.19.

20 For general expenses, Immigration and Naturalization  
21 Service, \$24.21.

22 For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts (trans-  
23 fer to Justice), \$1,378.89.

24 For miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field, Depart-  
25 ment of Justice, \$360.94.

1 For penitentiaries and reformatories, maintenance.  
2 \$15,487.32.

3 For prison camps, maintenance, \$28.83.

4 For salaries, field service, Immigration and Naturaliza-  
5 tion Service, \$41.08.

6 For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investiga-  
7 tion, 72 cents.

8 For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investiga-  
9 tion (national defense), \$262.81.

10 For salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturaliza-  
11 tion Service, \$430.58.

12 For salaries and expenses, Lands Division, Department  
13 of Justice, \$3,073.85.

14 For salaries and expenses, veterans' insurance litigation,  
15 Department of Justice, \$10.85.

16 For salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so  
17 forth, Department of Justice, \$15.28.

18 For salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth,  
19 Department of Justice, \$421.48.

20 For support of United States prisoners, \$627.81.

21 For traveling expenses, Department of Justice, \$187.09.

22 For traveling expenses, Immigration and Naturalization  
23 Service, \$3.05.

24 **Department of Labor:** For traveling expenses, Depart-  
25 ment of Labor, \$206.46.

1 For commissioners of conciliation, Department of Labor  
2 (national defense), \$2.85.

3 **Navy Department:** For emergency fund for the Presi-  
4 dent, Navy (allotment to Navy Department), \$1,045.24.

5 For naval emergency fund, \$26,569.72.

6 For miscellaneous expenses, Navy, \$492.15.

7 For contingent expenses, Navy Department, \$1.84.

8 For libraries, Navy, \$6.60.

9 For welfare and recreation, Navy, \$69.

10 For Naval Reserve Officer's Training Corps, \$4.07.

11 For contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Hydro-  
12 graphic Office, \$13,070.70.

13 For engineering, Bureau of Engineering, \$20,221.33.

14 For engineering, Navy, \$13,956.80.

15 For maintenance, Bureau of Ships, \$631,443.47.

16 For ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, \$409,864.84.

17 Ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance,  
18 \$782.50.

19 For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$113,-  
20 002.36.

21 For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,  
22 \$36,666.95.

23 For fuel and transportation, Navy, \$36,607.88.

24 For foreign service pay adjustment, appreciation of  
25 foreign currencies, Navy, \$16.80.



- 1 For Medical Department, Navy, \$122,546.25.
- 2 For care of the dead, Navy, \$50.
- 3 For maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, \$22,-  
4 586.08.
- 5 For pay and allowances, Coast Guard (Navy),  
6 \$6,048.31.
- 7 For outfits, Coast Guard (Navy), \$45,270.36.
- 8 For civilian employees, Coast Guard (Navy), \$781.05.
- 9 For general expenses, Coast Guard (Navy), \$67,575.30.
- 10 For general expenses, Lighthouse Service, Coast Guard  
11 (Navy), \$8,297.64.
- 12 For salaries, lighthouse vessels, Coast Guard (Navy),  
13 \$759.15.
- 14 For aviation, Navy, \$18,462,144.53.
- 15 For aviation, 1938 contracts, Navy, \$60,593.42.
- 16 For pay, Marine Corps, \$2,923.17.
- 17 For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$46,815.32.
- 18 For Naval Reserve, \$3,399.23.
- 19 **Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the**  
20 **postal revenues):** For clerks, first- and second-class post  
21 offices, \$582.50.
- 22 For furniture, carpets, and safes for public buildings,  
23 Post Office Department, \$15.32.
- 24 For miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post  
25 offices, \$395.70.

1 For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office  
2 Department, \$1,130.87.

3 For operating force for public buildings, Post Office  
4 Department, \$27.50..

5 For transportation of equipment and supplies, \$268.64.

6 For village delivery service, \$57.31.

7 **Department of State:** For emergency fund for the  
8 President, Navy (allotment to Department of State),  
9 \$555.74.

10 For emergency fund for the President, War (allotment  
11 to Department of State), \$77.69.

12 For contingent expenses, Department of State, \$291.29.

13 For salaries of Ambassadors and Ministers, \$94.31.

14 For salaries, Foreign Service clerks, \$30.

15 For miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign  
16 Service, \$539.50. .

17 For transportation, Foreign Service, \$6,712.48.

18 For contingent expenses, Foreign Service, \$29.79.

19 For office and living quarters' allowances, Foreign Serv-  
20 ice, \$1,594.70.

21 For cost of living allowances, Foreign Service,  
22 \$1,059.33.

23 For representation allowances, Foreign Service,  
24 \$298.57.

1 For Foreign Service pay adjustment, appreciation of  
2 foreign currencies (State), \$37.50.

3 For convention for promotion of inter-American cul-  
4 tural relations, \$20.

5 For Eighth American Scientific Congress, \$22.50.

6 For working fund, State commercial and cultural rela-  
7 tions (emergency management, coordination between Ameri-  
8 can republics, War), \$24.28.

9 For cooperation with the American republics, \$89.69.

10 **Treasury Department:** For collecting the revenue from  
11 customs, \$1,810.65.

12 For salaries, Office of Treasurer of United States,  
13 \$295.33.

14 For expenses of loans, Act September 24, 1917, as  
15 amended and extended, \$66.09.

16 For salaries and expenses, Foreign Exchange Control,  
17 \$6.02.

18 For salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement,  
19 \$7.45.

20 For salaries and expenses, Procurement Division, \$2.61.

21 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Narcotics, \$13.50.

22 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and  
23 Printing, \$12,738.45.

24 For collecting the internal revenue, \$502.10.

25 **War Department:** For pay of the Army, \$3,469.43.

- 1 For travel of the Army, \$94.31.
- 2 For arrears of pay, bounty, and so forth, \$7.85.
- 3 For subsistence of the Army, \$52.46.
- 4 For general appropriations, Quartermaster Corps, \$23.65.
- 5 For emergency fund for the President, War (allotment
- 6 to War Department), \$382.91.
- 7 For Selective Service System (transfer to War),
- 8 \$1,228.20.
- 9 For Army transportation, \$65.33.
- 10 For Air Corps, Army, \$162.49.
- 11 For Medical and Hospital Department, Army, \$10.20.
- 12 For replacing regular supplies of the Army, \$5.28.
- 13 For replacing clothing and equipage, \$41.28.
- 14 For clothing and equipage, Army, \$94.08.
- 15 For National Guard, \$42.80.
- 16 For citizens' military training camps, \$49.97.
- 17 For working fund, War, Finance, \$2,883.25.
- 18 For working fund, War, Signal Corps, \$107,321.23.
- 19 For working fund, War, Air Corps, \$196,626.98.
- 20 For working fund. War, Medical, \$28,224.
- 21 For working fund, War, Ordnance, \$553,942.91.
- 22 For working fund, War, Chemical Warfare Service,
- 23 \$1,643.88.
- 24 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War,
- 25 Act February 9, 1937), \$26.40.



1 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War),  
2 \$9,001.78.

3 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War,  
4 Act June 22, 1936), \$1,943.95.

5 For Foreign Service pay adjustment, appreciation of  
6 foreign currencies (War), \$23.55.

7 For cemeterial expenses, War Department, \$3.50.

8 **District of Columbia:** For public parks, expenses, Dis-  
9 trict of Columbia, \$5.

10 Total, audited claims, section 304 (a), \$21,311,025.58,  
11 together with such additional sum due to increases in rates  
12 of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign  
13 currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements  
14 of the General Accounting Office.

15 SEC. 305. For payment of claims allowed by the Gen-  
16 eral Accounting Office covering judgments rendered in the  
17 United States District Court for the Western District of  
18 Washington, Northern Division, against a collector of cus-  
19 toms, where a certificate of probable cause has been issued  
20 as provided for under section 989 of the Revised Statutes  
21 (28 U. S. C. 842), and certified to the Seventy-eighth  
22 Congress in House Document Numbered 788, under the  
23 Department of Commerce, \$591.19.

## TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments of the Government for the fiscal year 1945 shall be available for the expenses of committees, boards, or other interagency groups engaged in authorized activities of common interest to such departments and establishments and composed in whole or in part of representatives thereof who receive no additional compensation by virtue of such membership: *Provided*, That employees of such departments and establishments rendering service for such committees, boards, or other groups other than as representatives, shall receive no additional compensation by virtue of such service.

SEC. 402. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who

1 advocates, or who is a member of an organization that  
2 advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United  
3 States by force or violence and accepts employment the  
4 salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation  
5 contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon  
6 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned  
7 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That  
8 the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in  
9 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

10 SEC. 403. If at any time during the fiscal year 1945 the  
11 termination of the Act entitled "An Act to provide tem-  
12 porary additional compensation for employees in the Postal  
13 Service", approved April 9, 1943, or of the Act entitled  
14 "An Act to provide for the payment of overtime compensa-  
15 tion to Government employees, and for other purposes",  
16 approved May 7, 1943, shall be fixed by concurrent resolu-  
17 tion of the Congress at a date earlier than June 30, 1945,  
18 the appropriations contained in this Act shall cease to be  
19 available on such earlier date for obligation for the purposes  
20 of the terminated Act and the unobligated portions of appro-  
21 priations allocated for the purposes of such terminated Act  
22 shall not be obligated for any other purposes of the appro-  
23 priation during the fiscal year 1945.

24 SEC. 404. This Act may be cited as the "First Supple-  
25 mental Appropriation Act, 1945".

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78<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

**H. R. 5587**

[Report No. 2023]

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# A BILL

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Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, and to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

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By Mr. CANNON of Missouri

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DECEMBER 6, 1944

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, might I state that the present consideration of the resolution in no way is to be construed, following what the gentleman said, as a disposition on the part of the leadership on the majority side of opposition to the gentleman's resolution. But in view of the shortness of time it is considered wise and advisable and practical to pass the Senate resolution. It is for the purpose of preserving whatever legal rights exist under the law so that no one can claim the statute of limitations as a defense, and the Senate resolution is put through in order to insure that. It is because of the time element involved that we do so.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I am very glad that the majority leader has made that statement. Of course, the Army and Navy boards of investigation, in making their reports, very clearly stated that not only Admiral Kimmel and General Short but other persons likewise made grave errors, not only at Pearl Harbor but also here in the United States, though we have not yet been told who those persons are or why action has not been taken against them.

Of course, we must accept the reports of the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy that the trials cannot be held at this particular time because of security reasons. It is difficult for our lay minds to figure out just how a frank and full revelation of all the facts surrounding Pearl Harbor could now endanger our national security or seriously interfere with our war efforts. Still the Army and Navy undoubtedly have secrets that the public should not know. But some day the whole story will be told; truth cannot always be hidden from the people.

It will be remembered that the Roberts commission's report found both Kimmel and Short guilty of "dereliction of duty." The investigating committees of the War and Navy Departments, while finding Kimmel and Short made mistakes and errors, declared that "on the basis of present evidence" the facts and findings do not warrant their courts martial. Both Secretaries of War and Navy expressed their desire and intention to continue their investigations. Evidently they are not fully satisfied with the findings of their own committees. If Kimmel and Short are innocent, why not restore them to the active list? Somebody was certainly to blame for Pearl Harbor. If Kimmel and Short were not to blame, then who is to blame? The American people want to know; they are entitled to know.

Mr. Speaker, the Pearl Harbor disaster is largely if not wholly a matter to be dealt with by the Executive. The President has the authority and the responsibility to act.

However, since the Commander in Chief of our armed forces has shown little or no inclination to dispose finally of the matter it has devolved upon the Congress of the United States to take action.

On two occasions we have extended for 6 months the statute of limitations. We acted on our own initiative. We were forced to do so because the War and Navy

Departments were about to permit the statutory period to expire with no action taken.

Last June the limit of legislative patience in this matter was reached. At hearings upon legislation to extend the statutory period, and to direct the War and Navy Departments to institute court-martial proceedings forthwith, representatives of those departments indicated that they were not in position to act, because they had not even commenced investigations into the matter. Imagine such a thing. No information 2½ years after Pearl Harbor. Why? As a consequence, Congress again extended the statutory period. The act also directed the Secretaries of War and Navy to investigate the circumstances surrounding the Japanese attack and to take appropriate action—to take such action as was justified by the results of these investigations.

The President signed this bill.

It was the sentiment of Congress and the country that further procrastination in regard to the Pearl Harbor incident was not in the national interest.

The fathers and mothers of those who died in Hawaii that Sunday were anxious for the truth.

The people of the Nation who have never recovered from or forgotten the dastardly attack on the flag, or the terrible damage to the fleet, were anxious for the truth.

There was, and is, a strong conviction among our people, regardless of party, that the two officers who have borne for this long period the stigma of Pearl Harbor should have their day in court.

These, in brief, were the considerations that prompted the legislation of last June with its positive direction to the War and Navy Departments to investigate and to take appropriate action.

What has been the intervening history? The War and Navy Departments ordered and conducted through duly constituted tribunals independent investigations.

Naturally, any Army board of investigation or Navy court of inquiry would be reluctant to issue any report critical of its Commander in Chief—especially in time of war.

Nevertheless, the officers who presided were of the highest rank and must have possessed character and intelligence.

Their hearings were lengthy. Both the Army board and the Navy court journeyed to the scene of the disaster.

Over a month ago they submitted their reports and recommendations to the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy.

Then silence followed—a silence explained by the alleged necessity of studying the reports or classifying them.

At this time, Congress has a right to expect from the War and Navy Departments a clear-cut explanation of the results of these investigations and an official statement of their position with regard to the necessity of further congressional action.

We ought not to have to act blindly and in the dark.

We gave these Departments a directive to take appropriate action by December

7, 1944, on the basis of their investigations.

There can be no further excuse offered that the War and Navy Departments do not have the facts.

They owe it to Congress and to the country to make clear before the expiration of the present extension on December 7, what their investigations show the facts to be, and what action they have taken or propose to take against any individuals as a result of those investigations.

They cannot expect Congress, from whom these facts have thus far been withheld, to bear the brunt of public indignation over more delays and mystery in this matter.

If these investigations have cleared Admiral Kimmel and General Short, then fair play to those officers and the American people requires a clear official statement to that effect.

If these investigations have indicated that other individuals, and not Kimmel and Short, were responsible for Pearl Harbor, then the American people have a right to know who these individuals are and what action is to be taken against them.

Kimmel and Short have been publicly disgraced. They have paid for that fatal day with the wreckage of their careers. But they have never been tried and convicted. For 3 years they have been denied the right of every American to a public hearing and a verdict as to whether they are guilty or innocent.

The suggestion has been made that the American people are more interested in winning the war than in knowing the truth of Pearl Harbor. This argument is advanced in favor of further mystery and delay. There is no logic in such a position.

There is no reason to believe that our people lack the capacity to win the war and face the truth about a 3-year-old tragedy.

We can win the war without violating the decencies of our civilization. We can win the war and not keep men condemned without a hearing. We can win the war and not shelter guilt or delay the exoneration of the guiltless. We can win the war and not compromise our national honor by sacrificing the honor of innocent men. We can win the war without keeping a perpetual skeleton in the closet. We can win the war without jeopardizing our ability to win future wars by planting in the hearts of our present and future Army and Navy officers the fear that they have no way in America to protect and defend their good names.

We of this Congress, the Secretaries of War and the Navy reckon ill if we count out the historian of tomorrow. No man should dare act on the premise that we can delay revelations about Pearl Harbor until Kimmel and Short die, and the truth perishes with them. Unfortunately, Frank Knox is now dead. Others, too, will die. History will record the truth for tomorrow, even though the relentless search has to ferret out many dark and buried secrets. The story of the tragedy of Pearl Harbor is bound to be fully told. Future generations will



scorn and despise those who tried to suppress it.

This Congress may grant any further extension of time the War and Navy Departments in good faith need and request.

But this Congress should not condone any failure by them to reveal the facts their investigations have recorded and to indicate the action they propose to take.

We have directed them to act.

We have expected them to act.

Before we proceed further on our own course we should have the benefit of the facts they have available and enlightenment as to their proposed course of action.

If the rumors current throughout the country can be given even the slightest credence the responsibility for the catastrophe at Pearl Harbor will be found to rest on shoulders other than those of Kimmel and Short. This matter has already assumed the proportions of the Dreyfus case in France. We cannot afford to have such a stain on the reputation of Congress. The failure to act is not the fault of Congress. We cannot, we must not, we will not make a farce of this great tragedy.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do so for the purpose of asking the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] whether the resolution carries the second paragraph that was carried in the former resolution, with reference to the Department continuing an investigation. I may say that the Navy Department is very anxious that the language be contained in the resolution, directing the Secretary of the Navy, in accordance with the statement he made, to continue to make an investigation.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the resolution extends the existing law in toto.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Has the gentleman any objection to the resolution being amended by this language:

SEC. 2. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy are severally directed to continue their investigations into the facts surrounding the catastrophe described in section 1 above, and to commence such proceedings against such persons as the facts may justify.

Mr. Speaker, I may state that the Secretary of the Navy asked me today to present this matter to the House, because they want that language in whatever resolution is agreed to.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield with pleasure.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Does the gentleman think that there has been plenty of investigation and that what the people want are some facts?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. In view of the statement of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, that they are continuing an investigation, we should at least concur in their desire to do so by authorizing them to do it.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I agree with that, but I think the people want some information.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I also think so.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, may I say to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] that, in my opinion, the present resolution extends what is contained in the resolutions we have previously passed.

Mr. SHORT. That is, it extends the time for 6 months, in addition to the two previous extensions?

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes; the language as contained in the previous resolution is extended by this resolution.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, with that understanding, I withdraw my reservation of objection and interpose no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, certainly it is the intent to extend the present law which the Congress has heretofore passed in the nature of resolutions, and on which we have acted upon in the past.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, that clears it up.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the Senate joint resolution?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate joint resolution, as follows:

*Resolved, etc., That effective as of December 7, 1943, all statutes, resolutions, laws, articles, and regulations, affecting the possible prosecution of any person or persons, military or civil, connected with the Pearl Harbor catastrophe of December 7, 1941, or involved in any other possible or apparent dereliction of duty, or crime or offense against the United States, that operate to prevent the court martial, prosecution, trial, or punishment of any person or persons in military or civil capacity, involved in any matter in connection with the Pearl Harbor catastrophe of December 7, 1941, or involved in any other possible or apparent dereliction of duty, or crime or offense against the United States, are hereby extended for a further period of 6 months, in addition to the extensions provided for in Public Law 208, Seventy-eighth Congress, and Public Law 339, Seventy-eighth Congress.*

The Senate joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

#### FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 5587, Rept. No. 2023) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, and to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, which was read a first and second time and, with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered printed.

Mr. TABER reserved all points of order.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5587) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, and to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

Pending that motion, I would ask the gentleman from New York if he is prepared to proceed without an agreement as to time for general debate.

Mr. TABER. I think we might better fix the time.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Then Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to 4 hours, one-half the time to be controlled by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and one-half by myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 5587, the first supplemental appropriation bill, 1945, with Mr. BONNER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, we submit herewith the last appropriation bill of the session. It comprises all of the undisposed-of items which it is necessary to handle before the expiration of the session and the Congress.

The estimates as submitted to the committee amounted to \$587,049,607.12. We recommend to the Congress provision for \$478,524,712.12, in appropriations, in reappropriations, and in contract authority. In other words we recommend a decrease of \$161,000,000 in the estimates, a saving of about 28 percent.

This bill is made necessary largely by acts of Congress which were enacted subsequent to the passage of the annual appropriation acts. For example, the Penalty Mail Act, under which departments were required to pay postage on outgoing mail, and section 213 of the independent offices appropriation bill, discontinuing agencies of the Government which have been in operation for longer than 1 year without direct appropriations or other authorization from Congress.

The largest part of the bill is, of course, for the Naval Establishment, which takes up 59 percent of the entire amount which we are recommending and which is largely a liquidation of public works contracts entered into under contractual authority. We have today the largest



and most powerful Navy in the world, and its maintenance is naturally a matter of correspondingly increased expenditure.

Another item on which a good deal of interest has been evinced is the collection of statistics needed for reconversion. Under the bill provision is made for the collection of statistics we expect to be needed for the post-war and reconversion period.

National housing and community facilities recommendations submitted by the Bureau of the Budget have been reduced. The Budget recommended \$20,000,000; the committee submits a proposal for \$10,000,000. Fifteen million was estimated for community facilities and the committee recommends a reduction to seven and one-half million.

Another item which received as much attention as any in the bill, so far as testimony presented before the committee was concerned, was the item for the supply and distribution of farm labor. The testimony before the committee indicated that the system now in operation has worked with such efficiency that there is widespread demand for its continuation; and the committee recommends, in excess of the Budget estimates, that the date of expiration be extended from June 30, the end of the fiscal year, to December 31, the end of the calendar year, in order to permit full seasonal contracts; and also recommends \$10,000,000 additional contractual authority to insure prompt provision for foreign labor needed in the agricultural sections where local labor is insufficient to supply the demands for wartime production.

Mr. Chairman, as this bill concludes the appropriation program for the session, it may be fitting at this point briefly to review the work of the committee for the session, the Congress, and the two war Congresses.

In the last two Congresses the Committee on Appropriations has handled more business, been in more continuous sessions, and disposed of more work than any Committee on Appropriations in the history of the Congress in any like period of time. We have reported out more money and more appropriation bills than any previous committee of this or any other country in the history of the world.

We have reported out—and I should like to emphasize this point—a more drastic reduction, both in amounts and by percentages, in nonwar appropriations than any previous committee. And we have devoted more time, more work, more detailed and painstaking research into the budgetary needs of the Government than any previous committee.

These are not idle statements. The work of the committee has not been done in a corner. The record speaks for itself. It is written in documents that all may read. A complete record is found in the printed hearings and in the debate on the floor as reported in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and is available to all. At the most critical time in the history of the Nation, the committee has met every emergency and supplied every need effectively, efficiently, and expeditiously. No department of the Government has found occasion for

complaint. In one of the most searching political campaigns ever conducted, there has been no criticism, either direct or implied, of the work of the Appropriations Committee. It has done its work to the entire satisfaction not only of the press and the Congress, but of every governmental agency.

The highest officers of the Army and Navy—and their testimony is in the printed hearings—have said that the committee has done everything that could be done in the prosecution of the war and in supporting the war program. Representatives of the War Department and Navy Department assured the committee that there was nothing that they could suggest which the committee might do which had not been done.

Mr. Chairman, at a time when it is the vogue to criticize congressional procedure, when there is frequent insistence that the procedure of the House is inadequate, antiquated, and inefficient, we submit, in answer to that criticism, the record of the Committee on Appropriations through this critical period, in which the committee has supplied every fiscal need, in which it has met every budgetary emergency, to the complete satisfaction of every branch of every editorial and administrative agency which might be in position to bring legitimate criticism to bear.

Likewise, the committee has introduced, as it has been continuously introducing since its establishment, various administrative improvements.

One of the principle criticisms, made in the resolutions now pending before the Committee on Rules, to renovate, recondition, and regenerate the House, is that we do not have the machinery to provide the committees and the Members of the House with sufficient data and information and that the Committee on Appropriations in particular is without means of securing information other than that supplied by the agencies seeking appropriations.

Such statements ignore the system of investigation which has been in use by the Committee on Appropriations during the entire session and under which we have investigated every mooted point which has come before us, and under which we have secured all the information that any member of the committee or any Member of the House might desire. Invariably these resolutions which come before the Committee on Rules provide for the establishment of some permanent agency, usually a joint agency of the House and the Senate, which will secure information for the Members of the House which they are not at present able to get.

May we earnestly invite anyone interested in any such proposition to investigate the method used by the Committee on Appropriations. Under our method we draw from any department of the Government the best men they have.

We use them as long as they are required, at the same salary which they are now receiving in the departments, and when their work is done, we return them.

Let me call attention to the advantage of this system over the establishment of any permanent agency in the House or elsewhere.

We have, for example, 10 subcommittees in the Committee on Appropriations. If all 10 subcommittees happen to desire to conduct an investigation simultaneously, this elastic system provides the men to make the investigation for all 10 of them. If only 1 committee desires to conduct an investigation, the men who are not needed return to their work. We use them only as long as they are needed, and we use only the number needed. If you had a permanent agency, either 1 of 2 things would be constantly in effect; either you would have men sitting around doing nothing a very large part of the time at Government expense when investigations were slack or you would not have enough men to meet the peak needs when investigations were in demand. Under this system we have at any time all the men needed to meet any emergency, and under this system we have only the men needed when investigations are necessary; or, if there are no investigations, we have none at all. That one thing alone would condemn the establishment of a permanent agency.

There are numerous other decisive advantages, but I will mention only one more. A second advantage over a permanent establishment here in the House or anywhere else is that we provide exactly the character of men and the qualification needed for the occasion. No two of these investigations are exactly alike. Each one has its individual phase. Some of them need an accountant, some need an auditor, some a detective, some a chemist, and some a lawyer. This system provides exactly the character of operative needed.

They can produce at any time a lawyer or a physician or a chemist or an accountant, where any permanent system could not provide always the wide range of qualifications needed for specific investigations. That in itself would be sufficient to condemn any permanent establishment.

May I mention just one more, of many others. That is the matter of economy. This committee was given \$100,000, which is a very small amount compared to what has been given other investigating committees. As much as \$500,000 have been spent on congressional investigations, and nothing practical to show for it. But this committee had only \$100,000, and spent only a little more than half of that, and we have secured all data any member of the committee or Member of the House indicated his desire to have. It has been done efficiently and it has been done economically. We call the proper operative from the department, we put him on the job, a new face, a new man, a new enthusiasm, and when the job is done we send him back. If you had a permanent establishment you would have the same old fellows on there growing old and careless and inefficient, and becoming so familiar with the people in the departments and through long association reaching such terms of camaraderie with them that



you could not hope to get the results to be secured by a new operative on each new investigation.

If you will but examine the system which has been in effect in our committee for a year and which has answered every need, you will understand how we have been able to save so much money this session. None of the proponents of the proposition before the Committee on Rules seems to have taken that trouble.

Incidentally, the House now has at hand every agency needed for the improvement of any procedure which may not be adapted to our needs. Numerous changes have been made in the rules from year to year over the last century. All have been made through the agency of the Committee on Rules. Anyone who wants to make a change has but to introduce a resolution. The Committee on Rules, which has shown its capacity and ability and readiness to meet every requirement for changes in procedure, is authorized to meet the situation.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. I agree with what the gentleman from Missouri is saying about changes in the rules of the House. I do not believe I have ever heard a man advocate a wholesale reorganization of the rules of the House whom I have ever known to argue successfully a sharply contested point of order. It seems to me that before they undertake to revolutionize the rules of the House they had better learn what the rules are and how they are applied.

But to show the need for this proposition invariably the great point that was emphasized in all of these propositions to revise the procedure, is that they want information; that they cannot get information. Gentlemen, what information do they want? Have any of those men ever mentioned any information that they wanted that they could not get? No, nobody has done so. Why, on my committee there was one man who kept filling the newspapers continually with complaints that we ought to have some sort of agency that would give us information. When his attention was called to the fact that although we had the most efficient system of investigating that has ever been devised and that never at any time had he applied to it for information or made any attempt to use it, he said, "You know, it goes well in the newspapers up in my district." Nobody in this House, even a Member who is not on the Committee on Appropriations, who may want information pertaining to appropriations or the departments for which the appropriations are provided, but what can get it immediately. We can get it economically. We can get it from men who are the highest trained men in the world. We can call to our committee, men trained by the Treasury Department, men trained by the Department of Justice, men trained by the F. B. I., men trained by the Secret Service, than whom there are no better qualified investigators upon the face of the earth.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, my contention is that Congress saw fit to include in the Budget and Accounting Act an authorization for a Congressional Investigation Division, under the Comptroller General. It is in the law and an appropriation for that purpose is not subject to a point of order. I contend that if you set up that investigation division under the Comptroller General, who is answerable solely to Congress and not to the executive branch of the Government, and give him sufficient funds for a permanent organization, that the results of the investigations which he will make independently and at the request of every committee of Congress, will save hundreds of millions of dollars and also do away with your special committees, including the one that the gentleman has in his committee and the one in the Senate under the Senate Appropriations Committee. In fact, the amount appropriated for both of those committees would be about one-half of what the Comptroller General said would be necessary at the outset, to set up an efficient agency to make investigations for the Congress, and to enable him to go forward.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. What investigation does the gentleman want made?

Mr. COCHRAN. Any investigation that any committee of Congress thinks should be made, including the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. What inquiry would the gentleman suggest? What information is it that we do not have now?

Mr. COCHRAN. I would investigate to determine whether there is waste and extravagance.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We are investigating that right now.

Mr. COCHRAN. There is published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, in the Senate proceedings, the names of dozens of employees of the executive branch of the Government that are working in Senate offices. Let me say to the gentleman if those employees can be spared by the executive branch of the Government so that they spend all their time in the offices of committees and in the offices of Senators, then they do not need those employees in the executive branch of the Government and the appropriation should be taken away from them.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Of course, the House is not going to investigate the affairs of the Senate, whether the investigating authority is lodged in a permanent agency or in a system such as is employed by the Committee on Appropriations. Intercameral comity would not permit it. So far as the particular agency to which my colleague refers is concerned, the Committee on Appropriations under its authority, can call any man from the establishment indicated, if we need him.

It should be added that the Committee on Appropriations has had at all times the warmest cooperation with all the departments. It not infrequently happens that the report of our investigators makes even a stronger case for a depart-

ment and its activity than the representatives of the department themselves have made in their presentation of their estimates. And at times charges of prodigality against a Government agency, when investigated by our operatives, have proven wholly without foundation.

The system has proven satisfactory to all concerned and especially to the members of the committee desiring to check information supplied by the departments or to secure new information not directly available. If there is any information that the gentleman wants, all that is necessary is for him to indicate it.

Mr. COCHRAN. If I want any information I will get it, and if I cannot get it I do not belong here.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Then why spend the enormous amount of money proposed in these resolutions establishing permanent agencies when they are not needed? I must concede that there is one defect in the system used by the Committee on Appropriations. There is one very serious objection to it, and that is that it does not cost enough money. We seem to have got the idea that we have to spend a half million dollars on an investigation before the data are worth anything. Ours is sadly economical. We get the best men in the world. You cannot get better-trained men than we get, and you cannot get them at a smaller salary than that for which we get them, because we get them at the civil-service rating.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to my friend from Mississippi.

Mr. COLMER. Unfortunately, I did not hear the preliminary statement of the gentleman, but do I understand that the gentleman would not look with favor upon various congressional standing committees having a proper and adequate staff?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. No, no. I heartily approve of that. The Committee on Appropriations has just such a situation.

I rather think the gentleman from Mississippi and I are in exact agreement upon the necessity of the committee being adequately staffed.

Mr. COLMER. The gentleman says we are in accord, and I hope we are.

Do I understand he believes that the committee should pick up a man here and there temporarily as it needed his services?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That would depend entirely on the purpose for which the man was needed.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. If you are going to give anybody expert assistance it ought to be the individual Member of the House, because there are so many questions he needs to explore. I believe I can say without boasting that there is probably no man in this House who attempts to dig up more facts and statistics and details than I do.



Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I concur in the gentleman's statement.

Mr. RANKIN. I call on the experts. When I want information on rivers and harbors or anything touching their work, I call on the best experts the world has ever seen, the expert engineers in the Corps of Army Engineers.

When I want information on veterans' affairs, I call upon the veterans' organizations or the Veterans' Administration and get that information.

When I want information on power rates, I call the Federal Power Commission, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Bonneville Administration, or the Rural Electrification Administration, and I get that information.

But when you park these experts on staffs of the various committees, you take from members not on the particular committee the expert serves, the opportunity of getting the information they need.

I say if you are going to give anybody any assistance at all you ought to give the individual Member an employee who will aid him in helping to contact these various experts that are already on the pay roll and who are able and willing to dig up the information needed. I think that would be far better than to build up, as the gentleman says, a bureaucracy around the various committees of the House.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, few Members of the House in their service have rendered a more valuable service to the country than has the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. It will be remembered that 17 years ago the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] and I were called upon to investigate the Cotton Exchange. That was a big order. We did that in connection with a Senate committee. We got the experts we needed, we investigated what was going on, we exposed the whole situation and cleaned it up. If we had had a committee with a corps of experts around it the chances are they would not have known a thing in the world about the particular subject with which we had to deal.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. May I say that in addition to the many reliable and accurate sources of information to which the gentleman refers, and to which he has had access, there is also available to any Member of the House who desires to avail himself of it, the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress. It is one of the most efficient branches of the Government service and one of the best of its kind in the world. Any Member can call them at any time and will find them at his service.

Mr. COLMER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Chairman, I am in complete accord with the compliment paid my distinguished colleague from Mississippi and his ability to get information. The thing I am objecting to is the necessity of relying upon the departments, the bureaucracies, or whatever you want to call them, in order to get information. In my opinion, the Con-

gress should be able to get that information and get all of it independently of the various bureaus.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is exactly what the Committee on Appropriations is doing at this time.

Mr. COLMER. I think I can go along, too, with the suggestion that if we can get the proper type and quality of assistants, an additional clerk for each Member would be an improvement.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. If the gentleman will see that we are provided with the requisite legislative authority we will see that he gets that too.

While we are on the subject I may say that I noticed the other day where a columnist suggested that the chairmen of all the legislative committees be made members of the Committee on Appropriations. We have no objection to that. We need all the help we can get. The Committee on Appropriations has worked unreasonably long hours during the war. And it has worked its clerks to the point of exhaustion. The work has been so burdensome that we are now seriously considering restricting each member to one bill, instead of putting him on two subcommittees as heretofore, in order to give him an opportunity to spend more time on the floor of the House and also time to attend to his own office work. The subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations have been in such continuous session that we have had little time for anything else and our office work has suffered accordingly. I do not know how much work the legislative committees have, but if they work like we do—and I take for granted they have been under the same compulsion during the war—they would be supermen indeed if they could find time to take care of their own duties, and in addition handle the work of the Committee on Appropriations.

In the same paper another columnist suggested that due to the operation of the rule of seniority all of the chairmen of committees have reached an age where they are so decrepit and senile as not to be in position to render service on any committee. Certainly there is incongruous inconsistency somewhere.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SABATH. May I submit this query? The gentleman will remember that the legislative committees some twenty-odd years ago had jurisdiction over appropriations. We have taken that power away from them and given it to the Committee on Appropriations, which committee we have increased from time to time. May I ask the gentleman, knowing that he is thoroughly familiar with the workings of the committees and of the House, whether perhaps it would not be better if we would go back to the old system and let the legislative committees have some work and relieve the Committee on Appropriations of the tremendous work and responsibility involved; to again place the work and the responsibility of appropriations on the legislative committees, who invariably should be informed as to the need of

the appropriations, because originally they have before them the evidence on which these appropriations that are asked for have been obtained by them? What is the gentleman's opinion about that? Would that not relieve that great Committee on Appropriations by giving back to those six or eight major committees jurisdiction over appropriations, with the same power that they possessed before?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. In answer to that, may I say to the gentleman that if he advocates the dissolution of the Committee on Appropriations, I would have no objection. I would be a good deal better off personally if that were done. But the time to which he refers was when the appropriations of this Congress ran some three hundred or four hundred million dollars a year. They now run, in round figures, \$70,000,000,000 a year—an entirely different proposition. At that time departmental estimates were comparatively simple. Departmental estimates have mushroomed and pyramided and skyrocketed and now include every conceivable activity.

Furthermore, we have adopted the Budget system of which the concentration of appropriations in one committee is an essential part.

Mr. SABATH. In that connection, will the gentleman yield for an observation?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. With pleasure.

Mr. SABATH. Speaking of what the appropriations were years ago and what they are now, I thoroughly realize and appreciate the great difference, because when I came here the cost to run the Government was about \$1,000,000,000. Now it costs more than \$1,000,000,000 to run one department; for instance, the Department of Agriculture, for which we are obliged to appropriate over \$1,000,000,000 more than we expended and appropriated for the entire country when I first came to the House.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is true. We have in the last 4 years appropriated more money for one department than was previously reported to run the entire governmental establishments. And in that connection I would like to call attention to another administrative measure adopted by the Committee.

Another innovation which the committee has adopted is the standardization of the qualifications of its staff—to which reference has just been made. At the time to which the gentleman from Illinois refers—when appropriations were small and departmental budgets comparatively simple, you could go out into the chairman's district and pick up a man almost anywhere who would help get votes for the chairman in the next election, and he would come up here and do a very good job. But with the increasing size and complexity of the annual budgets the work requires highly trained men with long experience in key positions in State, Federal, or municipal work of this nature.

When a chairman puts a member on our staff he stays there permanently. Every man appointed is kept by the suc-



ceeding chairman, regardless of his party affiliation—and unfortunately in some rare instances—whether he fits into the particular position or not. So in order to insure the selection of competent men for these exacting positions, the committee has adopted certain preliminary minimum requirements as to training, previous service, capacity, and qualification. I have voluntarily relinquished my prerogative of appointing members of the staff and have placed it in a committee consisting of the three ranking majority members and the two ranking minority members of the committee. An appointee must first conform to the specified preliminary requirements, and then must be screened by this committee of the oldest and most experienced members of the committee.

I regret to say that the problems of a permanent staff for the committee has come to an unwelcome crisis with the close of this Congress. A man who has served the committee for 36 years, who came here as a boy, appointed by one of the great chairmen in the history of the committee, Chairman Tawney, of Minnesota, Marc Sheild of Minnesota, has tendered his resignation, and in spite of every inducement we can offer him he adheres to that decision. Marc Sheild came to the service of the committee in 1908. I think probably one of the most fortunate days in the history of this House was the day that Chairman Tawney brought Marc Sheild to Washington. That feeling is shared by all members of the committee and the hundreds of men who have served on the committee in the last 36 years. Judge John J. Fitzgerald, of New York, one of the ablest men who ever sat in the American Congress, who served here for 20 years, one of the noted parliamentarians of his time and one of the leaders of the House in his day, made the statement that perhaps the most valuable service he performed while a Member of the House was the appointment of Marc Sheild as clerk of the committee, and there is general agreement that he was justified in making that statement.

In 1938, when Marc was completing his first 30 years of service, some notice was taken of the occasion here in this Hall. As a member of the committee, I felt justified in saying:

One of the most efficient members of the staff of the House, one of the ablest; one of the most indefatigable, who has served in that capacity in its history, is the Clerk of the Committee on Appropriations, Marcellus C. Sheild.

And I added, with what today seems almost childish innocence:

During his service the Government has spent more money than has ever been spent by the United States, or any other nation on earth, in a similar period of time, sums so stupendous as to stagger human comprehension.

Mr. Chairman, all notions of Government spending have gone by the board since those peaceful days. The United States has prepared for war, it has been at war for 3 long years. Congress has appropriated and the Government has spent in the last 6½ years nearly twice as much money as in the first century

and a half of the Republic. And Marc Sheild has handled this tremendous increase, with all its staggering responsibility, with the same serene untroubled efficiency that marked his earlier years. The country has been fortunate in having at this vital post during these years of unparalleled activity a man so eminently qualified for that arduous task.

Mr. Sheild is a man of rare ability. I think at this time, and I make the statement advisedly, he has rendered greater service in the budgetary service of the Government than any man, either in the House or out of it today. His ability, his calm poise, his rare judgment, his indefatigable industry have been invaluable to the House, and especially in these latter years when the work of the Committee on Appropriations has grown so rapidly under the impetus of war. In George Eliot's book, *Romola*, Romola's son asked her, speaking of Savonarola, "How can a man be both great and happy?" and Romola answered, "Fra Giralamo has the greatness of integrity." Marc Sheild has the greatness of integrity. In all the years he has been here, occupying a key position and in intimate touch with the budget officer of every department—in a position to exercise an influence such as nobody else could exercise here, on the Hill—never has he used his position, that great influence, for any personal interest. For neither himself nor his friends has he ever taken advantage of his position to secure place or preferment for anyone. Never has he exerted that influence to mold legislation or affect appropriations. It is easy to understand what pressure is brought to bear upon him here to secure a position for someone, to increase an appropriation for someone, to change the phraseology of a bill for someone. Never yet, in any instance, has Marc Sheild deviated from his adherence to the one principle that has guided him in the 36 years he has been here—the good of the country and the integrity of our legislative processes.

We have done anything we could to keep Marc Sheild with us. We need him. We regret to see him go. But he promised himself, long ago, and he promised Mrs. Sheild that at this anniversary he would retire. He has other work which he wants to do. He has books to write, and I will say that any book he may write would be of such a character that no library in the country would be complete without it.

While I deplore his going, I congratulate him on his adherence to his plans.

It was the custom in ancient Rome that when a young man reached his majority, a great ceremony was held. With pomp and circumstance a toga was conferred upon him as evidence of his Roman citizenship. In that book which has been so much in the public eye in the last 2 years, *The Robe*, there is a reference to this ancient custom and a suggestion by a character in the book that there should be another occasion; that when a man had reached the zenith of his power, the apex of his achievements, when he had rendered greatest service to the Republic and was at the height of his acclaim by the people of

the Republic, another ceremony should be held in which he would resign his toga and walk forth to return at last to that place from which he came. Marc Sheild is at the apex of his career. He is in the prime of life. He is in perfect health. He leaves at a time when there is yet much before him—while the sun is still high—while the evil days come not, nor years when we shall say "I have no pleasure in them." But he would not go if he were not certain there was someone to take his place. Working with him, closely associated with him all these years, Mr. John Pugh is as well prepared to take over this important work as a man could possibly be. We will miss Marc. But his work will go on as he has planned it. I commend to the House as the new clerk of the committee, John C. Pugh, in every way qualified by character and ability and long and distinguished service both in the departments and in the committee, to follow his great and lovable predecessor in the arduous duties of this exacting position.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would inform the gentleman he has consumed 1 hour.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts, the majority leader of the House.

Mr. Chairman, I yield in accordance with the schedule which has been submitted to the Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCormack].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, our learned fathers, in drafting the Constitution, vested original jurisdiction over revenue and appropriation measures in the House of Representatives.

The control of the purse carries with it the control of Government, and that responsibility, thus vested in us, makes us individually and collectively the directors of the greatest Government in the world, and, I shall go further and say the greatest Government of all time.

Like the largest private businesses, though many times magnified in volume and scope, it is essential that we have executive assistants to direct and handle the multiplicity of details inherent in the tasks we must perform.

Despite criticisms to the contrary, the Congress functions with speed and efficiency, having in mind its yearly overall legislative program. I will say that, in my judgment, it has been performed remarkably well, and that much of whatever credit may be due, must be shared with the loyal and faithful and diligent public servants who have so ably aided us and counseled us in the formative stages of the legislation which we have enacted.

Marcellus C. Sheild stands to the fore of those loyal men, who, today and in days gone by, have facilitated our work and made practicable its performance.

I have known Marc Sheild personally and well throughout my congressional service. I am proud to call him my friend and to have his friendship. He is a man of very marked ability and possessed of ideal traits and faculties rarely found in a single individual.



His contribution of his great talents and energies to the Congress and to the Nation during his long period of service on the Committee on Appropriations is immeasurable and has been of inestimable value, and there is a debt of gratitude owing to him which I fear never can be adequately paid.

Occupying a key position as he has and does today, a position little known to the general public but a position well known to every Member of the House, everyone who has served in either branch of the Congress, and to everyone who has ever appeared before the Appropriations Committee, in his position he wielded a great influence on the legislative affairs of our country, an influence of which we are aware, we Members, and which we appreciate, and in his case an influence which has always been constructive, actuated by the high ideals that he possesses and actuated by a loyalty to the committee with which he has been associated for many years, and a deep feeling of love and patriotism for his country.

His retirement, which he has so fully earned, will mean a severe loss to each of us and to the people that we serve. I am particularly pleased, however, to hear the remarks of the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations that Marc Sheild intends to utilize his future time in part at least in writing. I know his great knowledge and experience reduced to writing will make a definite contribution to the knowledge of the people of America as to the workings of the Congress of the United States and as to the workings and efficiency of the great and powerful Committee on Appropriations.

His great knowledge will be missed in this body; his gracious and magnetic personality will leave a vacant space hard to fill.

I wish to record my personal regrets at his retirement and to take this opportunity to extend to "Marc," as I like to call him, my heartiest good wishes for himself and for his family in the years that lie ahead and my sincere best wishes for every happiness and every success which he has so fully earned.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN].

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, it is a privilege to join in this tribute to a faithful, honest, conscientious employee. In more than 37 years, Marc Sheild has worked faithfully and efficiently for our Government. Never a partisan, his efforts were directed to the single purpose of serving faithfully his country. His experience and sound advice have been helpful in determining our fiscal policies. He has helped the Appropriations Committee in its efforts to bring about sanity in our spending.

It is unfortunate in this hour, when so many demands are made upon the public Treasury, in a period when we need expert knowledge of our departments, we should be deprived of his services. We can ill afford his loss. Marc Sheild leaves us with a full appreciation on our part of the fine work he has accomplished for his country. He leaves us all wishing him many years of happiness

and prosperity in the rest period he has so richly earned.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, for more than a generation Marc Sheilds has been an institution around the Capitol of the United States. He has applied himself diligently to learning the facts about the Government of the United States and the Government's business, and I think it may be truthfully and fairly said that he knows more about the Government of the United States and its business than any other man. In addition to that, he is a skillful legislative draftsman, the kind of a fellow who when a bill is in preparation will spend nights and Sundays working it out, the kind of service that it is necessary for a committee of this House carrying the burden that the Appropriations Committee does, to have.

Mr. Chairman, it is going to be hard for us to lose him at this time. I regret to see him go at a time when we are approaching perhaps the end of the war and are going to be obliged to cut down expenses and to recover into the Treasury enormous sums of money. However, we are fortunate at the present time that we have one of the capacity and ability of John Pugh to take his place. John is especially fortunate in coming to the position of principal clerk because he has had charge of the Army and the Navy bills and he will know the spots where we will have to move when it is time for us to do so.

Mr. Chairman, I have been a member of the Appropriations Committee perhaps longer than anyone else at this time and it is a privilege for me to have spent 22 years working with Marc Sheild and to pay this slight tribute to the work he has done for the United States of America.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] such time as he may desire.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, Marc Sheild is unusually lucky; in fact, more fortunate than the Members of Congress in many ways. Right now particularly he is privileged to sit in an obscure place on the floor and hear the nice things said about him. Usually we Members do not hear those things; they happen after we have shuffled off; they are printed in the RECORD. But I very heartily join in the things that have been said about Marc Sheild, complimentary perhaps, but not one bit exaggerated.

I think I have been a member of the Committee on Appropriations 14 or 16 years. Someone said that every great institution is measured by the length and shadow of a man. The work that the Committee on Appropriations has performed over these years covers an interesting period, because there was a feeling back in the twenties, or maybe it was in the early thirties, that we would have some economy in government. You may remember that period away back in the early history of time. The Committee on Appropriations received the brunt of that. Then came the other period, and

the pendulum swung to the other extreme due to the emergency, when we had to come in and appropriate a colossal, stupendous sum of money on the faith almost alone of the departmental heads.

Marc Sheild has been the calm, deliberate, well balanced, and industrious influence that has quietly moved right along through that scene. When those on the committee would get wrought up and emotional, on this side or that side, after the storm and flurry were over usually Marc Sheild would move in.

In addition to what has been said about him I want to make this comment about his very interesting personality and very remarkable character. I think he has perhaps the most judicious temperament of any person that I have ever been closely connected with for he can come nearer seeing a situation move to and fro, and he can come nearer hitting a true balance on the facts and on the law and on what ought to be done. You must remember that the work of the Committee on Appropriations is not just a question of going in there with a chop ax and seeing where you can chop off a few thousand or a few million dollars. There is definitely another side to that operation. The other side is that you have to provide adequately for the institutions of government. It is very easy to take a bill with a few billion dollars in it and say, "Oh, well, that is too much money; cut a billion dollars off of that; that is enough to give them." But are you giving that important war activity the money it ought to have? What is going to be the effect of this indiscriminate use of the chop ax? In a dilemma of that kind you could turn to Marc Sheild. He would turn to the pages of the hearings or turn to this testimony or to that information, and his advice would be safe and conservative and helpful.

We are in somewhat of a crisis, not only in the Committee on Appropriations but in the whole legislative establishment. Maybe it is not inopportune to take just a minute to say something about that. We sit on the committees of the Congress. We pass on important legislative matters involving not only billions of dollars in funds but staggering proposals in a legislative way.

We sit across the table from departments, agencies, and organizations that have brought to their side as advisers and counselors and assistants the very finest talent that American dollars can buy, yet we do not have the courage to provide ourselves individually in our offices and on committees with the kind of talent we should have.

We have been fortunate on this Committee on Appropriations and on many other committees as well that men like Marc Sheild and John Pugh have stayed there through the years, at salaries much less than they could have received in many places in private industry or even in other Government agencies.

We set up an investigating committee of some kind in the House to go out on some investigating scheme, and they can employ a general counsel or they can employ all sorts of analysts, historical re-



searchers, and what have you, and the sky is the limit on what they are paid, but when it comes down to the important, man-killing work our regular committees have to do, we seem to be parsimonious about it.

I talked to a Member of Congress a few moments ago; I had lunch with him. He looked all worn out. He said, "I was in my office last night dictating until 12 o'clock. I have a secretary and two clerks, and still I cannot answer all the mail from my constituents." Yet we haggle here about it; we hesitate about it.

The people of this country who pay the tax bill are not so unreasonable as to demand that Members of Congress and the committees of Congress understaff themselves because perhaps some person is going to make some criticism of them.

One of the first times I took the floor of this House after becoming a member of the Appropriations Committee of the House, back during the days when our Republican friends were in power and Mr. Will Wood, of Indiana, was chairman of the committee, I devoted most of the time that I spoke on the independent offices appropriation bill to commenting upon the fact that the Appropriations Committee of the House ought to have an independent staff of clerical and investigation men who could take the appropriation requests and carefully analyze them, men who would grow up with them from year to year, who could advise the committee and advise the clerks and advise the chairman, sit by their side when we were in court, so to speak, hearing these estimates. But we have never done anything about it. We have now a system of investigation that is working very well, but much more can be done along that line.

Coming back to the point—I do not want to detain the Committee—we are suffering a great loss in Marc Sheild's leaving us. But Marc is not retiring, like a man who packs up his tools and goes up to his nook in the mountains to sit by the stream. Marc will be a busy man. He is leaving an active life on the Hill, we are happy to say, in strong, vigorous health. Knowing him as I know him, knowing what he has as I know what he possesses, knowing the need for it as I know it to be, I venture the suggestion that perhaps Marc is not retiring as much as he thinks he is going to retire, because there is so much need for him at this critical hour, so much need for the vast store of information he has, for the great assistance he could be to people who badly need him. He is such a fine, sincere, earnest fellow that I think those things are going to mean that he is still going to be a busy man. But we will miss him. We are fortunate to have following in his footsteps John Pugh. You do not see them and you do not hear them making a speech in the well of the House, and you do not see interviews with them in the newspapers, but when Congress takes a recess for Christmas or Thanksgiving or in the summer, these boys are down in the committee room plugging away, day and night, Sundays and holidays and every other time. So I think it is fine to stop a little today to

pay tribute to the fellows who do the real work, the men behind the scenes who carry this great burden.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Ludlow].

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, Marc Sheild is today the most remarkable man in the service of our Government. I will go farther and say that he is one of the remarkable men of this century. He knows more about the workings of the United States Government at home and around the earth than any other man alive. He has what I would call a photographic mind. A set of facts makes an impress on his mental equipment that never fades. Years may elapse before he wishes to recall that set of facts, but when he does, lo and behold, the lens is right before him. Knowledge of itself does not make a perfect clerk of the Appropriations Committee but knowledge combined with wisdom does. Mr. Sheild possesses this combination of knowledge and wisdom in a super-superlative degree.

When Mr. Sheild entered the world 60 years ago come next April 13, there was no seer with enough prognosticating ability to prophesy the heights to which he would arise in the service of our country. His father was a railroad man and Marc was born on "the other side" of the railroad tracks. Thus it was demonstrated again, as it so often has been demonstrated in this land of opportunity under the American flag, how genius may flower and bloom from the most unpropitious beginnings. He was determined to get an education and to secure money for that purpose he spent the summer of 1904 pushing a chair at the St. Louis Exposition. He was struggling along at the University of Minnesota when James A. Tawney, the outstanding citizen of Winona, then chairman of the Appropriations Committee, attracted by his pluck and sterling qualities, offered him a subordinate clerkship under his committee at Washington. Tawney knew what sort of appraisalment to put on pluck in the human values. He himself had risen from the humble calling of a blacksmith to become one of the leaders of the House of Representatives and a power on the Republican side. A big man with a booming voice, he never failed to attract attention when he spoke and he was a member of the little coterie that ran the House in his day.

Marc was a New Year's gift to the Nation. He began his service as assistant clerk of the Appropriations Committee on January 1, 1908. I am one of the few living antediluvians in these parts who were here when Marc came to Washington. I had then been for more than 7 years a correspondent in the Press Gallery upstairs and I remember as though it were but yesterday the advent of the tall young man from Minnesota. We soon became acquainted and one of my most prized possessions throughout the years has been the fine, sincere, and unfailing friendship of Marc Sheild. I never dreamed in those early days that I would ever fall from grace and run for office or that 22 years later John N. Garner and Joseph W. Byrns would

assign me as a member of the Appropriations Committee where for a long period of years I would be destined to circulate in the same orbit with Marc.

When Marc came to town ox teams had disappeared from the streets of Washington but dobbin was still competing with the horseless carriage. Only a short time before his advent, members of the Appropriations Committee, recalling the miserable failure of "Darius Green and his flying machine," had been seriously debating in executive session whether there was any sense in making appropriations for flying machines or whether aviation was after all only a magnificent pipe dream. Congress was not in session more than 6 months out of the year in those times. America still had a long way to go before it attained the dignity of becoming a "billion dollar" country, speaking in appropriation lingo, and it was some time later when the Democrats had the delicious satisfaction of tearing into the Republicans for their extravagance in appropriating a billion dollars a year to run the Government. To show how Government expenditures have grown like the proverbial rolling snowball, it may be cited that the appropriations for the fiscal year 1908, the first year of Marc's service with the committee, were \$919,163,823.18, while the appropriations for the fiscal year 1945, including the bill now before the House, total \$61,198,413,854.84.

When Mr. Sheild retires on December 31, he will have served just 37 years with the Appropriations Committee, which includes 29 years in the capacity of clerk of the committee, as distinguished from a subordinate clerkship. During this long service he has saved the taxpayers of this country billions upon billions of dollars. He became clerk of the committee on October 1, 1916, 6 months before our entrance into World War No. 1. His first colossal achievement in behalf of the taxpayers followed the close of that war when Representative Swagar Sherley, of Louisville, the brilliant and able chairman of the Appropriations Committee, undertook to recapture for the Treasury the vast expended appropriations and unexecuted contract authorizations which could be recovered. It was one of the most peculiar tasks ever undertaken—a task not of appropriating but of unappropriating, as it were, colossal sums already appropriated. It was not a spectacular job that had to be done, but one of infinite grueling details that required a keen analytical mind, a courageous determination, and an inflexible patriotic purpose. The unexpended balances in the hands of department heads, bureau chiefs, and various independent activities when the war ended amounted in sum total to the total property values of many sovereign States.

Naturally Chairman Sherley's recovery efforts met with strong and even bitter resistance. Bureau chiefs had their clutches on the money Congress had appropriated, and in many instances they did not propose to release it without a fight.

It was a gigantic undertaking and success was made possible only by the efforts of Mr. Sheild. He knew all of the infinite



details of where this appropriated money was to be found and how it could be recovered and on the basis of the factual information which he furnished Mr. Sherley was able to get through Congress a bill which recaptured the stupendous sum of \$15,411,000,000, including \$7,190,000,000 of appropriations and \$8,221,000,000 of contract authorizations.

Mr. Sheild was clerk of the Appropriations Committee when the budget system was instituted and in those days he was freely consulted in connection with the framing of the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, and much of the success and value of this sound system of appropriations and Government financing is due to the wisdom of his counsel.

Although Mr. Sheild's work has been unseen and unknown outside the confines of the committee room his imprimatur has been written all over the appropriation laws of these epochal times of national emergency. Since Pearl Harbor our subcommittee on deficiencies, comprised of 12 of the ranking members of the Appropriations Committee, has drafted bills appropriating \$101,963,487,593.51, including the bill now before the House. This is a prodigious sum, over one hundred thousand million dollars, the equivalent of one-third of the total wealth of the United States as shown by the last census of national wealth. It is the equivalent of \$52,235,000 for every year since the birth of Christ and \$143,000 for every day since the beginning of the Christian era.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. I fear that I already have taken too much time, but I yield.

Mr. WHITE. The gentleman is speaking of deficiencies; he speaks of billion-dollar deficiencies. When the regular appropriations fall that much short, or exceed their budget that much, does the gentleman feel it is good business?

Mr. LUDLOW. I may say that the deficiency subcommittee has original jurisdiction over many of these large amounts, relating to national defense. They were not deficiencies, generally speaking, although they were handled by the subcommittee on deficiencies.

Mr. WHITE. Under any logical arrangement the appropriation bill would cover the particular departments. If they exceed their budget by a billion dollars it shows poor business somewhere, does it not?

Mr. LUDLOW. I will discuss that with the gentleman later.

Mr. Chairman, this staggering amount illustrates the inevitable cost of war. It has been a most familiar occurrence to hear some Member say in the course of consideration of a perplexing item: "Let us hear what Marc has to say about it."

Marc's exposition of the subject has invariably been most clarifying and illuminating and more often than I can say it has determined the decision.

While Marc has been ever mindful of those whose sweat and toil must pay the bills he has never subordinated the progress of our country to a policy of rigid economy. He has been very broad in his views and progressive in his ideas. He has a pioneering mind which envisions

the unseen possibilities of progress in every field of human endeavor and he has steadfastly given encouragement to ideas that offer promise or fruitful fulfillment.

Service as clerk of the Appropriations Committee, arduous as its duties are, seems to be conducive to longevity. The committee was created in 1865, 80 years ago, and during that time it has had only three clerks, whose periods of service were as follows: Robert J. Stevens, 19 years; James C. Courts, 32 years; Marcellus C. Sheild, 29 years.

Mr. Sheild, in his long span of public service, has served under seven Presidents: Theodore Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson, Harding, Coolidge, Hoover, and Franklin D. Roosevelt. He has served under nine Speakers: Cannon, Clark, Gillett, Longworth, Garner, Rainey, Byrns, Bankhead, and Rayburn. There has been no partisanship in recognizing Mr. Sheild's talents. He was first appointed as assistant clerk by a Republican, Chairman Tawney, and was promoted to be clerk by a Democrat, Chairman Fitzgerald.

Administrations have come and administrations have gone, political parties have risen to the zenith and descended to the nadir, but Mr. Sheild has gone serenely on his way, unruffled by political winds and undisturbed by the vicissitudes of politics.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. I will yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I have been struck always with Mark Sheild's fine honor and his splendid integrity in answering every question, fairly and squarely. His high ability, his energy, his wide information are outstanding and all through these years with the hundreds and hundreds of Congressmen with whom he has worked, everyone has respected him and he has pleased us all. He is a truly remarkable man.

Mr. LUDLOW. I thank the gentlewoman for that well-deserved tribute. I am happy to have it included in my discussion.

The importance of the clerkship of the Appropriations Committee once created a fiery exchange of compliments on the floor of the House when Uncle Joe Cannon was chairman of the committee and James C. Courts was its clerk. David DeArmond, of Missouri, a master of sarcasm, punctured a speech of Uncle Joe by saying that he need not preen himself on his achievements as everybody knew that the clerk of the Committee on Appropriations had made the reputation of every chairman of the committee, whether he was a Democrat or a Republican. To this Uncle Joe retorted: "That is so. The clerk is efficient. I wish to God somebody would hire an equally efficient clerk for the gentleman who has just made the attack on me."

It has been the custom of Appropriations Committee chairmen and subchairmen since time runneth not to the contrary to shower praise on Mr. Sheild and the presentation of an appropriation bill to the House would seem altogether incomplete without that pleasant diversion. Mr. Sheild's ears must have burned on many occasions when exalted

tribute was paid to him on the floor of this House. On May 5, 1921, Uncle Joe Cannon told the House:

I want to say that there never was a more valuable clerk or a more valuable public official than the present clerk of the Committee on Appropriations, Mr. Marcellus C. Sheild.

On June 23, 1922, Martin Madden, then chairman of the committee, said in presenting an amendment increasing Mr. Sheild's salary:

I have never known a man in all the history of my experience so well qualified, with so comprehensive a knowledge of Government matters as Mr. Sheild. He really is worth anything the Government might be called upon to pay him and it would be a serious loss to the Government if by any chance he should separate himself from it. Every member of the Committee on Appropriations loves and trusts the man as they love and trust nobody else. He is worthy of the love and confidence of the country and particularly of those who come in daily contact with him. If I were to say all that I would like to say about him he would probably blush.

In presenting the Interior Department appropriation bill to the House on December 9, 1930, Representative Louis C. Cramton, of Michigan, said:

There is no man in the whole organization of government who understands the business of the United States as well as he does.

One of the characteristics of our friend is his modesty. I have no doubt that if he could have his way he would prefer to drop out of sight unhonored and unsung, but his friends will not have it that way. On the completion of his thirty-fifth anniversary with the committee I proposed to describe his virtues in a speech in the House as I am attempting today but he got wind of what was going on and requested me to desist. This time I have got the drop on him and I intend to say what is in my heart.

Mr. Sheild's faithfulness to the Appropriations Committee will always remain a charming chapter in his personal history. Many a time business concerns, recognizing his extraordinary qualifications, have offered him salaries far in excess of his salary as clerk of the Appropriations Committee, and key positions in various branches of the Government have been dangled before him, but he has remained steadfast and true in the position that has claimed so much of his life's efforts.

And now, as the shades begin to lengthen, he is to have a deserved rest. With sad hearts we bid him farewell. He leaves behind him a host of friends, for he himself has always possessed in fullest measure the gracious gift of friendliness. Unlike many geniuses he has never succumbed to cynicism and his attitude toward life has been sweet and wholesome. The Capitol is never going to seem the same without him. He now has two objects in view, viz:

First. To locate on a farm.

Second. To write a book.

We can envision Marc in the future seated in the shade of an apple tree on his farm, with meadowlarks singing all around and perhaps with a jug of cider by his side, while he writes his book, and



for prudential reasons some of us will be hoping that he won't tell all he knows in that book. Playing at his feet is his one and only grandchild, Marc Rhinehart, and we can hear little Marc say: "Grandpa, I want \$25 to buy a bicycle."

And we can hear Marc, Sr., thrown off of his balance by the interruption, ask absentmindedly: "Have you got a budget estimate for the amount?"

And then we can see him recover his poise and hand his grandson \$25 quicker than snowflakes melt in the nether region.

Deeply regretful as we are of the severance of the ties that bind us to Mr. Sheild, we say to him as he passes from the stage of action: "Good-bye, old friend! With loving hearts we will be thinking of you and wishing for you what you so richly deserve—success and happiness."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH].

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Chairman, if I possessed great literary ability, like the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW], which I do not, and if I had the time to prepare an eulogy of the splendid record of Mr. Marc Sheild, which I have not, I could not add in any degree, however minuscule, to what has been so truthfully and beautifully said.

I think I am the only Member of the House who was here when Mr. Sheild began his long career under the then chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, Mr. Tawney.

We who know him so well and value his character and ability so highly have come to lean heavily upon this prominent authority in all matters affecting Government appropriations.

He has demonstrated that rigid honesty and faithful and selfless application to onerous and important duties do break down many invidious bars and lead to reward and renown. When he became an employee of this House the appropriations of the entire country, as I stated before, were not nearly so great as they are today in any one department alone. I was present and voted at the time we created the enlarged Committee on Appropriations, about 1923, which creation gave the sole power of appropriating to one committee of the House, instead of having it done by several legislative committees. When these enlarged committees in the Senate and the House were created Mr. Sheild was made clerk of our Committee on Appropriations, and he has faithfully served in that capacity ever since.

We all fully appreciate the task of that committee and the service of this faithful gentleman. I frequently think of the work of our Committee on Appropriations and wonder whether that great committee should continue to be burdened by that tremendous task or whether we should again return to the legislative committees the jurisdiction we took from them.

However, I am not going into that controversial matter fully, appreciating that there are several other gentlemen who are desirous to add to what has been stated about the gentleman who is about to leave us with our very best wishes.

I exceedingly regret that the House, and especially the Committee on Appropriations, should lose such a valuable, efficient, and dependable man.

Fortunately it is understood that our friend proposes to continue to give his country the result of his vast erudition in connection with governmental appropriations, which means that his services will still be devoted to the welfare of our country. For this we shall be grateful. I wish Mr. Sheild well, because he is undoubtedly a gentleman of singular worth of mind and character.

Before concluding I want to say that I think it is a good practice to assess and evaluate the services of successful public servants while they live, so as to encourage them and others to even a more earnest endeavor, if possible, rather than postpone our appreciative words till their objects are dead.

I do not desire to take any further time, because I see about me many gentlemen who are waiting for me to give way so that they, too, may have an opportunity to voice their appreciation of the very useful service this outstanding servant has rendered the House and the whole country.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] such time as he may desire.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I came to Congress 30 years ago last Saturday, somewhat of a neophyte as regards the Federal Legislature but ready and eager to learn.

As I look about this Hall I can see or recall but five men whose service here today antedates my own. I am, in other words, one of the old men—maybe I should say "tired old men"—of the Congress.

Like most Members, it was not long before I found the folks back home urging me to seek an appropriation for a project. For the benefit of the newer Members, I am frank to say that was not uncommon as far back as 30 years ago.

When I received this request from home, I hid myself over to the Committee on Appropriations, and I there met for the first time Marc Sheild, the man for whom we have set aside a part of today's session to pay homage.

I met on that day a man. From that hour, I am happy and proud to say that he and I have been stanch friends, and from that hour, I freely acknowledge, I have worn a path to his office, and, as an aside, I might remind you that since then I have been reelected 16 times. I will not give Marc all of the credit, but I am willing to share a great deal of it with him.

Marc Sheild possesses all of the qualities men admire in their kind. The four most important are intelligence, sympathy, forthrightness, and, as men say, if I may use the term, "he-manness." He is not lacking in a single one.

As every Member can well appreciate, since I have been chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, dating back to December 1931, I have been confronted with procedural problems which called for the wisest counsel I could get. Time and again I have turned to this exceptionally learned and wise counselor for advice

and guidance, and never left him without profit.

Mr. Chairman, the House can ill afford to lose the services and counsel of this truly great man and public servant.

Unquestionably he has earned a surcease from the arduous labors his position for so many years have forced him to perform, and I, because of my great esteem and affection for him, would be the last one in the world to propose any course contrary to his wishes, but, in all sincerity and with every sense of appreciation of his right to the rest he has so completely earned, I earnestly urge, should he be willing to accept, that the House create a special position commensurate with Marc's great capacity and dignity, in which, without the long hours and tax upon physical endurance such as he experienced in the position he is about to vacate, he would be available to the Speaker, the floor leaders of both parties, and committee chairmen generally upon the problems of a nonpolitical character with which all are daily confronted.

Marc Sheild has the confidence and respect of every man who knows him—and the number is legion—and all would profit, and the country as a whole would profit, if he were available, even periodically, or, upon call, to give us the benefit of his counsel made so valuable through his long years of service, enhanced by his inherent good judgment and sound common sense.

Whatever the course may be as to his future, I am proud to acknowledge my great respect and admiration and esteem for this truly great man and I know I am unanimously joined by my colleagues in wishing him and those dear to him every good and kind blessing under the sun.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN].

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, Congress will not be the same to me when Mr. Marcellus Sheild leaves. It has been an outstanding privilege for me for the past 30 years to be able to call him my close personal friend. My contact with him has been almost daily. When I had a difficult problem I would always consult Marc. His counsel and advice have been extremely beneficial to me.

I do not feel that anyone who knows him will challenge the statement that he is as well informed on the fiscal affairs of the Government as any individual. Aside from that, his knowledge of the workings of the various departments and independent agencies of the Government is not surpassed by anyone. This, together with his personality, outstanding character, and integrity, has made him a most important part of the legislative establishment. If the people were aware of how the Appropriations Committee functions and the part the clerk of the committee takes, they would better understand how indispensable Mr. Sheild has been to the members of that committee. Take the bill now before the House. Deficiency and supplemental appropriation requests are messaged to the House by the President. Each item is separate and is printed. The clerk is charged with putting the requests in bill form. Mr. Sheild, having a thorough



knowledge of parliamentary law, is capable of preparing a tentative bill, the legality of which cannot be questioned. The tentative bill ready, the clerk then arranges a calendar, notifies the heads of the departments or agencies concerned when to appear to justify their requests for additional money. For 2 weeks or more members of the committee question the officials as to previous appropriations and how they were spent.

When the hearings are over the permanent bill is then prepared. When agreed upon by the subcommittee, it is presented to the full committee and then to the House. The Members, I am sure, have noticed the many books on the committee table when the bill is under consideration. Whenever a Member raises a point of order you will find Mr. Sheild reaching for a book and then point out the authority to the member of the committee in charge. When Members question the advisability of an appropriation again you will find Mr. Sheild pointing out to members of the subcommittee the hearings marked with additional information, to answer the attack on the appropriation.

After the House acts on the bill the clerk follows it to the Senate and when passed by the Senate prepares it for conference. He sits with the conferees and finally writes the conference report. It is a job that one cannot learn overnight.

I know that Mr. Sheild did not come to a final decision in regard to leaving the Congress, taking his own welfare solely into consideration. He had told me that as long as he remained as clerk of the committee his loyal associates on the committee had no opportunity for advancement. He was thinking of his subordinates and it was not until he was assured that if he left the committee the other clerks would be promoted before he announced to the chairman his determination to retire.

We are going to miss Mr. Sheild, and I am sure that he leaves with the best wishes of every Member of this House. He is not the type of man that can be inactive, and I understand he is going to do some writing. For this I know he is well qualified due to his command of the English language.

I am not going to say good-bye to him because the contact I have had with him during a long period of years will be continued.

Mr. Chairman, I am sure Mr. Sheild will be pleased at the discussion concerning employees of the Congress.

The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] spoke with reference to the faithful employees of the House. We have long disregarded taking proper care of our employees. There is a movement on foot now, through the efforts of Senator MALONEY and the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MONROE], to reorganize the House and Senate. In that reorganization it is intended to recognize these faithful employees so that we will not be losing them. In my capacity as chairman of the Committee on Accounts, I know there were 175 turn-overs in the personnel in the offices of the Members of Congress in 1 month. Why? Because

those employees could secure more money downtown. They secured more benefits. They received overtime. They received 30 days' leave. They received 30 days' sick leave. We provided that for the employees in the executive branch of the Government, but we did not provide for our own employees.

When we passed the Federal Employees' Retirement Act it was for those in the executive branch of the Government, but we did not provide for our own employees nor for the judicial branch. I can tell you now that one of the men in this House who joined with me in my efforts to include the legislative employees and judicial employees in the Retirement Act was Mr. Sheild.

I referred a few minutes ago to the limitations on legislative provisions in this bill. The gentleman from Virginia said:

The first thing we should do is provide an additional clerk for Members of this House.

I agree with the gentleman. Over half the Members of this House since we came here on November 14 have petitioned me and other members of the Committee on Accounts to do something to assist them so that they can properly handle their mail. I have prepared an amendment that will take care of that. It will provide for an additional clerk at \$3,000, and it places the limitation by which you can pay one clerk in your office \$5,000 instead of \$4,500. That amendment is subject to a point of order. I have been informed that if I offer the amendment a point of order will be made. What I want to show here now is that it seems all right to put a limitation and legislative provisions in this bill for the benefit of the executive departments, although those legislative provisions are subject to a point of order. If you are going to make a point of order against one, why not against all? Or if we can do it for the executive branch of the Government, why can we not do it for the legislative branch? The slogan seems to be "Take care of the others, but do not take care of yourself." No Member is having anything put over on him. If my amendment is offered, every Member of this House will know what he is voting on. Let their conscience be their guide. If they want to support it, well and good. If they do not want to support it, they do not have to support it. If it passes and they do not need the extra clerk hire, then let them not accept it.

A great majority of the Members of this House say they need help. The postmaster tells me the mail has more than doubled. As I said before the Committee on Rules the other day, the lights are burning every night in almost every other office in the two office buildings. They are working at night and a great number of the Members of this House are paying out of their own pocket for additional clerical assistance.

As I say, nobody is trying to put anything over on any other Member. They would not be justified in coming in here and saying: "I did not know anything about it." That is what they did when we provided for putting the Members of Con-

gress under the Retirement Act. That passed and then one Member in the other body said that for 1 day's pay a Member could get under the Retirement Act under that provision. I know what it would have cost me to get under the Retirement Act. Under that provision when that bill passed the House I contacted the Retirement Division of the Civil Service Commission to find out what it would cost me to benefit under it. The man came down to my office, prepared the statement and gave it to me. Do you know what it would have cost me to get under the Retirement Act? Not 1 day's pay but \$8,900 and \$51 a month as long as I was in the Congress of the United States. I could have benefited by it because I had passed the age limit. The Speaker of the House, who would have had to pay close to \$15,000 to get in under that act, could not have benefited because he had not reached the age limit as provided by the bill. That was the most unfair criticism ever directed at a law passed by the Congress. It resulted in repeal. Since then newspaper men and women will tell you that the criticism directed at that act was not justified. Now, as I say, if the Members of the House want to help themselves it is up to them to do it. You can be sure it will be done in the next Congress, a general reorganization. As I said, I know it is legislation on an appropriation bill, but this change can be made only by law. If it could be made by a House resolution I would bring the resolution on the floor of the House immediately from my committee. I am authorized by the committee to do it. Last Friday I called a meeting of my committee. Every member of the committee but one is in favor of the amendment. That one said he preferred that it go over until after January. Two members of the committee were out of the city. The others all favored it and directed me to ask the Appropriations Committee to put the provision in this bill, which I did. I ask that if you can put legislative provisions in this bill for the executive branch of the Government why can we not put a legislative provision in the bill for the legislative branch of the Government?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KNUTSON].

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, it is entirely fitting and proper that we should pause in our deliberations for a few moments to pay tribute to one of the distinguished employees of this House, who has rendered to the Congress of the United States and to the American people most faithful and effective service for a period of 36 years.

Marc Sheild comes from the great State of Minnesota that I have the honor to represent in part. Naturally, we who come from the great North Star State take a pardonable pride in his outstanding accomplishments and brilliant record.

Mr. Sheild was brought to Washington by the late James A. Tawney, then chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the House, in January 1908. Since that time he has served under 11 chairmen, all of them men of outstand-



ing ability. They were Tawney, of Minnesota, who appointed him as assistant clerk; Fitzgerald, of New York; Sherley, of Kentucky; Good, of Iowa; Madden, of Illinois; Anthony, of Kansas; Wood, of Indiana; Byrns, of Tennessee; Buchanan, of Texas; Taylor, of Colorado; and the present able and distinguished chairman, Mr. Cannon of Missouri.

In addition to his arduous and responsible duties as clerk of the Appropriations Committee, Mr. Sheild has also served as clerk of a select committee on the Budget, appointed to frame the original legislation establishing the present budgetary system in the Federal Government. In addition, he has served as clerk to other special committees having to do with financial legislation, including several subcommittees of the Appropriations Committee.

We who come from Minnesota take particular pride in the splendid service that Mr. Marc Sheild has rendered to the American people and to the Congress of the United States. I am almost at a loss for words to express my regret at his leaving the Congress. His severance from the service will be a serious and a heavy loss to the great Appropriations Committee, and I can speak from personal knowledge because the minority of the Ways and Means Committee sustained a similar loss last April; but, unlike the Ways and Means Committee, the Appropriations Committee already has a very able man to take Mr. Sheild's place, and in that they are to be congratulated.

I do not know what Mr. Sheild's plans may be for the future, but I am sure that I echo the sentiment of ever: Member of this House on both sides of the aisle when I say that we wish for him length of years, good health, and contentment in his retirement and well-earned rest.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNUTSON. I yield to my colleague from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I desire to join with my colleague from Minnesota and other Members of the House by expressing my sincere felicitations and best wishes to our very good friend, Marc Sheild. He was reared and educated in Winona, Minn., which is in the congressional district that I have had the honor of representing in Congress for the past 10 years. During my years of service in the House, I have always felt that I was the personal representative of Marc Sheild. Not only has he been my friend, but his advice and assistance have been of great value to me in my work as a Representative. I want to personally thank him for all that he has done to help me. I hope that he will decide to return to my district in Minnesota, for he will have a royal welcome from his many friends in Winona, who join with me in wishing him and his family the best of health and many years of happiness in his retirement from his present post. We regret to see Marc Sheild leave our company, but when he retires at the end of this year, with him will go the good wishes of a host of friends who respect him for his many fine qualities and the outstanding

service he has rendered to his country during the past 36 years.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, I can well understand the pardonable pride that my colleague, the gentleman from Minnesota, Mr. ANDRESEN, takes in Mr. Sheild. The gentleman represents the district which was formerly represented by Mr. Tawney, who brought Mr. Sheild down here. I congratulate the gentleman on having such a distinguished and outstanding American as a constituent.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. Bloom] such time as he may desire.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Chairman, I have listened this afternoon with great attention to all of the words spoken with reference to Mr. Sheild. I was very much concerned about Mr. Sheild so I went over and felt his pulse and looked at him. He is all right up to the present time, and I hope he continues that way.

May I say, Mr. Chairman, that I doubt if any Member of this House is able to find words to adequately express the feeling not only of the Members of the House, but of the press and of all the people who came in contact with Mr. Sheild during his service on the Committee on Appropriations. The other day I figured that the appropriations made by the Committee during Mr. Sheild's term in office as assistant clerk and clerk were about \$580,000,000,000. That, Mr. Chairman, is calculated to be twice the amount of the wealth of the United States from the last census figures. Of all of the appropriations that were made and passed through Mr. Sheild's hands, that amount is twice the estimated wealth of this country. That will show, Mr. Chairman, the terrific amount of work that has passed through the Committee on Appropriations, with the assistance of Mr. Sheild.

There was a remark made the other day by one of the men in the office, which remark I wrote down at that time. I would like to read it so as to give a real picture of the Mr. Sheild we are talking about today. The gentleman told me that in more than a quarter of a century during which he had worked with Mr. Sheild that he never saw a frown on his face; never heard him raise his voice to any employee in the office, and he deemed it a favor to have worked with what he termed a real man in all that word implies.

Mr. Chairman, I think that really expresses the views and the opinions and the sentiments of all the Members of this House.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAMSPECK] such time as he may desire.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Chairman, there is an old saying that the way to have friends is to be one. Judged by that saying, the gentleman about whom we are speaking today should have as many friends as he has acquaintances, because he has always been friendly and helpful to everyone with whom he comes in contact.

I esteem it a privilege to join my colleagues here today in paying tribute to

Marcellus C. Sheild, who has for so many years faithfully and efficiently served the people of the Nation as a clerk in the Appropriations Committee.

Listening to the other speakers here, I find that he has served under six Democratic chairmen and five Republican chairmen. I dare say he has served as faithfully and as impartially the Democrats as he has the Republicans, and the Republicans as he has the Democrats.

To me he epitomizes more than any man I have ever known the ideal career public servant, a man of ability, of character, of integrity, and most important, perhaps of all in that type of service, a man who serves impartially whoever may be directing the policies of the work in which he is engaged.

I shall use him in years to come as I have in years which have passed as an argument for the selection of Government personnel on the basis of merit and their retention upon the basis of efficiency and faithful service, because he is a living argument for that principle, in which I believe.

I am glad he is able to retire, although I am sorry to see him leave the service of the Congress. I take some pride in the fact that it was my privilege to sponsor the legislative provision under which he finds it possible to retire on a reasonable annuity before reaching the age in life where he cannot enjoy it.

I wish for Marc Sheild, as we affectionately refer to him, happiness and many years of enjoyment in the retirement he has so richly earned and which comes to him as a merited reward for his faithful, efficient, and impartial service to Democrats and Republicans alike.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. I commend an endorse the high tribute paid Marc Sheild by the distinguished gentleman from Georgia, the whip of the House, who is now speaking. I take this occasion to observe that during all my service in the House I have come to know and value Marc Sheild. I heard when I came here a good many years ago and I believe it to be true that no man in the Government of the United States knows more about its fiscal affairs than Marc Sheild. His going will be a distinct loss to the Congress.

Mr. RAMSPECK. The gentleman from Texas is eminently correct. It will be a distinct loss not only to the Congress but to the taxpayers of the country. Thanks to the policy the Appropriations Committee has followed, and which I thoroughly approve, we have already trained a successor who is eminently qualified to step into that position.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I concur in the very high esteem in which Mr. Sheild is held by the Members of the House, and I join in expressing my personal appreciation of his splendid service.

Mr. RAMSPECK. I thank the gentleman from Mississippi.



In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I can only wish that other committees in this body would follow the policy which has been adopted by the Appropriations Committee of selecting for members of its staff young men of good character, reasonable intelligence and education, and keeping those who render efficient and faithful service, without regard to any political affiliation or without regard to political control of the committee. If we did that, we would not hear so much of a cry as to the inadequacy of the staffs of our committees as we do at the present time.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I just want to say that I heartily second everything that the gentleman from Georgia has said about Marc Sheild. It happens that Marc Sheild lives in my congressional district in South Dakota, about 30 miles from my home town. He comes from a fine family, and the very long and creditable career he has had in Washington as a congressional clerk has done much out in South Dakota to enhance the reputation of Congress and the reputation of good government. I want to join with the gentleman from Georgia in everything that he has said about Marc Sheild.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Chairman, there is no doubt that his service here has reflected credit, not only upon himself and upon the Committee on Appropriations, but on the House in general. I wish him every possible happiness in the years to come. I hope he will come back to see us and that his years may be many.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Texas, the Speaker of the House [Mr. RAYBURN].

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, I am both glad and sorry as these exercises are being held. I am sorry to see Marc Sheild leave us and glad to have a part in wishing him well upon his leaving the service of the Government.

I do not think that a heavier stroke could have been dealt to the House of Representatives, and especially to the great Committee on Appropriations, than the retirement of Marc Sheild. While I am on my feet, I am going to take a moment to say something that is very close to my heart. That is, I think each and every major committee in the House of Representatives is understaffed. If I can have my way in the next Congress, we are going to do something about it. Further than that, I feel that the office of each and every Member of the House of Representatives is understaffed, and if we cannot do anything about that today, I hope we will do something about it in the near future.

In my opinion, a better man, a more able man, and more gentle man never served the House of Representatives or served with it, than Marc Sheild. I deeply regret that he is leaving us, because it touches me deeply, personally. I have known this splendid man for more than 30 years. I have watched his ac-

tions. I have noted his great ability and his fine talents. I am of the opinion that after he has been able to rest for a few months, he will be called back into public service. In other words, that he may be drafted to come back, because there is not a job that I know of, in the public service, which Marc Sheild could not do in an outstanding way. I wish him health and a reasonable degree of prosperity in the years that lie ahead of him.

#### GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH], the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. POWERS], the gentleman from California [Mr. SHEPPARD] and all others who desire to speak on the retirement of Mr. Sheild, be permitted to extend their remarks in the Record at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Chairman, in the few minutes allotted to me I, too, would like to pay my tribute and my respects to a gentleman who, in my opinion, has rendered a magnificent and signal service to the Government of the United States over a period of a third of a century, an entire generation.

It has been my happy privilege to serve as a member of the Appropriations Committee for the past 12 years and, during that time, I have had innumerable opportunities to observe the splendid work of Marc Sheild. No man in the United States Government knows more of the inner workings of the Government than Marc. The advice and wise counsel during the trying years behind us has been highly appreciated by all.

Although we members of the Appropriations Committee regret Marc's retirement we all wish him well and wish him Godspeed, knowing that in leaving the Appropriations Committee we can all say "Well done, good and faithful servant."

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, the decision of Marc Sheild to retire as chief clerk of the Appropriations Committee means a very great loss to the committee, to the Congress, and to the Nation.

For 29 years he has filled the position of clerk of the committee and for 8 years before that the position of its assistant clerk, a total of 37 years.

His period of service has included the difficult years of World War No. 1 and World War No. 2 and the trying years between them.

He has served under 11 chairmen of the committee: Chairman Tawney, of Minnesota; Chairman Fitzgerald, of New York; Chairman Sherley, of Kentucky; Chairman Good, of Iowa; Chairman Madden, of Illinois; Chairman Anthony, of Kansas; Chairman Wood, of Indiana; Chairman Byrns, of Tennessee; Chairman Buchanan, of Texas; Chairman Taylor, of Colorado; and Chairman Cannon, of Missouri.

He has the distinction of being one of three persons who have held the position

of clerk of the committee since the committee was created, 80 years ago.

Few men in America have the comprehensive grasp of the organization and financial operations of the Federal Government which he possesses.

He has served with integrity, fidelity, and conspicuous ability.

He will be greatly missed by those now in the Congress with whom he has worked in the tremendous problems which have confronted the Appropriations Committee in recent years.

He carries with him the best wishes of all for many happy years in the consciousness of 37 years of outstanding public service to the Congress and to the Nation.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman from Missouri 15 minutes that he may yield to others.

I yield myself 20 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, there has been very considerable talk about the staffing of our committees, the staffing of the House and the staffing of our offices. It seems to me that is an item which should be taken up on a legislative bill and legislation passed covering anything of that character before action is taken.

With reference to all of the committees that need help to do the work that has been thrown upon them, that should be considered very carefully and it should be on the basis of what they need, and not on any snap judgment. Likewise, whatever is considered for the offices of the Members should be after very careful consideration by a legislative committee. I do not believe it should be handled on a deficiency appropriation bill here on the floor.

I am making that statement because I believe I should make it at this time. I am serving notice that I do not intend to have legislation of that kind written into an appropriation bill.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. Yes; I yield.

Mr. COCHRAN. Will the gentleman justify why his committee will bring in a deficiency appropriation bill containing legislation applying to the executive branch of the Government and decline to do the same thing for the legislative branch of the Government?

Mr. TABER. We have only done that with reference to other matters where it has been absolutely necessary that we take up that jurisdiction. That is not a welcome jurisdiction to any member of the Appropriations Committee. We only do it in emergencies. This other situation is a situation that can be handled very promptly and very quickly by joint resolution or by action of the Committee on Accounts.

Mr. COCHRAN. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. COCHRAN. The gentleman certainly is too well informed on parliamentary law to know that you cannot amend a law by concurrent resolution.

Mr. TABER. Oh, I never said anything of the kind and the gentleman could not infer anything of the kind from what I said. I do not think I will yield further, because I do not care to



get into a discussion of that type with the gentleman. I have stated my position on the situation. That position is perfectly proper and perfectly clear, and I intend to stick to it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. Yes; I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Are there not provisions in this bill relating to the executive departments which are legislative, and subject to a point of order?

Mr. TABER. There are some that we had to put in, yes; but there was no other way of handling the matter at this time. There are not many. This bill is as clear of legislation as the committee could make it.

There are a great many cuts under budget estimates in this bill. Some of those cuts came from items that have been heretofore submitted and denied by regular committees. Some of them came from new budget estimates that have been submitted. For instance, there was a cut of \$75,900,000 in connection with the Federal Works Administration where a budget estimate was submitted with the view of setting up upward of 520 positions in the Federal Works Administration to regiment absolutely and control the plans and the types of plans that States and municipalities might have for their own public works to be paid for by themselves. The impetus for that was the legislation that was passed here relating to post-war reconversion. In my opinion the estimate was entirely unjustified. If there was to be a distribution among the States of funds it only required 10 or 12 people, and neither the legislation itself nor anything connected with it permitted the regimentation of the States and the States' activities.

Then there was a cut in housing appropriations from \$20,000,000 to \$10,000,000, so-called war housing. There are some people who feel that we should spend more money on that. I am not one of them. This proposed war housing was, in cost at least, 80 percent of the type which would take until the 1st of July to build and to put into commission. I do not believe we ought to go ahead with permanent family dwellings in so-called war housing that will take that long; nor do I believe they will be of any use in connection with the war effort.

Another amount of \$15,000,000 was recommended for so-called community facilities. The committee allowed half of this. In my opinion they allowed too much, because I do not believe that proper operation of the outfit would result in the expenditure of so much money.

There are some items in here to which I shall not offer an amendment because they are for some of our allies in the war with reference to cultural relations. But frankly I cannot pass that item without expressing the keenest disappointment in the fact that Mr. MacLeish, who is head of the Congressional Library, who has made a failure of that job, who made a failure of the Office of Facts and Figures, has been drafted into the State Department to make a failure of this job. I do not like to see a mess made of our administrative governmental relation-

ships, and that is what this activity is headed for with Mr. MacLeish administering it. I am in hopes the other body may take care of that situation when it comes to confirmation. A proven failure is not the kind of fellow to start off to do a good job with.

There are estimates in the bill involving a lot of statistical work. I am not going to offer amendments to them at this time because I do not believe I will succeed.

There are \$12,000,000 in here, and at least \$5,000,000 of it relates to studies such as on consumers' income and that sort of thing involved in three or four different items, which are going to be of no value whatever. I am sure that will be a waste of money because it is going to be done at a time of peak war employment and is going to be of little value in connection with reconversion that is to come.

There were estimates submitted to us with reference to Alaska along lines that did not sound intelligent, and the committee cut out about \$5,000,000 for that purpose.

Mr. Chairman, there was an item submitted for the Navy of nearly \$350,000,000, and we have allowed with reappropriation all of it that could be used. We believe that it is necessary to supply the armed forces at this time with everything that they can possibly need in connection with the war effort. The activity that they are engaging in beyond the Budget estimate with this money is a new activity which was not in full blast and was not planned to be so at the time the Navy bill was up for consideration last spring; therefore, there is a legitimate reason for a deficiency along this line.

Another item that we have allowed has been for a continuation of war labor importation under the War Food Administration. That is continued until the 31st of December 1945. The funds that will be unexpended, which, in my opinion, will run somewhere around \$10,000,000 based upon past experience, and a contract authorization for \$10,000,000 more to be entered into before the 1st of July 1945, is provided. This will, in my opinion, permit importation of the necessary Mexican labor to take care of the California fruit and vegetable crop situation, and it will take care of the importation of Bahamian and Jamaican labor insofar as necessary to take care of the crop situation in the South and the East. It will also provide for a continuance of the cooperation between the Extension Service in Washington and the Extension Service in the States, to recruit local labor for the farms. I believe this is a necessary activity and we have provided for it in such manner that it can go on as it did last year, and perhaps a little better, because it will permit the representatives of the War Food Administration to immediately go down into Mexico and begin to recruit labor.

I think that that is about all I care to say about the bill. There have been cuts of nearly 25 percent in the Budget estimates that were submitted to us. I am in hopes that the committee will con-

tinue that kind of a record all the way through the next 2 years. I know that I shall give the best that I have to try to bring that about.

That is about all I care to say about the bill at this time unless there are some questions.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. With reference to the item for continuing the importation of foreign labor, as I understand the program will be carried on practically the same as it has been during the current year?

Mr. TABER. Except that we will permit them to start recruiting a little earlier than they did before. This will permit them to go to Mexico, the Bahamas, and Jamaica and make their arrangements right away so that there will be no delay in having these laborers available for work when they are needed.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. And they are also permitted to make contracts for the whole crop year instead of just up to June 30?

Mr. TABER. Yes; that is correct. I hope it will work a little better.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I notice the appropriation for the Veterans' Administration. What is that amount for?

Mr. TABER. That is for additional facilities. Some of it will be in the nature of office buildings and fixing up office space so that we may take care of the needs of the servicemen as they come back. There is \$7,085,000 for that purpose. They are going to decentralize the activities of the loaning agencies, and they will have to do the same thing with the claims agencies on more of a scale than they have before.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Under the G. I. bill they are opening up new offices?

Mr. TABER. Yes; they have to. There are some new offices, and then there are enlargements of other offices insofar as possible at the same place that some other facility already exists. Then there is \$750,000 for modification of one of the hospital facilities in Pennsylvania; a reconditioning of some reservations that are being transferred by the Army, like Fort Meade, S. Dak., and Fort Washington, Md.; temporary housing facilities for limited service Army enlisted men; temporary construction for regional office expansion pending permanent construction, \$750,000. There is an emergency bed expansion item, \$624,000; dental expansion of about \$84,000.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I am not at all satisfied with the progress of the construction for the hospitals. I am very sure that both the Army and the Navy will have to keep patients in the hospital longer than if they had the beds ready. They are very short of nurses as well as doctors in the Veterans'



Administration. They are not opening wards even though they have some of the facilities. It is a very bad situation.

Mr. TABER. I understand that is so.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 additional minutes.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The effort certainly ought to be made. There is no excuse for not having their own nursing service. They would have had a good nursing service if they had had their own corps a long time ago.

Mr. TABER. I hope they will follow it up and get it straightened out.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. I find \$17,559,000 for collection of statistics needed for reconversion, and on page 5 of the report the departments involved in appropriations proposed for this program are listed, and they include Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor. This involves a whole lot of statistics that I had assumed they have collected every year as a matter of course, because we have been appropriating rather substantially for statistical work in each of those departments. This \$17,000,000 would provide 500 or 1,000 more people, and it is said that this expenditure is to be mostly for personnel. I wondered what the justification for the expenditures in those departments would be. We are all for having the data needed for reconversion, but I do not see why we do not get it out of our regular departments.

Mr. TABER. There is \$5,500,000 for completing the agricultural census, for which we have already provided a little more than \$7,000,000, if I recall correctly. Then there is \$2,400,000 for the census of manufactures, which unquestionably is desirable.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Have we never done that?

Mr. TABER. There has been no census of manufacturers since 1939 and the manufacturers were very anxious that this be done, because it is absolutely necessary that there be a complete picture of just what there is and what there is to do with if there is to be any kind of successful working out of this situation with reference to manufacturing and employment in the days following the war. But there are in these items with reference to consumers' income investigations in the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Labor, studies which are utterly worthless, because this means determining those facts with regard to places where there is temporary high employment and high income, and giving us figures that can be of no value except on an immediate, temporary basis. About \$5,000,000 of that money is absolutely to be wasted, there is no question about that.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. I understood that very exhaustive studies on consumer income, as far as present wartime income is concerned, were presented to the President and the War Labor Board within the past few months.

Mr. TABER. We have had considerable of that. It is probably as accurate

as what we will get under this item. As I said, I believe about \$5,000,000 of that expenditure, coming under the Departments of Agriculture and Labor, and the Census, with reference to that item, is a total waste.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Are not those appropriations subject to the objection that they are legislation on an appropriation bill?

Mr. TABER. They might be. I will not say that they are.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I am asking the gentleman about that so that I may be guided accordingly.

Mr. TABER. I would not be surprised if they were.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Is the gentleman going to make that objection? He says the item is a waste of money.

Mr. TABER. I would be very much inclined to.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I notice there is an item in connection with foreign service pay relating to an adjustment because of appreciation of foreign currencies. What has been done for our military and naval forces abroad in that connection?

Mr. TABER. I do not believe I could answer that question.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 additional minute.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I note there is certain additional pay for certain of our men who are in active combat attacking duties, but very unfortunately the stretcher bearers are not included. The stretcher bearers are more out in the open than some of the men doing the actual attacking, besides being unarmed; and a good many of them are injured or killed.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. They have a special arrangement with regard to the Army and Navy, about the foreign service.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I notice there was an additional pay there of 20 percent.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. They have special arrangement with regard to the Army and Navy.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. That was taken up by me last September and October and I do not think it is entirely meeting the situation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 additional minute to yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. I notice that of the funds recommended in the bill for penalty mail cost, the largest single item is for the

War Manpower Commission, an item of \$525,300. The only thing that approaches that is the Veterans' Administration, which is for \$446,000. Was there any special justification given to the committee for this large expenditure for mail by the War Manpower Commission?

Mr. TABER. The items that have to be paid for under this, are those over 4 pounds and there were a lot of things that we sent out from here to the regional offices which have to be sent in that way. That is the reason for that being a large item.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER].

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Agriculture Appropriations, I conceive it my duty to call to the attention of the Committee of the Whole, the very distressful situation which exists by reason of the denial by the subcommittee which prepared and brought in the pending bill, of Budget estimates, shown in House Document No. 793, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session, intended to take care of earned soil- and water-conservation payments, which will not be paid in full unless that estimate is approved. The matter, I may say, is of no more interest to me than it is or ought to be to the Representatives from a very considerable number of States, particularly of the Southeast and in the West. In many of those States, the farmers have participated in the soil- and water-conservation program to an extent which had not been anticipated by the authorities of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, who formulated the program, and as a result, the amounts, which have been promised to those farmers for carrying out these practices, many of which have been carried out at considerable expense to them, will not be paid in full, but will be reduced in amount and only a part of the obligation of the Government to these farmers discharged, unless this Budget estimate which has been disallowed by the committee, is approved by the Congress during their consideration of the pending bill.

I insert here the Budget estimate and extracts from the hearings and from the report of the committee:

DRAFT OF PROPOSED PROVISION FOR AN APPROPRIATION FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

(Communication from the President of the United States, transmitting draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an appropriation for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal years 1944 and 1945, November 30, 1944. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed)

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, November 29, 1944.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an appropriation for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal years 1944 and 1945.

The details of the proposed provision, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its transmission at this time are set forth in the



letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur. Respectfully,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,  
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,  
Washington, D. C., November 25, 1944.  
The President,  
The White House,

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an appropriation for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal years 1944 and 1945, as follows:

"CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES

"The limitation on expenditures under the 1944 program of soil-building practices and soil- and water-conservation practices established in the fourth proviso clause of the appropriation 'Conservation and Use of Agricultural Land Resources,' in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby increased from \$300,000,000 to \$313,000,000 (exclusive of the \$12,500,000 provided in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945, for additional seed payments)."

The Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, under the item "Conservation and Use of Agricultural Land Resources," authorized the Department to formulate 1944 programs of soil-building and soil- and water-conservation practices under the act of February 29, 1936, as amended, and programs under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, the total expenditures of which, including administration, should not exceed \$300,000,000. Thus for the first time Congress eliminated production adjustment payments, and established a limitation on the agricultural conservation program other than that provided in the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended.

Pursuant to this authorization, the Agricultural Adjustment Agency formulated a 1944 agricultural conservation program, the total expenditures in connection with which were within the \$300,000,000 limitation established by Congress, and announced such programs to the farmers of the country on February 9, 1944. In formulating that program, approximately \$263,000,000 was apportioned among the States for payments to farmers, and approximately \$10,000,000 was reserved against the contingency of possible overparticipation in the program. While no production adjustment payments were provided in the 1944 program, the available funds were apportioned to the States in the same general way as the distribution made under previous programs, so that each region would get an equitable share of the total available funds. In every case it was estimated, on the basis of past experience, that the recommended program would come within the amount allocated to each State and region. Increased participation is such, however, that the total cost of the program, if payments are made on the basis of announced rates, will exceed the limitation of \$300,000,000 by approximately \$13,000,000.

Unless an increase in the over-all limitation on the 1944 program is granted, it will be necessary to reduce substantially all payments to farmers in the southern region, and, to a lesser extent, similar payments in the western region. Without such an increase, the Agricultural Adjustment Agency has no choice under existing law but to order rates of payments reduced so that expenditures will not exceed the \$300,000,000 limitation. Since the 1944 program is the first program under which emphasis has been on conservation practices, and since the unprecedented participation in that program could not be estimated accurately, it is recommended that the over-all limitation of \$300,000,000 be increased to \$313,000,000.

Such action would prevent reductions in rates of payment for practices already carried out and earned at announced rates, and would not involve the appropriation of any additional funds, since the amount required to make the payments at the originally scheduled rates can be financed by a corresponding reduction in the amount to be expended for the purpose of conservation materials and services in connection with subsequent programs. In future program years, the increased participation experienced this year would, of course, be taken into account in apportioning the available funds among the regions and the States, and in determining the rates of payment applicable to the various practices.

The foregoing proposed provision is made necessary by reason of contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budgets for the fiscal years 1944 and 1945. I recommend that it be submitted to Congress.

Very respectfully,

HAROLD D. SMITH,  
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES

(Statements of N. E. Dodd, Chief, and D. J. Scruggs, Budget Officer, Agricultural Adjustment Agency; Robert Shields, Solicitor, Department of Agriculture; and W. A. Jump, Budget Officer, Department of Agriculture, Wednesday, November 29, 1944)

OVERPARTICIPATION AND RESULTING DEFICIENCY IN FUND AVAILABLE FOR PAYMENTS

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Dodd, we have an estimate in House Document No. 793 from the Bureau of the Budget proposing to increase from \$300,000,000 to \$313,000,000 the limitation on expenditures contained in the 1944 appropriation act, as follows:

"The limitation on expenditures under the 1944 program of soil-building practices and soil- and water-conservation practices established in the fourth proviso clause of the appropriation 'Conservation and use of agricultural land resources' in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby increased from \$300,000,000 to \$313,000,000 (exclusive of the \$12,500,000 provided in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945, for additional seed payments)."

Mr. Dodd. Yes, sir. I have a statement explaining the estimate, Mr. Chairman, which I should like to submit for the record.

(The statement follows:)

"CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES

"The Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, under the item 'Conservation and use of agricultural land resources,' authorized the Department to formulate

1944 programs of soil-building and soil- and water-conservation practices under the act of February 29, 1936, as amended, and programs under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, the total expenditures of which, including administration, should not exceed \$300,000,000. Thus, for the first time Congress eliminated production adjustment payments and established a limitation on the agricultural conservation program other than that provided in the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended.

"Pursuant to this authorization, the Agricultural Adjustment Agency formulated a 1944 agricultural conservation program, the total expenditures in connection with which were within the \$300,000,000 limitation established by the Congress and announced such program to the farmers of the country on February 9, 1944. In formulating the 1944 program, approximately \$263,000,000 was apportioned among the States for payments to farmers and approximately \$10,000,000 was reserved against the contingency of possible overparticipation in the program. While no production adjustment payments were provided in the 1944 program, the available funds were apportioned to the States in the same general way as the distribution made under previous programs so that each region would get an equitable share of the total available funds. After establishing allocations for the States, each State committee, with the assistance of a State technical committee, recommended a program to make the most effective use of the funds available for the State. In every case it was estimated, on the basis of past experience, that the recommended program would come within the amount allocated to each State and region. Increased participation is such, however, that the total cost of the program, if payments are made on the basis of the announced rates, will exceed the limitation of \$300,000,000 by approximately \$13,000,000.

"The major portion of this increase in participation has occurred in the southern region, where farmers carried out practices in excess of the estimate made prior to the announcement of the program. A review of the practices carried out by farmers in 1944 in comparison with those carried out in previous years indicates that the increases are much greater than could have reasonably been anticipated even though the original estimates, based on past experience, were well within the range of expectation. It was not believed that farmers, under the pressure of wartime production, could step up their conservation practices so rapidly. However, the need for these practices is generally recognized, and the response of farmers is a highly gratifying development from the standpoint of the national soil-conservation objective.

"The following table summarizes these data for several of the more important practices in the southern region:

Practices carried out under agricultural conservation program, southern region

Practice	Unit	1942	1943	1944	
				First estimate <sup>1</sup>	Present estimate
Superphosphates.....	Tons.....	246,109	263,676	222,500	322,949
Limestone.....	Tons.....	316,379	546,264	824,500	2,132,122
Lespedeza and other summer green manure and cover crops.....	Acres.....	4,404,001	3,570,346	2,607,500	3,279,296
Ponds and dams.....	Cubic yards.....	11,653,898	12,339,752	43,400,000	47,073,147
Seeding pastures.....	Pounds.....	5,739,617	9,532,589	6,878,386	19,378,488
Terracing.....	Linear feet.....	80,960,491	268,196,867	348,000,000	409,212,898
Total of above practice.....	Percent.....	100	123	131	213

<sup>1</sup> Estimate made prior to announcement of 1944 program.

"In certain cases it will be noted that the amounts originally estimated were below the amounts performed under previous programs. In the case of superphosphate, this underestimate was due largely to uncertainty

as to the supply which would be available. In the case of summer green manure and cover crops, the practice was greatly restricted as to crops and areas which would qualify for payment in 1944 as compared with earlier



years, and it was estimated this would result in a lesser performance of the practice. In the case of pasture seeding, the extent to which farmers had used this practice in 1943 was underestimated at the time the original estimates of 1944 performance were prepared. On the whole, however, it is clearly evident that 1944 performance is much higher than could reasonably have been hoped for at the time the original estimates were made.

"It happens that the two practices which showed the greatest increases in 1944—that is, the seeding of permanent pastures and the use of limestone—are practices the need for which is generally recognized throughout the South. The soils of the South need far greater amounts of limestone annually than are being applied even at the 1944 rate, and the acreage of improved pasture now existing is only a fraction of that needed for a sound agricultural economy.

"In order to meet this situation, it will be necessary to reduce substantially all payments in the southern region, as set forth and provided in our 1944 Agricultural Conservation Bulletin. (See p. 917, House hearings, 1945 agricultural appropriation bill.) This will be true of payments to farmers in the western region also, but to a much less extent. The Agricultural Adjustment Agency has no choice under existing law but to order rates of payment reduced so that expenditures will not exceed the \$300,000,000 limitation. However, since the 1944 program is the first program the total emphasis of which has been on conservation practices, and the unprecedented participation therein could not be accurately estimated, the Congress might desire to make an adjustment in the over-all limitation on the 1944 program (from \$300,000,000 to \$313,000,000) rather than to have reductions made in rates of payment covering practices already carried out and earned at announced rates. This would not involve the appropriation of any additional funds since the amount required to make the payments at the originally scheduled rates could be financed by a corresponding reduction in the amount to be expended for the purchase of conservation materials and services in connection with the 1945 program. In subsequent program years the increased participation experienced this year will of course be taken into account in apportioning the available funds among the regions and the States and in determining the rates of payment applicable to the various practices.

"As a result of the increase in performance, farmers participating in the 1944 program have earned more than the amounts originally allocated to the States by \$21,764,685, as follows:

"Original estimates of payments to be paid from State allocations (exclusive of \$12,500,000 provided for additional seed payments in the 1945 act).....	\$266, 120, 315
"Revised estimate of payment earned to be paid from State allocations .....	287, 885, 000

"Payments earned in excess of allocation to States.....	21, 764, 685
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"The 1944 program as planned contemplated expenditures, including administration, of \$291,152,432, or \$3,847,568 less than the limitation set by Congress of \$300,000,000. Therefore, this sum of \$3,847,568 may be applied against the sum of \$21,764,685 earned in excess of the original allocations to the States, thereby reducing the estimated amount by which the limitation of \$300,000,000 would be exceeded and the estimated payments earned by farmers reduced to \$12,917,117. Rather than reduce payments which have already been earned by the farmers to this extent, the limitation on the 1944

program could be increased to \$313,000,000 if the Congress so determines."

#### INCREASED PARTICIPATION IN SOUTHERN STATES

The CHAIRMAN. This estimate indicates, Mr. Dodd, that increased participation has rendered the presently fixed amount inadequate to pay the announced rates.

Mr. DODD. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. Let us have a statement on that, Mr. Dodd.

Mr. DODD. I think it would be best, perhaps, if I referred you to page 916 of the House hearings on the 1945 agricultural appropriation bill where the A. C. P. Bulletin is set forth, and to the break-down of available funds by States on pages 923 and 924 of the 1945 hearings.

We had anticipated that all States would live within their allocation, but in the Southern States and in one or two other States, a greater number of farmers participated in the program and carried out more conservation practices than ever before.

The CHAIRMAN. Why was not that foreseen?

Mr. DODD. There was no way for us, Mr. CANNON, to foresee it. We have to use past participation in the program as the basis of estimating what the participation will be in any given year, and since we had an even larger program for 1944 than in any other year, it was anticipated that those States would be well within it. The 1944 program was the first program the total emphasis of which was placed on conservation practices, making it extremely difficult to estimate participation.

The CHAIRMAN. In making your agreements with the farmers, or in making your announcements to the farmers, did you indicate that in the event of the appropriation being insufficient to meet the situation that they would be paid pro rata?

Mr. DODD. Yes, sir; that the cuts would be made in rates.

The CHAIRMAN. Then we are not under any contract to pay.

#### DIFFICULTY OF ESTIMATING PARTICIPATION

Mr. JUMP. If I may, Mr. Chairman, I would like to emphasize two points.

One of them is the question as to why we could not estimate the participation more accurately. This is the first year we have had conservation payments without production adjustment payments, and while we made what we thought would be adequate allowance for increased participation, because we knew there would be some increase in conservation practices, we were very much surprised at the amount of the increased participation in the conservation program when it was the only program carried on. That is one point.

#### CHOICE BETWEEN INCREASING THE FUND AND REDUCTION OF PAYMENTS BELOW AMOUNTS ANNOUNCED

The second point is that we are not asking for an additional appropriation. The question that we are really submitting for decision is whether or not Congress would prefer to consider raising the limitation in the 1944 Appropriation Act, which prevents us from spending more than \$300,000,000 on the program, or whether we should reduce the payments below the announced rates in the areas where actual participation considerably exceeded our estimates. Neither Congress nor the Department, without some experience, could make as good an estimate of participation on this first year as they could after some experience.

The CHAIRMAN. There would be no requirement for additional funds?

Mr. JUMP. No, sir; this is just a change of limitation.

Mr. DODD. That is right; but if the limitation of \$300,000,000 is raised it would involve, of course, a reduction in funds in subse-

quent programs to those areas where we have overpaid this year.

The CHAIRMAN. Will there be a surplus in the appropriation of some of the States where those funds may be used to meet this deficit?

Mr. DODD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not see why that adjustment should not be made.

Mr. LUDLOW. Will this be the amount required, \$313,000,000?

Mr. DODD. Yes, sir.

Mr. LUDLOW. The elements in that situation do not indicate that this will continue to grow?

Mr. DODD. No; I think this is the best estimate that it will be possible for us to make until we have made the last payment.

Mr. TAHER. What is in Mr. LUDLOW's mind is next year will it not be bigger, and the year after will it not be bigger than ever?

Mr. DODD. I doubt that very much, particularly since four regions were able to estimate their participation in the 1944 program so close that they do not need any more funds.

Mr. LUDLOW. Are you taking precautions so that this situation will not recur?

Mr. DODD. As far as we are concerned we could stop this now by making substantial reductions in payments in the States that are over. However, since the 1944 program is the first program limited to conservation practices only, and in view of the unprecedented participation therein, it was thought that the Congress might desire to consider adjusting the limitation on the 1944 program rather than have reductions made in rates of payment covering practices already carried out and earned at announced rates when no increase in appropriation was involved.

Mr. JUMP. We have taken the precaution that when overparticipation of this kind does occur we can reduce the rates of payment. In the normal situation that would be possible without any difficulty. But here you have two regions, the southern and the western, where they went so far over the estimated participation, and we would have to cut the rates so sharply in those areas, that we thought Congress should be advised of the situation.

Mr. LUDLOW. That was a dire penalty that was suggested by the chairman, and we would not want to see you penalized that way.

#### APPORTIONMENT OF FUNDS BY REGIONS

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Dodd, you apportion these funds, after they are appropriated, between the different areas in the United States?

Mr. DODD. That is correct.

Mr. TARVER. Between how many different areas?

Mr. DODD. Five different areas, but it is built up first on a State to State basis.

Mr. TARVER. What is the basis of apportionment?

Mr. DODD. While no production adjustment payments were provided in the 1944 program, the available funds were apportioned to the States in the same general way as distributed under previous programs in accordance with section 15 of the act of February 29, 1936, as amended.

Mr. TARVER. So that where you have apportioned to a particular area a certain sum of money, and one State in that area does not use all of the money apportioned to it, but another State in that area uses more than the amount of money apportioned to it, you can take the surplus from the State which has not used all of its money and use that surplus to pay up the claims in the State where the farmers have participated to a greater extent than had been estimated?

Mr. DODD. That is correct.

#### MISSOURI AND GEORGIA APPORTIONMENTS COMPARED

Mr. TARVER. For example, in the State of Missouri, Mr. Dodd, the farmers earned 13



percent more than had been allotted to that State.

Mr. DODD. That is correct.

Mr. TARVER. And yet the State of Missouri was located in a region where other States had not utilized all of their funds, so that it was possible to get funds from the amounts apportioned to the other States and pay Missouri farmers in full, notwithstanding the fact that they exceeded by 18 percent the amount of money allocated to them.

Mr. DODD. Iowa earned 82 percent, and Missouri earned 118 percent, so that the two of them would balance.

Mr. TARVER. Eut' another State, the State of Georgia, which has also earned 18 percent more than the amount allotted to it, cannot have its farmers paid in full by reason of the fact that there are no other States in the same region which have failed to utilize the total of the funds allocated to them.

Mr. DODD. That is correct.

Mr. TARVER. So that under the existing situation, unless remedied, the State of Missouri's farmers who have exceeded their apportionment by exactly the same percentage as those in the State of Georgia, would be paid in full, and those in the State of Georgia would be reduced.

Mr. DODD. That is correct.

The amount of increase in conservation practices is a most amazing thing, not only in the southern region, but in all other regions, although the southern region did make a bigger percentage of increase this year than in any other year.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Although they were short of labor they produced a whole lot more than had been anticipated. Of course, the rain did not have anything to do with it?

Mr. DODD. I think it did.

Mr. TABER. Was the rain the reason these folks earned more money?

Mr. DODD. No.

Mr. TABER. What was the reason?

Mr. DODD. We have had an educational campaign on down there for many years, for better use of land, more terracing and more winter cover crops, to put that land under protection in the winter.

Mr. TABER. Some of these people found it more profitable to indulge in these practices than to raise crops?

Mr. DODD. No; if they had not used these practices they could not have raised the crops they did, Mr. TABER.

Mr. TABER. Well, maybe they could have.

Mr. DODD. I believe not.

Mr. TARVER. These are the practices which have enabled them to increase production.

Mr. DODD. That is right. If you plant legumes, and the next spring you plow under a big growth of leguminous matter you have a much better chance of raising a good crop in the spring. The same thing is true of your big terracing program in the South.

#### LACK OF UNDERSTANDING BY FARMERS THAT ANNOUNCED PAYMENTS MAY BE REDUCED

Mr. TARVER. Of course, you pointed out that in this contract, that requires a lawyer to understand it thoroughly, you have a provision by which, in case Congress does not appropriate adequate funds, or they are not made available, that you can cut down the amount of benefits which you have promised the farmers. As a matter of fact, 99 percent of the farmers do not understand that there is any chance of their benefits being reduced below the amount estimated at the time of the execution of their farm plans.

Mr. DODD. I do not know what the percentage is, but most of them do not so understand.

Mr. TARVER. And if in the carrying out of the soil-conservation practices according to their plan they are to be paid only 80 percent of what has been promised to them there would be great disappointment, and, perhaps, a lack of cooperation in the program hereafter.

Mr. DODD. Yes, there would be a reduction in participation in the program in the years that are to come.

#### EXTRACT FROM COMMITTEE REPORT ON FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945 CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES

The committee has passed over without prejudice a Budget proposal to increase from \$300,000,000 to \$313,000,000 the limitation upon expenditures contained in the 1944 Agricultural Appropriation Act for effecting payments at announced rates for compliance with the 1944 programs of soil building and soil- and water-conservation practices.

Increased participation, not anticipated when funds were allocated, has brought about a situation where payment of the announced rates cannot be made to many participants. This would extend to all farmers in the southern region, and, to a lesser extent, to farmers in the western region.

More is involved than the inequity pointed out. There should be some change in procedure to avoid a repetition thereof, and, possibly, to control the measure of participation. These are questions which the committee did not have the time properly to consider. The whole subject can be thoroughly canvassed by the regular subcommittee later and provision then made to increase payments to those farmers who now cannot be paid in full the announced rates for participation in the 1944 program.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I would prefer to wait until I have completed my presentation of the matter, at which time I will be glad to yield to the gentleman from Texas.

The Budget estimate in question does not involve the appropriation of any additional funds by the Congress. However, it involves the granting of authority to the Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to utilize funds which have already been appropriated in the 1945 Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, in order to discharge obligations of the Government to farmers. In some States the farmers have carried on soil- and water-conservation practices by which they have earned as much as 18 percent in excess of the funds which have been allocated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for use in those States. Some States, such as the State of Missouri from which the chairman of this subcommittee comes, are in a more fortunate situation than States such as my own State of Georgia, by reason of the fact that these funds have been allocated to regions—to five different regions in the United States. Whenever in a region one State has exceeded the funds which were allocated to that State, and there are other States in the region which have failed to earn the amount of funds allocated to them, the funds may be taken from the States which have failed to make use of their funds used to pay the obligations of the Government in those States which have exceeded the amounts of their allocations.

That is the fortunate situation of the farmers in the gentleman's State of Missouri. Those farmers exceeded the amount of funds allocated to Missouri by 18 percent, but one State in that

region, the State of Iowa, failed by 18 percent to utilize the funds allocated to that State. So the farmers in the State of Missouri, although they exceeded the estimates for that State by 18 percent, may be paid and will be paid in full.

However, in my own State of Georgia, which is only an example of States which are similarly situated, the farmers also exceeded by 18 percent earning the amount of funds allocated to that State. But Georgia happens to be situated in a region where other States in that region made use of all the funds allocated to them, and therefore there are no surplus funds recoverable from the other States in the region which can be utilized to pay the claims of the Georgia farmers. So while they are in exactly the same situation as the farmers in Missouri, having earned more than 18 percent in excess of the amount of funds allocated to the State, under the situation as it exists, and unless corrected, the farmers in the State of Missouri will be paid in full, but the farmers in the State of Georgia will have their payments reduced by approximately 20 percent.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. What the gentleman has said is true. Some of the Members may not appreciate the importance of this matter, because they have not yet heard from the farmers, because the farmers do not yet know what the situation is that confronts them.

Mr. TARVER. The farmer takes it for granted that the Government is going to keep its promise.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. He assumes that the Government will pay its promise, 100 cents on the dollar. The State of Texas is one of those States which is going to be discounted 18 percent, and the farmers, instead of getting the 100 percent promised, are going to get a reduction of 18 percent.

Mr. TARVER. Now, it is true, there is incorporated in the contract between the Government and the farmer a provision to the effect that if the Congress fails to make available sufficient funds with which to meet the obligations of the Government, the farmer must anticipate a reduction of his benefits in proportion.

But that is not a thing which has been impressed upon the farmers of the country when the Government has promised them so much for carrying on conservation practices, terracing, planting legumes, lespedeza, and carrying out other practices which have occasioned the expenditure of considerable amounts of funds, and cooperation of farmers has been more than anticipated. The Government should pay them. They have fulfilled their part of the contract.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON]. But with his permission, let me say, first, that there are sufficient funds to discharge this obligation. The trouble arises by reason of a limitation placed in the 1944 Agricultural Appropriation Act limiting



to \$300,000,000 amounts which could be expended in the program for 1944, the over-all expenditures. If you will examine the hearings, on page 529 and following, you will find that the Budget officer of the Department of Agriculture testified that no additional money is necessary. What they desire is to have authority to take funds which have been allocated to the fertilizer, seed, and materials program, that is the program for the furnishing of seed, fertilizer, and materials to farmers during the years 1945 and 1946 as advances and which will not be needed for those purposes, and use them to discharge in full these obligations which have been assumed to the farmers of the various States which have participated in this program to a far greater degree than was anticipated and who, on that account, have earned more money than it had been expected would be earned in those States.

I now yield to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I should like for the gentleman from Georgia to emphasize that this is not a sectional matter applying only to the South. All the Southern States have overearned except Florida, and of the Western States the following: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming have also overearned to a greater extent than many of the Southern States.

Mr. TARVER. And the State of Missouri.

Mr. MAHON. Yes; we can also point this out, that even in States like Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Missouri, Ohio, Wisconsin, Kentucky, and Virginia, these payments have been overearned but by reason of the fact that some of the States in those areas have underearned, most of this burden will fall on the South and the West.

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman is exactly correct.

I have undertaken to point out that unless corrected it will result in the most unreasonable and unjust discrimination against farmers in the States who have cooperated most actively in the soil- and water-conservation programs. They will not receive the amounts which the Government has promised them; whereas in other areas where the farmers also have cooperated to a greater extent than had been anticipated because of their regional situation and the availability of funds from other States which did not use all of the funds allocated to them, the farmers will be paid in full. The effect will be that the Congress of the United States will pay some at the expense of others. The Government's promise to these farmers should be carried out.

Now, they say that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration ought not to have been mistaken in the estimates which it made as the basis for this program in 1944. This is the first year in which they have carried on a purely soil- and water-conservation program. Heretofore we have had a crop-adjustment program as well. This year they did underestimate the participation of the farmers in some areas, but they have

promised in the future to endeavor to correct their estimates so as to come within the amounts made available for these purposes by Congress. But now the situation simply is that if anybody made a mistake it was the administrative officials of the Government, not the farmers; and good faith with the farmers requires that the Government meet its obligation to them.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. ZIMMERMAN].

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. As I understand the situation, the Government underestimated the amount that would be required to carry out this program, but the farmers were invited to participate in this program.

Mr. TARVER. And promised certain amounts for carrying out certain things.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. And acting upon that invitation to participate the farmers went out and in good faith cooperated and participated in this program, a thing that the country has been trying to get them to do all the way along.

Mr. TARVER. That is true; and if the Government fails to meet its obligation it will do more to destroy the program, in my judgment, than any one thing. Whenever a farmer becomes convinced that the promises of the Government are not going to be kept, he is not going to be as enthusiastic about cooperating in any program as he has been heretofore.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. If we do not provide the funds to carry out this invitation of the Government to participate, it will be cause for the farmers of this country to cease to respect the obligations that the Government has indulged in.

Mr. TARVER. Yes. If any corporation should have a contract with an agency of the Government and it should be set aside as illegal on account of an agent of the Government having exceeded his authority, your Claims Committee would bring in a bill for its relief, and it has done so in thousands of cases. If anybody exceeded his authority in the Department of Agriculture it should not be charged up to the farmers of the country who have incurred expense in endeavoring to go along with this program which they were invited to join.

Mr. MILLS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. MILLS. I appreciate the gentleman from Georgia bringing this matter to the attention of the House. The same situation exists in my own State of Arkansas where the farmers have already earned an amount in excess of that which has been allocated to the State. It is not taking money into our State to pay them for something they will do in the future but for that which they have already earned.

Mr. TARVER. Yes; and if you will examine the report of the committee you will find the committee said it passed this over without prejudice to the subcommittee of which I am chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Will the gentleman yield me more time?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I have no time left.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 3 additional minutes.

Mr. POAGE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. POAGE. I want to call attention to one fact. Many of these States—Texas is one—have for a number of years failed to use the amount of money allocated to them. In each instance that money has been allocated to other States. Now, then, beginning this year with the limitation that is now imposed, when a State like Texas, and I presume like the gentleman's State of Georgia, finds it has used all of the money allocated to it, we find even though our average over 5 years has been less than the amount allocated, we are not to be paid the full amount.

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman is quite correct. There is one statement I must make within the time allotted me. The reason assigned by the subcommittee for passing the buck to the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations was that this committee did not have sufficient time to investigate the matter. It did have hearings which appear to be full and complete.

The regular Agricultural Appropriation Act for 1946 will not probably be passed until the latter part of June 1945. These soil-conservation checks are going to be sent out in the early part of 1945. If you do not act on it now you are going to be in the attitude of having the payments to these farmers reduced by about 20 percent, the first payments, and if the Agricultural Appropriations Subcommittee makes provision in the regular bill for completing the payments, of having additional checks for the last 20 percent, sent out to the same hundreds of thousands of farmers throughout the country later on in the year, thus doubling the administrative expense and at the same time interfering with participation in the program for the year 1945.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. NORRELL. May I ask the gentleman from Georgia if there is not a tendency now, when the allocation under this appropriation is made to the several States, each State realizing that unless it spends the money it will lose the funds at the end of the fiscal year, to make other commitments for all the money that has been allocated, and that that has a tendency to cause more money to be spent than actually is appropriated.

Mr. TARVER. No. I do not think, may I say to my colleague, that that observation is soundly based. I think the Department of Agriculture made estimates as to the expected participation in this program by the farmers of the different States, which were inaccurate estimates, but they went to the farmers



and offered them certain sums for following certain practices, and the farmers participated in this very fine program to a far greater extent than was anticipated, thereby earning more money than was expected, and the Department, from the allocated funds, is without means to discharge its obligations.

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. FOLGER. May I ask the gentleman if he proposes to offer an amendment to cure this?

Mr. TARVER. I do. Of course, there is some question as to whether or not the amendment will be in order under the rules, but I intend to offer one amendment which, if it should not be held in order, I will supplement by offering another dealing with that situation in the hope that the House will take action to remedy what would otherwise be a very grave injustice.

Mr. FOLGER. May I say to the gentleman that I do not know whether my State is affected but I am going to vote for his amendment because I think it is eminently fair and right.

Mr. TARVER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to have the attention of the gentleman from Georgia. With reference to the item discussed by the gentleman from Georgia, I note that in the hearings the chairman asked this question of Mr. Jump, the budget officer for the Department of Agriculture:

The CHAIRMAN. There would be no requirement for additional funds?

Mr. JUMP. No, sir; this is just a change of limitation.

Mr. DODD. That is right, but if the limitation of \$300,000,000 is raised it would involve, of course, a reduction in funds in subsequent programs to those areas where we have overpaid this year.

Does that mean that a reduction would be made next year in the amount that was advanced to take up the contracts for this year?

Mr. TARVER. As I understand the evidence it is to the effect that the funds needed for completing this year's program would be taken from funds which had been allocated under the materials program to be advanced to farmers on account of the 1945 and 1946 farm operations, and that it would not involve reductions in any way of payments which may be provided by Congress for the 1945 soil and water conservation programs. Those funds have not yet been appropriated.

Mr. CASE. Let me put the question in another way. If this does not involve any additional money, what farmers then will supply the \$13,000,000?

Mr. TARVER. No farmers. It will be supplied from the funds which are not needed for the fertilizer, seed, and other agricultural materials program. The making available of this money to pay these obligations of the Government would not be decreasing the amounts of

any benefits pledged to any farmers by 1 cent.

Mr. CASE. It would use \$13,000,000 that would revert to the Treasury from another fund?

Mr. TARVER. That is right.

Mr. CASE. What was the reason for making this allocation by regions? Why was it not prorated over the whole United States?

Mr. TARVER. It was the duty of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency to apportion equitably the amount as between the different regions of the country, taking into consideration their needs for soil conservation and probable or anticipated participation of their farmers in the program which had been projected. They simply made an error in the allocation of the funds. The law does not, in my judgment, require the allocation of the funds between regions, but it permits it, and that allocation has been made.

Mr. CASE. Is it true, then, that if the funds had not been allocated by regions the thing would automatically have taken care of itself and the reduction would automatically have been adjusted over the entire United States?

Mr. TARVER. That may possibly be true, but the fact remains that it has been allocated by regions and that the result will ensue which I outlined a while ago, that in some States which have exceeded their quota by as much as my own State of Georgia the farmers will be paid in full, whereas in my State and many other States farmers who have exceeded their quotas by the same or similar percentages will not be paid in full, which I think the gentleman will agree with me is a very substantial injustice.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE. I yield to the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. I think the gentleman from South Dakota has put his finger on the very heart of this matter. The truth of the situation is that certain States, because of favorable allocations, are being taken care of in full, but States like Louisiana, where they have cooperated in the war effort in response to appeals from the War Food Administrator, are going to be penalized badly. There is nothing in the law whatever that states that the Department of Agriculture shall be allowed to withhold funds from one region and give those funds to another region. If you took this matter into court, of course, you would tie up every agricultural payment in this country. It makes it very difficult on those people who do not enjoy the situation. I think the gentleman put his finger on it when he asked by what authority they allocated these things by regions.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. It is true that the Department has traditionally apportioned these funds out to the States by regions. In previous years the payments have been based on commodities, like so much per pound of cotton, and on soil conser-

vation. This is the first year that the complete payment was based on soil conservation. Even as between the areas, though, we could not solve the problem, because the law specifically prohibits the expenditure of more than \$300,000,000 on this program in any one year, whereas \$313,000,000 is needed this year. That is the reason it is absolutely essential to get this amendment adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 additional minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. NORRELL. This is exactly what I had in mind a while ago when I asked the gentleman from Georgia a question. I voted for this amendment in the committee, and I am in favor of its adoption on the floor of the House, but I do believe that the method of allocation ought to be changed.

Mr. CASE. It seems to me something ought to be done about the method of allocation. I have considerable sympathy for the farmer who in good faith engaged in the practices and went to the expense of compliance in anticipation of getting a certain payment, but it seems to me there ought to be some way of stopping the Department of Agriculture officials from allocating by regions and engaging in a representation or practice that gets us into this kind of a jackpot.

Mr. NORRELL. The money could remain to the credit of the State until it was used by the State.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has again expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY].

(Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin asked and received permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I think this is an appropriate time to bring up a question that has caused me considerable concern in the last 2 or 3 years. That is the matter of the fiscal policy of the Congress. I think this is especially true since we have so much agitation for more experts for the various committees. The thought that I will try to leave here today is this, and I will give an example later of what I mean. I realize that the Committee on Appropriations work very hard. They are a group of splendid men, as is every other committee, and for every one of which I have a high regard. I know the hours that they put in on the hearings and hearing justifications for appropriations. I have followed them rather closely as I presume each and every one of us has, especially those that have a Member from their State on the committee. I will say that the Member from Wisconsin on the Committee on Appropriations has been very helpful to the other Members of the Wisconsin delegation, advising them as to exactly



what is taking place in the Committee on Appropriations. But it seems that during the last 2 or 3 years we have another kind of Committee on Appropriations. I have not been able to exactly figure out how it functions and how it works. I am referring to the Committee on Banking and Currency. While it is necessary to go to the regular Committee on Appropriations with all the justifications and so forth, it seems that through the Committee on Banking and Currency we make funds available, public funds, that seem to be handled in a much different way than they are handled when they go through the Committee on Appropriations. I will just give this one example I referred to before. You all remember when we had the Cannon amendment up here, to appropriate funds for incentive payments. Now, I happened to be one of the 90 who voted in favor of incentive payments, so that I have not any personal sore spot as a result of that. However, the Congress expressed itself and voted it down. But it was only shortly after that, through the Committee on Banking and Currency, we had legislation that provided several millions of dollars for doing this same thing on which the Congress supported the Committee on Appropriations in their contention, and would not appropriate money for the purpose. The reason I bring it up at this time is because, according to the press, we are soon to be faced with a more extensive use of public funds, whereby we are going to be required or are going to be asked, either through the Committee on Appropriations or by some other device like the C. C. C., to issue debentures or some other way through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and provide some \$2,000,000 for exporting agricultural surpluses. I wish someone who is familiar with the fiscal policy of this administration would try to coordinate these activities so that at least the members of the Committee on Appropriations will not ask me where these C. C. Corporation people get the money to carry on their activities.

Mr. CHAIRMAN, I yield back the balance of my time.

[Mr. LANHAM addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

(Mr. LANHAM asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON].

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the kindness of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] in granting me this time, because I want an opportunity to discuss this matter of these A. A. A. payments with you for a minute or two.

I think the great difficulty is that the money is not being spread around evenly, and that if the money was spread around evenly over the whole country, this complaint would quickly disappear.

It requires \$313,000,000 to meet the A. A. A. payments nationally this year.

The Congress appropriated \$300,000,000. You may ask why the money was not sufficient to go around. The simple answer is that every year there have been sufficient farmers who did not meet their quotas so that these lapses from parts of the State or the regions would take care of those who overearned. Every year there has been money turned back to the Federal Treasury. This is the first year that has not been true. Why is this the first year? Because there have been unusual pressures put upon the farmers asking them to give to the Government correct crop practices which will produce the world's record supply of food. It is only because the farmer has patriotically tried to meet what his local war-food committees have asked him to do that he is in trouble today. Every State in the southern region is in trouble, with the one exception of the State of Florida. For instance, a State like Louisiana had a quota of \$3,606,000, but the farmers have earned \$5,019,000, or 166 percent. They should not be penalized for doing a patriotic job. Members of the Louisiana delegation have protested a reduction of their triple A payments. One of them, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. DOMENGEAUX], has just been showing me some of his files bearing on that subject. That reduction is what this Congress is about to make necessary. If the Department of Agriculture would cut everybody down equally it would only take a Nation-wide reduction of about 4 percent, but because the Department is not cutting everybody down, one certain farmer in one certain State may face a penalty running as high as 40 percent. On this point, in the State of Mississippi the quota was \$5,253,000 but the farmers patriotically have already earned \$7,582,000 or 144 percent of what was allowed to them.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. I yield.

Mr. COLMER. And when it comes to telling these farmers that they have actually got to pay back into the fund it is going to raise considerable trouble. I think the whole situation is improper and unjust and I am going to vote for the Tarver amendment.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. The farmers will not understand it when they are given a check which is not for the full amount of what is due them, but is 40 percent less than that. In the State of Texas they had an allotment of \$19,215,000, but on a patriotic basis they have earned \$24,843,000, or 129 percent.

The whole of the Western States as a group are entitled to \$46,000,000. They need \$48,000,000; and those farmers out there are facing the same problems faced by farmers in the South. The answer is that when the farmer has complied with his part of the contract the Government should comply with its part. Take the case of a contractor. Would we treat a contractor this way? A contractor making tanks, we will say, who has done a superlative job under his contract and carried it out to and beyond the letter,

would we go to him and say we could pay him for only a lesser number of tanks? The money is there to pay these farmers. Every year, for year after year after year, money has been turned back from this fund to the Treasury, and here for the first time under the stimulation of war the farmer has come through with the things the Government wanted him to do. And now somebody says we cannot pay him. The farmers in an area that has earned \$19,000,000 are to be paid \$13,000,000. That is to be done by chiseling \$25, \$50, or \$100 from each of the farmers in that area. I say it is wrong. It is going to do more to destroy the whole system of A. A. A. payments than anything else you could do.

By coincidence, there are other sections of the country that are going to come out all right. The North Central region has \$75,460,000 allotted to it. They need only \$74,769,000. The Northwest region has \$15,974,000; the farmers will earn only \$15,712,000. So those farmers are not going to be penalized. When you penalize one section of the country and do not penalize the other, then you do have injustice, and then you do have complaints, and then you do have trouble when you face those farmers and try to explain it to them. I say to you, this thing is absolutely wrong, and we are just making a mistake if we go ahead and do not correct it by adopting the amendment which the gentleman from Georgia, Judge TARVER, will offer.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New Mexico has expired.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, in the newspapers and also in the magazines recently we have noticed a disposition to approve the proposition that Congressmen should provide themselves with additional assistants so that they will be able to serve their constituents promptly and adequately. It is not quite accurate to say that we need help, that is, that Members of Congress need help. If we are given additional money for clerk hire—for the employment of another assistant in the office—the benefit is not to the Congressman but to the people of the district he represents.

One of the most severe of my critics has charged that I devoted too much of my time to answering the letters of the people of my district. He said I spent too much time trying to get priorities for some farmer who wanted either a tire or gasoline or some farm tool in order to carry on production. He said that what I should do was to devote my efforts to curing the cause that brought forth the complaint.

I presume he meant what I should do was to repeal the legislation, like that which created the O. P. A. or the War Labor Board or any of those Federal agencies—which gave the opportunity to some agency to impose an unjust restriction. Well, that was all right, but I told him I was only 1 of 435 Members of the House and that for some reason or other,



I did not know why, the majority would not listen to me to the extent of following my suggestion and that I could not remove those causes, the legislation that brought about the complaints. I told him I could not repeal all of those laws which enabled the various boards to make the orders.

Then, too, he suggested that I spent too much time answering the blood relatives of those who were in the service, the mothers, fathers, wives, sweethearts, brothers and sisters, who wrote me, or wired me or called me over the phone wanting to know something about insurance, something with reference to the whereabouts, something about the condition of a loved one who was in the service of his country.

This critic made another complaint. I do not know whether he wanted me to end the war or win the war or what he did want me to do. But he said I was wasting my time with the individual citizens of my district. Back here a moment ago on the floor I was talking to one of my Republican brethren for whom I have the greatest respect, although I do not agree with him on much of anything except perhaps that he ought to be here as a Representative. He said, "You should not have your people writing you so many letters." The substance of his argument was that I was to blame because I had tried to extend help to those who called upon me for assistance as, for instance, last night when I received two long-distance telephone calls. One was about a passport for someone going down into South America to see a relative in the service, and the other wanting to know the whereabouts of a soldier who had been returned from abroad wounded and who was to report to The Pentagon. The family had moved and they did not want the boy to go to his old home. They wanted him to come directly to the new home.

I ask you, what should a Congressman do? Should I tell him it is not any of my business, "You will have to look it up yourself, call up somebody and find out"?

Now, this Republican friend of mine is a fine gentleman and I love him for his learning, his ability, and all that, but he said to me, "You are thinking too much about little things." He did not say so, but I gathered by implication that he was thinking, "You ought to be a statesman." He did not say that. He thought it. I said, "Now, listen, while you are thinking of all your foreign constituents, all these folks that come under U. N. R. A. over across the seas, while you are worried about whether they shall get a tractor, cultivator, clothing, food, or something else, I am compelled to think of the folks here at home first."

I cannot answer the letters, and I know there are other Members in this House who cannot answer the letters, and the phone calls and the wires they get from their constituents. Try to aid all here at home who are in trouble because of some administrative order without additional assistance. As the days go on, more and more boys will return from abroad and more of their relatives and the boys themselves will be seeking our aid. I ask you in all

candor, is there anyone who is more entitled to the service of his Representative in Congress than those boys and their relatives? As far as I am concerned, I am going to pay attention first to the people back home, to the needs of the people who hired me, to the needs and the welfare of the people whom I represent. Upon their welfare depends the welfare of the Nation as a whole and incidentally the well-being of the world as a whole.

A number of gentlemen on the minority side have said, "Oh, well; we don't need extra." All right; if they do not need another clerk they do not have to employ one. They do not have to collect the money. They can just let it stay in the Federal Treasury. But as for me—and I know the majority of the Members, on both sides, feel the same way—two-thirds need this additional help in order, in the days to come, they may adequately serve their constituents. While we are providing practically all of the money that is asked for by the executive department, the Judicial Department and all of the other departments, we stint ourselves and make it impossible to do the jobs some of us would like to do.

Let me ask you one more question and I am through. Why do we do it? Is it because—and I am not insinuating that it is—but is it because we fear that some one will vote against us in the coming election if we venture to give ourselves a part of the assistance which so many of us know we need?

I intend to support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN]. We heard the Speaker here today make a statement on the floor which indicates to me that those two gentlemen—the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN], and the Speaker [Mr. RAYBURN]—and they ought to know if anybody does know, and they do know—that those two gentlemen are in favor of this proposition to give us at least some of the help we should have.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has again expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOODRUFF].

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, for the past 12 years, particularly for the past 5 or 6 years preceding the war, there has been a very great deal of general talk about freedom of speech and freedom of press. These discussions have been more or less academic. Unfortunately, it has been assumed by most people that while freedom of speech and freedom of press have been suppressed in other countries it could not happen here. The sinister fact is, Mr. Speaker, it is happening here, and the fact that it is happening here is definitely a sinister threat to all the liberties of our people, to our constitutional form of government, to our free enterprise system, and to our free society.

Most of our people have been accustomed to associating the destruction of freedom of speech and press with the known activities of bright-eyed, long-haired apostles of radicalism or some bewhiskered dictator wearing boots and

carrying a whip. But the fact is there are many ways in which to destroy freedom of speech and freedom of press, and many of those ways are at work, mostly under cover, in this Nation right now.

Newspapers which can be terrorized by union racketeers—and I want it distinctly understood that I mean only racketeers and not legitimate patriotic union leaders who give thought only to the genuine welfare of their followers—may be compelled, through sheer necessity of self-preservation, to alter their editorial policies, or to avoid printing facts which the people ought to be permitted to know.

The power of the bureaus in the executive department of the Government has grown to such a vast extent that the newspaper correspondent in Washington who incurs the displeasure of the administration may find himself confronted with tremendous difficulties in getting news which can be and is made easily accessible to those correspondents who will carry administration propaganda or who are in favor with the bureaucrats.

Another method by which the freedom of the press can be destroyed is by pressure from big advertisers who can be organized and can bluntly serve notice on whole blocks of newspapers or magazines that if they do not alter their editorial policies and practices to suit the administration, hundreds of thousands or millions of dollars' worth of advertising can and will be summarily canceled out of their columns.

So then, freedom of speech and freedom of press are not safe in America merely because there is not as yet any bewhiskered dictator issuing orders under which suppression of free speech and a free press is accomplished.

I am reminded of a warning once issued to the Nation by Dorothy Thompson, the columnist. Let me quote her observations in the New York Herald Tribune on February 17, 1937, when she was seeing clearly the trend of affairs. Said Miss Thompson then:

No people ever recognize their dictator in advance. He never stands for election on the platform of dictatorship. He always represents himself as the instrument for expressing the incorporated national will. When Americans think of dictators they always think of some foreign model. If anyone turned up here in a fur hat, boots, and a grim look, he would be recognized and shunned. Likewise anyone resembling six Roman emperors; or someone you must greet with a stiff arm and a "Hell." But when our dictator turns up, you can depend on it that he will be one of the boys, and he will stand for everything traditionally American. Since the great American tradition is freedom and democracy, you can bet that our dictator—God help us—will be a great democrat, through whose leadership alone democracy can be realized.

We are failing to recognize the destruction of free speech and a free press as it creeps upon us.

From time to time incidents arise which show to where we are drifting, and nowhere is it more clearly shown than on the radio. Radio commentators combine in themselves both the rights of free press and free speech. Presumably the air belongs to the American people. Presumably the wave lengths belong to the



American people. Presumably no administration, no party, or no group has a right to preempt the airways and say they will control the spoken word or the music which goes out over those airways. Mr. Caesar Petrillo does control the music that goes out over the airways, and he has defied both the President of the United States and the War Labor Board in order to do it. He seems to have gotten away with it. But, on the other side, we must look at the case of the well-known commentator, Boake Carter, recently deceased, who was driven from the air because the administration, or somebody in the administration did not like his broadcasts.

The latest case and the one I will discuss today, Mr. Chairman, is that of Upton Close, veteran radio news commentator and analyst of public affairs, who has been driven off the air by the National Broadcasting Co. because, so Close asserts—and I believe his assertions—certain radical communistic elements found his broadcasts to be objectionable because he was warning the Nation of the danger of communism in America.

The brief facts are that the National Broadcasting Co. served notice on Mr. Close's radio sponsor, the Shaeffer Pen Co., that "it no longer will sell its time on the air" if Close was not dropped.

Close has stated unequivocally that certain radical and communistic elements were responsible for the action of the National Broadcasting Co. He was found objectionable, he said, because of his discussion of the danger of communism during the Sunday afternoon commentaries he has been broadcasting for 27 months. In Fort Madison, Iowa, the home of the Shaeffer Pen Co., C. R. Shaeffer, president, said:

N. B. C. notified us it wouldn't sell Close after December 10. We aren't in a position to state the reasons, because we don't know them. (Washington Times-Herald, November 15, 1944.)

From the main offices of the radio chain in New York there was the terse statement that N. B. C. "had no comment on the matter."

Close has explained to the public that his contract is with the National Broadcasting Co. and that the network contracted to sell his services to the pen company, which has sponsored his Sunday program during the more than 2 years it has been on the air. Close revealed that this has been a most unusual procedure. Said he:

I have been with N. B. C. 4 years and it has been my sales agent, but while it is supposed to be selling me, it proceeds to unsell me to my sponsor without consulting or notifying me. So far as notice to me is concerned, N. B. C. is still my agent.

My program had a top Sunday rating, an audience of about 9,000,000 listeners, and N. B. C. had so advertised it. Only 2 weeks ago my contract was renewed for 52 weeks with, incidentally, a raise in pay. The fact that N. B. C. would jeopardize one of its top programs indicates the pressure and the importance of this matter to the Nation.

I am perfectly willing to be a guinea pig to determine whether freedom of the air can be maintained in the face of un-American pressure to destroy American principles.

Incidentally, N. B. C. has censored and approved every script I've used in my broadcasts.

Evidently what Mr. Close said over that station was not offensive to N. B. C. It is pertinent to ask at this point who it is that it was offensive to and who is powerful enough to compel N. B. C. to repudiate the man with whom it had just renewed a contract and to whom that company had just given a raise in salary. The individual or individuals who issued the orders to N. B. C. must be powerful indeed with the present administration.

Mr. Close continues:

It seems to me my sponsor was most improperly and unpleasantly put in the middle in this matter and that N. B. C. took a most injudicious method of compromising the situation.

But more important than my personal fortunes is whether these pressure groups can establish such control over opinions. If they can, then we are in the midst of totalitarianism.

Mr. Chairman, I agree with every part of that statement. If such pressure groups can drive men like Upton Close from the airways, we are, indeed, in the midst of totalitarianism.

I want to say to you, sir, that even though someone may rise and say the American people in the last election chose that kind of government, there are 22,000,000 voters who did not want that kind of government, who do not want that kind of government, and who do not intend to accept that kind of government if they can avoid it, and it is those more than 22,000,000 people for whom I speak here today.

The very evidence that such a terrorism is in effect over the air waves of America is to be found in the fact that every broadcasting company, big and little, in this Nation, must go back to the Federal Communications Commission every 6 months, hat in hand, humbly to seek a renewal of its license. This means that this arbitrary—and there is no question but that the F. C. C. has been arbitrary—could deny any broadcasting company in this Nation its license and in 2 weeks' time ruin it by putting it off the air even temporarily.

Mr. Chairman, this is altogether too much power. It is too dangerous a power to be vested in any board which has shown the disposition toward an independent radio that the present Federal Communications Commission has shown.

Within the last few days, a committee of Congress has heard testimony that the owner of a station on a Nation-wide network was compelled, through a conspiracy in which some highly placed confidants of the administration were involved, to sell his station at something like a half million dollars less than it was worth.

Strangely enough this same committee, after "jumping the rabbit," for some unexplained reason, suddenly decided to call off the hounds and permit no further open hearings on this shady deal. The committee which previously had voted for open hearings suddenly reversed itself. Apparently the public is not to be permitted further enlightenment on a subject charged with political dynamite for people high in official circles. It is, indeed, a powerful hand that can reach out and squelch investi-

gations which appear leading directly toward administrative unfaithfulness or something infinitely worse—suppression of the proper functioning even of the Congress itself.

It is a historical fact, so thoroughly established that no one even attempts to refute it or deny it, that the very first step toward the enslavement of any nation is the suppression of free speech, free press, and, in this modern day, free radio.

Throughout the history of the United States, and in the histories of all other countries, there has not been an honest statesman, no matter what his political faith, who has not stated over and over again that the suppression of free press and free speech leads directly to suppression of all the other liberties of the people, and, finally, to the destruction of their total freedom.

I do not believe the American people who voted for Mr. Roosevelt for a fourth term want totalitarianism in this country. I do not believe they, any more than the more than 22,000,000 people who voted against Mr. Roosevelt, want freedom of speech and freedom of press destroyed in this country.

There are some misguided people in this Nation who believe they can maintain freedom of speech and freedom of press for themselves while destroying that freedom for others. I say to you, Mr. Chairman, that no more stupid, wicked, traitorous, and utterly insane policy could be followed than that. The very people who are today seeking to curb free speech and free press are the very people—and I refer to the Communists—who in times past, and up to this good hour, have yelled the loudest for freedom of speech and freedom of press, but only when it came to their speech and their press.

Just as oppression of any minority, no matter what minority or how small a minority, opens the way for the oppression of all minorities, and the destruction of free government and free society, so the suppression of free speech or free press—of any free speech or any free press—is a long step toward the total destruction of freedom of speech and freedom of the press and the whole train of dreadful and disastrous consequences which inevitably would follow.

Mr. Chairman, I believe it is time for the Congress of the United States to investigate this whole question of terrorism on the radio, and of persecution of writers and commentators, both press and radio, who will not bend the knee to the administration. I suggest this not because of Mr. Upton Close's personal fortunes—I suggest this because Mr. Close and this N. B. C. action, like the previous action which drove Boake Carter off the airways, is a matter which interests every man, woman, and child, every lover of freedom in the United States of America.

I suggest this investigation because just such things as this business of trying to drive Mr. Close off the air are the very things that our heroic men and women are fighting on battlefields across the seven seas to prevent. Hitler kept people off the air and suppressed newspapers when he did not like them. Mus-



solini did that. Mr. Stalin can and does do that. But our boys who are so bravely fighting today in Italy and in Germany, and in other parts of the world are over there fighting because they want free press and free speech to live at home.

I believe, Mr. Chairman, it is the duty of this Congress, as a measure of fairness and justice to our fighting forces, as well as to all the rest of us, to see to it that free speech and free press are not destroyed in this great country.

I agree wholly with Thomas Jefferson when he said:

I know of no safe depository of the ultimate powers of the society but the people themselves. \* \* \* Whenever the people are well informed, they can be trusted with their own government. \* \* \* When the press is free, and every man able to read, all is safe. \* \* \* The liberty of speaking and writing guards our other liberties. \* \* \* The only security of all is in a free press. The force of public opinion cannot be resisted when permitted freely to be expressed. The agitation it produces must be submitted to. It is necessary to keep the waters pure. \* \* \* If virtuous, the Government need not fear the fair operation of attack and defense. \* \* \*

The basis of our Government being the opinion of the people, the very first object should be to keep that right; and were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers or newspapers without a government, should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter. \* \* \* No government ought to be without censors; and where the press is free, no one ever will. \* \* \* Our liberty depends on the freedom of the press, and that cannot be limited without being lost. (Source: Jeffersonian Cyclopedia.)

Mr. Chairman, the fundamental truth voiced by Thomas Jefferson has changed not a whit in the years which have intervened since he was with us. His warnings are just as significant and just as important today as they were in his day—and more so, because the radio has now been added to the press.

If one party, or one group, or one clique can take possession of the airways of this country and can drive the truth-tellers away from the microphones and away from the typewriters, then those propagandists can mislead our people, as they will, and they will destroy free government just as surely as the sun rises and sets. Why is that so? It is so because no human being who loves freedom, who loves free constitutional government, free private enterprise, and free society could for a moment want to suppress freedom of speech or freedom of press. It, therefore, follows logically that anyone who does want to suppress or destroy freedom of the press and freedom of speech does not want free constitutional government, free private enterprise, and free society.

Mr. Chairman, there has been nothing, not even the election of an individual to the Presidency for a fourth term, that holds any greater import for the American people than this attempt to drive Upton Close from the airways because some Communists somewhere, or somebody in the State Department, or in some other branch of the executive department of the Government, does not agree with his comments and wants to suppress them. I hope one of the reso-

lutions of investigation which have been introduced will be reported by the committee, and if it is I shall support it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired. All time has expired. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### LEGISLATIVE

##### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to the widow of Hampton P. Fulmer, late a Representative from the State of South Carolina, \$10,000 to be disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CELLER, of New York: On page 2, after line 6, insert a new paragraph as follows:

"For additional salaries at the additional rate of \$2,500 per annum, from January 1, 1945, to June 30, 1945, of Senators, Representatives in Congress, Delegates from Territories, the Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico, and the Resident Commissioner from the Philippine Islands, \$668,750."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I regret to have to make a point of order against the amendment, that there is no legislation authorizing such an appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New York desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I do not desire to be heard on the point of order but I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I regret that the gentleman from Missouri has made a point of order against this advance in our own salaries. The time must necessarily come when our salaries must be made consistent with rising living costs and the extraordinary expenses to which every Member of the House and Senate has been put and will increasingly be put. It does not take, I am sure, much eloquence or factual statement to make anyone realize that the \$10,000 which we receive are woefully insufficient. Of course, we are going to be criticized if we advance our own salaries. We are going to be damned if we do, and we are going to be damned if we do not. It is going to be charged that it is a salary grab and it may be offered as an excuse that if we attempt to elevate our own salaries, other pressure groups will be in here, also asking for increases.

The only answer to that is every case must stand on its own bottom. We never take our shoes off, as the East Indians say, until we come to the river. If some pressure group comes here and wants an increase, we must consider that increase on its merits.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I yield to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman has his remedy. Under the rules of the House, the Committee on the Ju-

diciary can present a resolution authorizing this increase.

Mr. CELLER. I am aware of that.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. What the gentleman is asking is a violation of the rules of the House. The Committee on Appropriations has been repeatedly criticized for bringing in legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. CELLER. I understand that. But the gentleman's committee violated that very rule in the instant bill. It contains numerous legislative riders. I appreciate the gentleman's position. I regret that he made the point of order. In the other Chamber they could readily offer an amendment of the type I have offered, as they do constantly, and we have to accept their amendments which, if offered here, would be declared out of order.

Mr. Chairman, wartime stress has caused all kinds of expense to you and to me. We have to grin and bear it. When I first came to Congress the salary was \$7,500. In 1925, almost 20 years ago, we elevated the salary to \$10,000. There was a yell all over the land that we had no right to do it, but we did do it. It was a sort of 7-day wonder. Some editors shrieked objection. But the storm passed. Nothing is deadlier than last week's newspapers. Some of the columnists and editorial writers might advance all sorts of animadversions against it, but it will have been forgotten in a short while, primarily because it would be right and just to increase the salaries. I hope that in the not far distant future wisdom will prevail and that we will get the increase to which we are entitled.

In 1907 our salaries were increased from \$5,000 to \$7,500, and in 1925 they were increased from \$7,500 to \$10,000. In these 20 years much water has gone over the dam. Indeed the dollar went much further in 1925 than it can stretch in 1944. A Member of Congress can only, with great difficulty, make both ends meet—live in the style befitting his station, send his children to school and college, and endeavor to lay by a small competence for the future. Many States provide no pension system. Fortunately, my own State of New York does provide a pension system to which I contribute yearly. That is not the situation in most States.

I would be willing to go back to the \$10,000 if, and when, taxes are lowered, the emergency is over, and the cost of living is reduced.

We jumped up the salaries of Government employees by increasing the work-week from 39 to 48 hours, with overtime pay. In fact, we jumped the Government employees 20 percent on the first \$2,900. But we fear to advance our own cause.

A Congressman knows no hours. There is no ceiling on his time. A 15-hour working day is quite common. Furthermore, campaigns must be made every 2 years. It is difficult to make them in most districts at a cost of less than \$1,500 to \$2,000. A campaign often consumes 3 months' time during which congressional activity continues. The time for campaigning must be taken out



of whatever business or profession the Congressman is engaged in.

A Congressman's job is now a full-time job. There are no long adjournments, no long recesses. Formerly, we used to have "lame duck" sessions from December to March, and then did nothing from March to December. That was called the short session. Then there was the long session, which was from December to about June. Thus during the short session year, we were practically free from activities from March to December, and in the year of the long session we were free from June to December.

The constant attendance in Washington and the time expended at home—whenever one can get home—affords little or no opportunity to practice a profession or to conduct a business. Thus opportunities for earning extra compensation are at a minimum.

Every Congressman maintains two homes—one in Washington and one in his district. We are only allowed mileage covering transportation once to and from Washington each session. I make the trek to Washington and back to New York every week. Most Congressmen within say 750 miles of Washington do likewise. The cost of these repeated journeys is considerable. A deficit at the end of the year is usual.

Of course, we will be castigated if we would fight for the increase. We should be used to this. We should be hard-boiled in this regard. Frankly, if the facts were made known to the rank and file of the citizenry in every Congressman's district I am sure the response would be in our favor.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

(Mr. CELLER asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order made by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COCHRAN: On page 2, after line 9, insert the following:

"ADDITIONAL CLERK HIRE

"Effective January 1, 1945, the clerk hire of each Member, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner shall be at the rate of \$9,500 per annum, and such officials and chairmen of standing committees (other than the Committee on Appropriations, which is governed by other law) may rearrange or change the schedules or salaries and the number of employees in their respective offices or committees: *Provided*, That no salary shall be fixed hereunder at a rate in excess of \$5,000 per annum, and no action shall be taken to reduce any salary which is specifically fixed by law at a rate higher than \$5,000 per annum: *Provided further*, That such changes as may be made in consequence hereof shall not increase the aggregate of the salaries provided for such offices or committees for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, or thereafter, beyond the additional amount herein authorized for clerk hire for Representatives, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, and an amount equivalent to the difference between the aggregate amount appropriated for salaries of a standing committee for the fiscal year 1945 and

the amount required to increase the compensation rate prevailing on December 6, 1944 (in case of a vacancy, the rate last paid), to the clerk of a standing committee to a rate not in excess of \$5,000 per annum: *Provided further*, That no compensation rate shall be established in pursuance hereof which is not a multiple of five: *Provided further*, That Representatives, Delegates, the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, and committee chairmen, on or before the 10th day of the month in which rearrangements or changes of salary schedules are to become effective, shall certify in writing such rearrangements or changes to the disbursing office, which shall thereafter pay such employees in accordance with such rearrangements or changes: *Provided further*, That the provisions of this paragraph shall supersede any law in conflict therewith.

"For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for committee employees, to be available solely for expenditure for additional compensation for clerks to standing committees, as authorized in the preceding paragraph, \$42,630.

"For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for clerk hire, Members and Delegates, \$657,000."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment that it is legislation on an appropriation bill and provides funds not authorized by law.

Mr. COCHRAN. Will the gentleman reserve his point of order?

Mr. TABER. I will not object to the gentleman's proceeding as the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] did, and asking for 5 minutes to speak or 10 if he wishes.

Mr. COCHRAN. I should like to say to the gentleman now that I am going to accept the explanation he made to the House a few minutes ago, that it was absolutely necessary for the committee to put legislative riders on this bill; and I am not going to be so mean in view of his explanation and what I think about his views in reference to appropriations to make points of order against those legislative provisions. I think the gentleman can withhold his point of order just a minute until I say what I desire to. It might be—I cannot tell but I hope and pray—that after I get through he will withdraw his point of order.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I will reserve the point of order.

Mr. COCHRAN. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, in offering this amendment I am discharging my responsibility as the chairman of the Committee on Accounts. I was directed by the Committee on Accounts to ask the Appropriations Committee to place this amendment in the deficiency bill. It is existing law with two changes: One is to add \$3,000 for additional clerical hire for each Member; the other change is to strike out the \$4,500, which is now the limit, and increase to \$5,000 the amount which can be paid one employee. Those are the only changes.

This amendment results from appeals from more than a majority of this House to me as chairman of the Committee on Accounts and to members of the Committee on Accounts.

While the gentleman from New York was speaking—and I read from the transcript—he said:

This other situation—

Speaking of the one that is before us now—

is a situation that can be handled very promptly and very quickly by concurrent resolution or by action by the Committee on Accounts.

I asked the gentleman to yield and he very kindly yielded and I said:

The gentleman certainly is too well informed on parliamentary law to know that he cannot amend the law by concurrent resolution.

Then the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] follows with the statement:

Oh, I never said anything of the kind, and the gentleman could not infer anything of the kind from what I said. I do not think I will yield further because I do not care to go into a discussion of that type with the gentleman.

Now, the gentleman did say a "concurrent resolution."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield.

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield.

Mr. TABER. My recollection is that I said "joint resolution."

Mr. COCHRAN. The transcript says "concurrent" and I distinctly heard him say it.

Mr. TABER. I am satisfied it is wrong.

Mr. COCHRAN. All right. As to the action of the Committee on Accounts, it has already been taken. No member of the Committee on Accounts is opposed to this proposal, but one member has stated he believes this should go over to the next Congress.

One member is absent from the city, and I do not know his views. Every other member of the committee approves the amendment and directed me to follow this procedure.

There are legislative proposals in this bill, as I stated before, and no legislative committee in any instance has approved these legislative proposals. This is for the legislative branch of the Government, and your Committee on Accounts, which has jurisdiction, has approved the proposal. It seems to me if the Appropriations Committee is going to bring in these legislative proposals for the executive branch of the Government, that we ought to be able to present one for the legislative branch, and I may say that I follow the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] when he states that these legislative proposals for the executive branch are absolutely essential. I am not going to make a point of order against any one of them, in view of what the gentleman has stated. I, therefore, appeal to the gentleman and to other members of the committee to let this matter go before the Committee and let the Members decide for themselves whether or not they want to agree to this amendment.

Mr. CASE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. The question I would like to ask the gentleman is why the Committee on Accounts did not follow the regu-



lar procedure and report a resolution on this subject in the regular legislative way?

Mr. COCHRAN. I may say that the agitation for this started after we came back here on November 14. It takes a bill, not a resolution, because you are amending existing law. It has to pass this body; it has to pass the Senate; and it has to be signed by the President. We have carried legislative riders on appropriation bills time and time again. Everyone understands what the proposal is. If the Members want it, let them vote for it. If they do not want it, let them vote it down. I have discharged my duty as chairman of the Committee on Accounts by following out the instructions of the committee.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman inform the House whether there is a precedent in connection with this bill now before the Committee for the insertion of legislation on an appropriation bill such as the gentleman has offered?

Mr. COCHRAN. Why certainly. It has been done time and again, and there are legislative proposals in this bill.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. I am speaking about the bill before the Committee today.

Mr. COCHRAN. There is no bill before the Committee.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. I refer to the appropriation bill now pending before this committee, and I ask whether legislation has been offered to an appropriation bill of this nature before. Has an amendment been offered to this bill before carrying legislation on an appropriation bill?

Mr. COCHRAN. If the gentleman will take the report he will find about 10 or 15 limitations and legislative provisions in this very bill.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Why do we not have the courage to face the situation and provide the help we need?

Mr. COCHRAN. That is the argument I advanced. There might be an amendment in here providing for something for the Navy Department that the gentleman's committee, the Committee on Naval Affairs, has never considered.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. There is not a Member of this House who is not completely overwhelmed with mail that comes to his office every day. We ought to have courage enough to vote this.

Mr. CASE. Will the gentleman yield again?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. The situation being what it is, that the language the gentleman

proposes is subject to a point of order, I do not feel that the Committee on Accounts is discharging its responsibility in the matter if it merely offers an amendment to a bill which is subject to a point of order. I still do not understand why the committee should not report a bill covering the subject which could then receive consideration by the Congress.

Mr. COCHRAN. I may say to the gentleman that one reason why it is presented at this time is because it has been suggested that if the House agreed, it would certainly pass the Senate and I am sure the President would not veto it. If that happened, then when the Members go home for the holidays they could get the extra clerk provided for in this legislation.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. May I call attention to this situation that while the point of order of the gentleman from New York would be sustained, the amendment offered by the gentleman occupies an entirely different position than an amendment offered on the floor. The gentleman's committee has acted upon it. It is true that his committee has not reported out a bill, but his committee has acted upon it. True, the amendment could be ruled out on a point of order, undoubtedly, nevertheless the situation is different than if some Member had offered the amendment without the committee to which it would ordinarily be referred having passed upon it. The Committee on Accounts has passed upon it. It comes before us in an entirely different situation, from a practical angle. The only question the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES] raises, is, "Have you got the courage to meet the question?" I hope the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] in recognition of the situation that exists, will not insist upon his point of order.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Does the gentleman intend to appeal from the decision of the Chair on this matter?

Mr. COCHRAN. No. I must concede the point of order if it is made. I admit it is subject to a point of order. I think I know enough about the rules to know that. The rules must be obeyed.

I appeal to the gentleman from New York to let the Members decide this question for themselves.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio who represents the whole State of Ohio.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be given 5 additional minutes?

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. BENDER. May I call attention to this fact, that there are more Mem-

bers on the floor of the House at this moment than there have been on many occasions when bills were considered. There is no subterfuge about this. All of us are conversant with it. It has been discussed in the public press and the country I am sure approves this proposition. No objection is raised to legislation on this appropriation bill to at least 15 items listed on pages 18, 19, and 20 of this report, and if there should be, I am sure such objection would be withdrawn.

Every Member here, I am certain, is entitled to additional help in order to take care of his constituents promptly and satisfactorily.

I trust that the gentleman will not insist on his point of order.

Mr. COCHRAN. I thank the gentleman for his contribution. Let me again impress on the Members of the House that the legislative committee having jurisdiction under the rule has passed upon this question in the affirmative and has instructed me, first, to present it to the Committee on Appropriations and urge that it be placed in this bill; second, I have been asked to present the resolution on the floor of the House, which I have done.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CELLER. If we have to follow the procedure outlined by the gentleman from South Dakota, we will have to introduce a bill, which must be passed by both Houses and signed by the President, then we must go before the Committee on Appropriations again and ask them to appropriate according to that bill.

Mr. COCHRAN. A bill covering this subject is not privileged. The only privileged bills handled by the Committee on Accounts are those affecting the contingent fund. This does not affect the contingent fund. Therefore, we would have to go before the Rules Committee and get a rule.

I again appeal to my friend from New York. I have stood here on the floor of the House with him and fought for reductions in appropriations for many years. I know I would not be here advocating this if I were not firmly convinced that it is an absolute necessity for Members to have additional help in order to handle the business of their office efficiently.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. I feel that this is not the way to bring it up. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I insist on my point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

During the fiscal year 1945, the Civil Service Commission is authorized to pay from available appropriations actual transportation and other necessary expenses, and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence to persons serving while away from their permanent homes or regular places of business in an advisory capacity to the Commission with or without compensation from the United States.



Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the paragraph beginning on page 5, line 8, and running down through line 14, that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, we concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION AND RECONVERSION  
OFFICE OF CONTRACT SETTLEMENT

For all necessary expenses, fiscal year 1945, of the Office of Contract Settlement established by the Contract Settlement Act of 1944, including fees and expenses of witnesses; travel expenses, including (1) expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of said office, (2) actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving while away from their permanent homes or regular places of business in an advisory capacity to or employed by the Office of Contract Settlement without other compensation from the United States, or at \$1 per annum, and (3) upon the approval of the Director of Contract Settlement, expenses to and from their homes or regular places of business in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, including travel in privately owned automobile (and including per diem in lieu of subsistence at place of employment), of persons employed intermittently away from their homes or regular places of business as consultants and receiving compensation on a per diem when actually employed basis; printing and binding; maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger automobiles; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; contract stenographic reporting services; and personal services in the District of Columbia, \$289,700.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the paragraph beginning on page 5, line 17, and running down to and including line 17 on page 6, that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Missouri desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, this provision is in order under the new law, that has just been enacted at this session of Congress, the Office of Contract Settlement law, Public Law No. 395, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I call the attention of the Chair to the language on page 6 beginning with "(3)." That is legislation.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. These are merely expenses incidental to the conduct of any office authorized by law, Mr. Chairman, and unquestionably are in order on the bill as proposed. The law itself imposed no restrictions whatever.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair calls the gentleman's attention to line 7 on page 6.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, that is in the nature of a limitation. If that language were not contained in the bill, there would be no limitation whatever.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair refers to lines 7 to 12.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, that is with respect to travel. This

is in the nature of a limitation, referring to the limitation set by the standardized Government travel regulations. If that was not included here, there would be no limitation. It could not be subject to a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman maintain that it is an authorization for travel in privately owned automobiles?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, this merely provides in the usual way, as in all the departments, the authority to carry out the law as enacted in Public Law No. 395. I do not see how it could be construed in any other way. It is the method and the means ordinarily provided in all the departments for carrying out legislation of this character.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman from Missouri, referring to line 23 on page 5, state whether there is any authority in law for payment of \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving while away from their permanent homes?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, when a law is enacted by Congress, the authorization provides for the administration of that law, both as to its spirit and its letter. The authorization here involves and includes all the methods ordinarily used by the departments in the administration of such laws. It would be inconsistent to enact a law and then hold there is no authorization to administer it.

These are not extraordinary provisions. These are ordinary provisions under which all laws of this character are enforced. Unquestionably, these details for the administration of the law, which are the ordinary means used by the Government in the administration of law, are authorized at the time the law is enacted.

The law having been passed, Mr. Chairman, the Bureau of the Budget is authorized to bring in here the normal, ordinary, and regular provisions for carrying it into effect.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, admitting all that, it does not have anything to do with the objection, because here is a legislative provision which authorizes \$10 to be spent in an entirely different way than the other, as provided in the bill to which the gentleman refers.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, some provision has to be made in the administration of the law, for the necessary travel expenses. Whether you do it in one way or another way, when both ways are recognized as being legitimate and as being common practice under the administration of the departments, it is in order. Laws cannot be administered unless travel expense is taken care of.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. BONNER). The Chair wishes to call to the attention of the gentleman from Michigan, section 22, "Use of appropriated funds," item (b) of the Contract Settlement Act:

To use any such funds appropriated, allocated, or available to it for expenditures for or in behalf of any other contracting agency for the purposes authorized in this act.

Therefore the Chair overrules the point of order.

The Clerk read, as follows:

Uniform allowance: On request of the Federal Security Administrator, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to transfer such amounts as may be necessary, but not to exceed a total of \$300,000, from unexpended balances of appropriations for the Public Health Service, fiscal year 1944, to an appropriation account to be established for the payment of allowances for uniforms to regular and reserve commissioned officers of the Public Health Service pursuant to section 607 of the act of July 1, 1944 (Public Law 410).

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order on the uniform allowance provision beginning in line 25, page 6, and ending in line 9, on page 7, as legislation on an appropriation bill. It diverts money appropriated for one purpose to an entirely different purpose.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, this appropriation, \$300,000, is a reappropriation; the appropriation of an unexpended balance in lieu of making a direct appropriation for the purpose. Of course, if it were a direct appropriation for the purpose it would be in order and, therefore, a reappropriation would be in order.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Michigan wish to be heard further on the point of order, or does the gentleman insist on the point of order?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I do not care to be heard, Mr. Chairman, but I insist on the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair holds that it is a reappropriation, and therefore the Chair overrules the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

The words "other services" appearing in the proviso clause under the head "Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent area," fiscal year 1945, shall be deemed to include teletype service and telephone switchboards or equivalent telephone-switching equipment serving one or more governmental activities in buildings operated by the Public Buildings Administration where it is found that such service is economical and in the interest of the Government.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the words "Teletype service and" in the paragraph just read, on the ground that they constitute legislation and would make funds available for projects not authorized by law.

I may say in this connection, Mr. Chairman, that I think there is no objection to the installation of teletype services in certain agencies of the Government, but as provided in this paragraph and in the paragraph immediately following there would be established a broad authorization to install teletype services wherever they could be put in any building administered by the Public Buildings Administration. It seems to me entirely too broad. This question has been discussed before the Independent Offices Committee and the belief there was that teletype installations should be permitted only in specific instances where a definite need is shown.



The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] on the point of order.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, there is no ground upon which the point of order against this provision can be sustained. This is a regularly established and recognized means of communication which any department is authorized to use in furtherance of the administration of its duties. There is no law under which it is denied, no provision of law under which it can be excluded. It is merely one of the regularly included provisions for carrying out the law and I see no grounds at all on which the point of order can be sustained.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, I call the Chair's attention to the following colloquy in the hearings on this item, page 125:

The CHAIRMAN. Why should it be necessary to make this modification?

Mr. CAMERON. That is a change in language for the P. B. A. in order to facilitate the handling of the reimbursable services transferred from O. E. M. Their communication and leasing services were transferred to the Public Buildings Administration as of October 1, 1944.

The CHAIRMAN. You could not handle it under the present limitations?

Mr. CAMERON. That is right.

On the record of the hearings, then, this bill at the point cited is a change of law. It changes existing legislation by providing that the words "Other services" shall be deemed to include teletype services." On the record of the hearings themselves, as brought out by the chairman, an existing limitation is proposed to be changed. Consequently, it does change existing law.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That, of course, is true. Of course, you have to put it in the bill; but there is no law against including it in the bill, the committee having reported it. It does not change existing law.

The CHAIRMAN. On the basis of the statement made by the gentleman from Missouri, the Chair must sustain the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

The appropriation "Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds outside the District of Columbia," fiscal year 1945, shall also be available for the furnishing of quarters, maintenance, and teletype or other services on a reimbursable basis to any governmental activity and for expenses incident to moving any governmental activity in connection with the assignment, allocation, and transfer of building space.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the words "Teletype or" in line 6 of the paragraph just read for the reasons previously stated in the point of order on the preceding paragraph.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Missouri desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It is precisely the same proposition we had in the previous paragraph.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

##### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Consumer expenditures and savings study; For all expenses of the Department of Agri-

culture, independently or in cooperation with public or private agencies, including individuals, necessary to collect, compile, and analyze statistics with respect to the consumer expenditures and savings in predominantly rural areas, and to publish the results thereof, including personal services in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; purchase of books and periodicals; and reimbursement at not to exceed 3 cents per mile of employees for expenses of travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations; fiscal year 1945, \$830,000, to remain available until June 30, 1946.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order to the language appearing in line 13, page 18, down to and including line 19 on page 18.

The CHAIRMAN. That has not been read.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the paragraph on the ground it is legislation not authorized by law.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, was I recognized or not? I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. TABER. All right. I thought the gentleman was through. I have an additional point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] is a member of the Appropriations Committee. The Chair thought the gentleman from Michigan had finished his point of order and recognized the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I will withdraw it if the gentleman wants to continue his objection. It is all right with me.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the whole paragraph, lines 3 to 15, page 18.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] desire to be heard?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, we concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

Consumer income study: For all expenses of the Department of Agriculture, independently or in cooperation with public or private agencies, including individuals, and in collaboration with the Department of Commerce, necessary to collect, compile, and analyze statistics with respect to the consumer income of farm families, and to publish the results thereof, including personal services in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; purchase of books and periodicals; and reimbursement at not to exceed 3 cents per mile of employees for expenses of travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations; fiscal year 1945, \$210,000, to remain available until June 30, 1946.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the paragraph just read is legislation on an appropriation bill and proposes an appropriation not authorized by law.

The CHAIRMAN. That is beginning in line 16?

Mr. CASE. Line 16, page 18, to line 3, page 19.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Missouri, [Mr. CANNON] desire to be heard?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We have the same situation here, Mr. Chairman, as in the preceding paragraph. We concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TARVER: On page 19, line 3, insert a new paragraph, as follows:

#### "CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES

"The limitation on expenditures under the 1944 program of soil-building practices and soil- and water-conservation practices established in the fourth proviso clause of appropriation "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources," in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby increased from \$300,000,000 to \$313,000,000 (exclusive of the \$12,500,000 provided in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945, for additional seed payments)."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that this is legislation on an appropriation bill. The change of a limitation is a change of existing law, and it has been so held repeatedly.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act authorizes the promulgation of programs to cost not in excess of \$500,000,000 annually. In the Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1944 the Congress undertook to impose a limitation of \$300,000,000, upon the administrative authorities in the promulgation of the over-all program for the calendar year 1944, which program included not only payments and grants for soil-conservation and water-conservation practices, but the furnishing in advance of seeds, limes, fertilizers, trees and other agricultural materials to be used in soil-conservation work and to be charged against the benefits accruing to the farmers in subsequent crop years.

I think that a correct understanding of the amendment which I have proposed involves reference to the Budget document in which it was submitted to the Congress, House Document 795, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session, in which this identical language was recommended by the Budget, and in the explanation of the language it is clearly pointed out that it does not involve the expenditure of any additional moneys. In other words, this amendment, if adopted, does not appropriate or make available to the administrative authorities one single dollar of moneys which are not already available to them but it simply authorizes the use by them of moneys which have been allocated to the seed, fertilizer, lime, and tree program for the discharge of liabilities incurred under the program for the payments and grants for soil- and water-conservation practices. It is, therefore, in effect a reallocation of the funds which have already been appropriated by Congress.

I may say that that original allocation of funds was not made by the Congress in the enactment of the Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1944, but was made by departmental authorities without mandatory instructions from the Congress to make such allocations, although it probably was a matter within their ad-



ministrative discretion. So I insist that the Congress by the imposition of the limitation in the Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1944, did not so tie its hands as to make it impossible for the same Congress or for a subsequent Congress to appropriate funds or to review and revise the allocation of funds already appropriated for the purposes outlined in the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, so long as it does not exceed the limitation for maximum appropriation provided in that act, which, as I have pointed out, is \$500,000,000.

I respectfully insist, Mr. Chairman, that the amendment is in order and the point of order should be overruled.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New York insist on his point of order?

Mr. TABER. I do, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order raised by the gentleman from New York is correct, and the Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TARVER: On page 19, line, 3 insert:

"CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES

"The funds appropriated in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945, under the head 'Conservation and Use of Agricultural Land Resources,' notwithstanding any allocation thereof heretofore made by departmental order, may be used to discharge in full payments and grants earned by farmers in carrying out authorized soil and water conservation practices."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the amendment that it is legislation on an appropriation bill and that it changes existing law.

It is apparent from the reading of it that if it were not legislation, there would be no occasion for offering it, that if it did not require legislation to permit the reallocation of these funds there is no reason why the Department would not have done it before. There would be nothing to stop it. So it is perfectly apparent that this is legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New York contend that there is not authorization for the appropriation of these funds?

Mr. TABER. No; not that there is not authorization, but that the funds were appropriated. This is the picture. In the act there was a limitation that prohibited more than \$300,000,000 from being expended for this purpose, but there is another provision of law that provides for the reallocation of these funds. That allocation has been made. This proposes to permit that allocation to be changed. Therefore, it is legislation on an appropriation bill. It is not that the appropriation in itself is not authorized, it is that this changes existing law. Existing law stated what the practice should be in allocating these funds. That has been done, and no new allocation can be made without new legislation. This is new legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the gentleman contending that where error is found in the allocation, the error cannot be cor-

rected under existing law by an appropriation to carry out the intent of the law?

Mr. TABER. I do not think we can declare what the intent is. If the allocation was made improperly, we can correct it without any legislation at all.

The CHAIRMAN. If the Chair may interrupt the gentleman, if they have the money they could correct it.

Mr. TABER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what is being sought to be done now, to correct the allocation.

Mr. TABER. That is, to correct the allocation, to make it different than the way the Department did it. That would not be something we should do here by legislation. That is not an appropriation of funds. It is legislation, rather than appropriation of funds. It is not a matter that is authorized on an appropriation bill.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to be heard briefly on the point of order, to state a point for the further consideration of the Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be glad to hear the gentleman.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, personally, I have considerable sympathy with the purpose of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia, so far as the farmer is concerned, but I do not believe that the adjustment should be made at the expense of the farmers to whom payments or allocations have already been made. If I understand the amendment which is now offered correctly, it will require that allocation heretofore made, and possibly payments heretofore made, be canceled and a new allocation be made. If my interpretation of the amendment is correct, it seems to me it would impose additional duties on Government officials. The amendment refers to allocations heretofore made. As I understand the amendment now offered, it says that, notwithstanding the allocations heretofore made, money which was appropriated by the Agriculture Appropriation Act of 1944-45 shall be available without respect to that allocation. Now, it may constitute a reappropriation, but if that money has already been committed and allocated and, in some instances, paid, it would seem to me to create an impossible administrative situation and be subject to the objection that it imposes additional duties upon administrative officers.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE. I am glad to yield.

Mr. TARVER. Of course, I recognize the fact that the gentleman's argument is addressed to the merits of the proposition and not to the point of order, which is pending. Let me assure him it does not involve canceling of a single application of a farmer for any benefits under the provisions of the appropriation which was made in the 1945 Agriculture Appropriation Act but on the contrary, the officials who testified before the committee in the hearings before the subcommittee, were explicit in their testimony that what is proposed is the utilization of funds for this other program which would not be needed and which might be used in discharging the Gov-

ernment's obligation under the soil-conservation program, without injury to the other features of the program carried on under that item of appropriations. So the gentleman's fears are entirely unfounded. However, I think that question addresses itself to the merits of the proposition and not to the point of order which has been submitted.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, I do not care to take up the time of the Committee further. My point was that if it imposes additional duties on administrative officials, it might be subject to a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Georgia desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. TARVER. If the Chair desires to hear argument in opposition to the point of order, I shall be glad to be heard. It occurs to me, Mr. Chairman, that the point of order advanced, is entirely without basis.

The point of order advanced against the preceding amendment; that is, the amendment which I offered just before I offered this one, was that it undertook to raise the limitations provided in the Agriculture Appropriation Act of 1944, from \$300,000,000 to \$313,000,000. While I do not agree with the logic of the objections which were offered to that amendment, certainly those objections were considerably stronger and had greater basis than the objections heard here, where there is no attempt at all being made to increase the limitations which were provided in the Agriculture Appropriation Act of 1944, but simply to provide for the use of funds already appropriated by Congress in the 1945 Agriculture Appropriation Act, as to the allocation of which Congress made no provisions. It simply authorized their use as a whole, for the payment of soil-conservation and water-conservation benefits, and for the carrying on of this seed, fertilizer, lime, and tree program and for the payment of administrative expenses without directing what part of it should be used for the one purpose and what part for the other, and not directing what would be the allocation by administrative authorities of the Department of Agriculture, but as I said a while ago, perhaps making it permissible for regional allocations to be made.

And now it is said that Congress cannot do now what it omitted to do in the passage of the Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1945, and provide that any or all of this fund of \$300,000,000 can be used for the purpose of discharging the Government's obligations in the soil-conservation program for soil- and water-conservation payments. To say that Congress by the enactment of legislation in which it made no provision for the allocation of funds had tied its own hands, and that, therefore, during the same session in another bill it could not undertake to make such an allocation, to my mind is absolutely without reason or basis, as a logical argument. I can see no reason why the point of order should be sustained.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that the statement made by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER]



is an admission that this is legislation upon an appropriation bill. In other words, the Congress undoubtedly has the right to change a regulation or limitation that it has made, but it can only do it by some other bill than on an appropriation bill. That is the situation that seems to present itself.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair holds that this is a reappropriation of formerly appropriated money, so as to carry out existing law and, therefore, overrules the point of order. The gentleman from Georgia is recognized.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, the hour is late, and I do not intend to impose upon the good nature of the committee, since I discussed this matter at some length in the committee under general debate earlier in the afternoon. This merely involves the carrying out of the obligations of the Government to the farmers of the country, made in an effort to induce those farmers to participate in the soil- and water-conservation program, in good faith, and it does not involve the expenditure of a single dime of the Government's money, in addition to that, which you have already appropriated for this purpose, but merely authorizes a shift in the allocation of funds to purposes for which the funds are now needed, and will not be used, whether you take this action or not, in the payment of grants due under the soil- and water-conservation program. If you do not do this, the result is going to be, as I pointed out earlier in the afternoon, that in some of the States of the Union, where the farmers have exceeded the amounts of money allocated to those States, the farmers will be paid in full because there will be other States in the region where it is not needed, where funds can be diverted to pay contracts of the farmers located in these States which have participated to a degree greater than anticipated by the administrative authorities, whereas in other States located in regions where States utilized all of the funds allocated to them, farmers in exactly the same situation will have their claims reduced by perhaps 20 or 25 percent, and in some instances as in the case of the State of Louisiana by perhaps 44 percent. Now I say that in good faith the Congress of the United States ought not to permit the Government to welch on its contracts with these farmers. I think it ought to make good and the only way to make good is by the adoption of this amendment which I have submitted.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. The amount carried in the appropriation is essential and necessary to enable the payments to be made on the contracts that have been executed by the Government.

Mr. TARVER. Where the farmers have gone to the expense of carrying out their part of the contract.

As I said earlier in the afternoon it is true that there was included in the contracts some provision in fine print to the effect that if the Congress did not make the money available they could cut down

on the amounts due the farmers under their contracts. But the farmers of the country had no right to anticipate that Congress would not make the money available to carry out the Government's obligations. They will consider it as I consider it if you fail to make this money available for discharging the Government's obligations that the Government has without cause and without reason welched on its contracts to the farmers of the country; and I know of nothing you could do that would be more injurious to the soil-conservation program or anything more calculated to destroy participation in the program in those States where the farmers lose out because of this unfortunate situation.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. May I say that in my State, and I know the same is true in various other States, the farmer did not get his final allotment until after the 1st of July, and by that time he had already carried out the practices requested of him, had bought the sulfur, had bought the things necessary. To come in now and cut them down is rank injustice.

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield to me for an observation—

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. It occurs to me that those who are opposing the Tarver amendment would be willing to penalize the farmers, when what they really want to do is to penalize the Department of Agriculture. The fact is the Department had no possible way of knowing how much the American farmer could or would produce. The farmer was called upon to produce more and more for the war effort and he answered that call in a marvelous manner. For this Congress to fail to keep faith with the farmer would be inexcusable and indefensible. As a member of the committee reporting the pending bill I feel that the farmers will be done a rank injustice if the Tarver amendment is not adopted. In Oklahoma his soil-conservation payments would be reduced 18.4 percent. The manufacturer who overproduces for the war is paid in full—cash on the barrelhead. Surely this Congress is not going to reward the farmer for patriotically producing for war by penalizing him to the tune of over 18 percent.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. WHITTEN. The net effect of the gentleman's amendment is to strike out the sectional lines which were drawn in the allocation of these funds, and where a State has funds which it may not use they can be used in another State in the region. The effect would be to strike out the regions and permit funds not used in one place to be used somewhere else.

Mr. TARVER. The effect of the amendment, I may say to my friend from

Mississippi—briefly because I have not time to go into it in detail—is to insure that every farmer in this country who signed a contract to carry out certain conservation practices at a stipulated price will be paid whatever the Government promised to pay wherever he lives.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MAHON. The question pending before the committee at this time is relatively simple and it is tremendously important. There is a provision in the law which provides that in soil conservation payments the Department of Agriculture could not pay out more than \$300,000,000 in any one year. The appropriations for 1944, for this crop year, were not made until June, but the farmers, of course, began this crop long before January, not to speak of June 1944. The Department of Agriculture, as required by law, went out and made detailed arrangements with these farmers long prior to June 1944. We provided for that. It was impossible for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to know exactly to what extent the farmers would cooperate in earning these payments. Moreover, this is the first year when all of these triple A payments are to be based solely upon soil conservation practices, like terracing and things of that sort. Heretofore the program has to some extent been based upon commodity payments, such as so much per pound for cotton and so forth, and upon soil-conservation practices such as terracing.

The Department of Agriculture made the best arrangement it could. It is amazing to me that they could hold it to within \$13,000,000 of what they needed during these days of war and uncertainty. But, of course, no human being knew to what extent our agricultural producers would cooperate until long after the bill had been passed. Now the Department hedged somewhat and saved back a reserve of \$8,000,000 which it is in position to use in order to partially right this injustice. They need to draw from other funds available to the Department under appropriations and acts heretofore provided by Congress an additional \$13,000,000 to pay everybody what everybody has been promised for cooperating in this war-food program.

The representatives of the Government have gone out all over this Nation and they have told the farmers that we have got to go all-out and produce and produce and produce to win the war; so the farmers went to bat and they exceeded the expectation of the Government and the Department of Agriculture in their enthusiasm to carry out this program to the extent of practices amounting to \$13,000,000 more than provided.

For example, in the State of Vermont they exceeded the practices and earned more than 1 percent in addition to what had been anticipated; in the State of Rhode Island 8 percent; in the State of Connecticut they overearned the payment 6.5 percent; in the State of New



York it was only eight-tenths of 1 percent; in the State of Missouri, 18 percent; in other words, 27 States of this Union overearned the premiums which had been promised to them, which means that this proposition is not a sectional matter as between the South, on the one hand, and the North on the other hand. This is a proposal involving, as I say, most of the States of the Union in one way or the other.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. This amendment should be adopted. The producers must receive the payments which they have been led to expect they would receive. Let me ask if the pending amendment is not adopted, it means in those 27 States the farmers will receive less than the amount promised them by their Government?

Mr. MAHON. It does not mean that in all 27 States the farmer will be discriminated against, because there is some leeway. Some States and regions did not earn as much as the others. However, most of these States will be discriminated against unless the amendment is adopted. In a large percentage of those States it would mean that the Government has in the opinion of the farmer broken faith with the farmer who has gone his whole limit to produce food and fiber for victory.

West Virginia has overearned its payment; Kentucky has overearned; Arizona by 43 percent; Colorado, 5 percent. Other States are Idaho, Kansas, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming—Wyoming by 34 percent. Then there are all of the Southern States.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that there is nothing left for us to do but to make available from funds now available to the Department of Agriculture for other purposes this additional sum of \$13,000,000 in order that we may follow through on this program and permit the people who have been producing food for victory to get the amount of money they were led to believe they would get when this program was initiated.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 15 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, there is some merit in the contention advanced by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] and the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER], but I think also there is an issue involved here that transcends the money consideration. When we passed the agricultural appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1944 we very specifically used the language that the total expenditures were not to exceed the sum of \$300,000,000. It occurs to me that was

something of a mandate upon the Agricultural Adjustment Agency. It affirmed the intent of Congress which stated that the soil-conservation-practices payments shall not exceed the sum of \$300,000,000. It was a mandate to them also to follow out certain alternatives such as reduction in payments, I would say, if they found that the program was oversubscribed. That is a wholly administrative matter. We said, "Do not go beyond the limit of \$300,000,000." So the law is extremely specific on that subject. They found that there was an oversubscription to the program. They formulated a program for farmers in certain sections of the country, and they find that they are \$30,000,000 short.

Let us carry that theory a little bit further. Suppose they had been \$100,000,000 short. Suppose they had been \$200,000,000 short. Suppose for the fiscal years 1945, 1946, 1947 they find on administrative experimentation that they are short. I say the Department of Agriculture went over and above the limitation set, and they come back here and say, "We are sorry we misestimated the amount. We had to go over and above the amount allowed, so we need this extra money." This is not the first time this has happened.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. This is the first time we have been short on soil conservation.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is right; I agree with the gentleman. But I will say that this is not the first time this has happened in the Department itself. When the Farm Security Administration undertook to buy \$16,000,000 worth of land for which there was no legislative warrant, I remember so well Mr. Baldwin coming before the committee and saying to Judge TARVER, "I am extremely sorry, but the commitments have been made." The tenants and the owners were moved off, and right now there are claims before the Claims Committee against this Government for commitments made by the Farm Security Administration that they had no authority to make, and these people have not yet been paid, and the mortgages are pressing for the encumbrances that were on the land.

How long will this go on? Can we not write a limit beyond which they must not go?

In these contracts there is print to the effect that if the money is not there it shall be scaled down.

May I say in connection with the observations made by the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] as to these obligations to farmers or to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON], relative to this not coming into effect until July 1, 1944, that it was early in the year when we had Mr. Wickard before the committee and we had a long discussion about making these commitments, when he knew there might not be money for it and we tried to make it so clear to him that he should not commit this Congress over and above the things that we intended in this act. So there is precedent involved here. I say, frankly, I do not know how far they are going to go. Thirteen million dollars is not so im-

portant as committing this Congress after we have set a limit for the money that should be used for a part of that function.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. The gentleman spoke of somebody here in Washington who knew, but the farmer did not know, and he started planting his crop in January and not in July.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I agree with the gentleman. I suppose the farmers do not always read the fine print in these contracts, and I do not suppose that it is always made clear in the press. There is equity on both sides, but there is a principle involved.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] for 5 minutes.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. TARVER. I simply wish to point out, when I asked the previous speaker to yield, that this amendment does not involve an appropriation of \$13,000,000 additional money or any other amount of additional money.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is right.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Let me say at the very outset we ought to remember the distinction between the case which my good friend the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] used about people who went out and spent money without authorization of law. I concede that that sort of thing is wrong, but that is done by the departments here in Washington for which the farmers of the United States should not be penalized.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Right at that point, I am wondering what we can do by way of disciplinary action on some of the agencies of Government to stop the practice.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. What can we do? I should say the only thing we can do is to warn the farmer in January before he orders his fertilizer, before he orders his sulfur, and before he does all of the things the farmers of this country do in response to the whippings and lashings and appeals of the War Food Administration. Have we not been eating pretty well in this country? And why have we been eating well? Because the farmers of this country have done a magnificent job, and a great deal of it has been done under the stimulus of these triple A payments.

I know how this matter has proceeded, and so do you. In June we passed a bill that said \$300,000,000 should be available, but do not forget that months before that the farmer was at work—that was last February—yes; in the fall of 1943, he began doing his fall plowing to get ready for the job of producing this great crop, and he believed, and he had reason to believe, upon the assurance of the Government agents, that he would get his soil-conservation payments.

I have said to you before that if all this were scaled down equally over the



United States, there could not be too much complaint, because every farmer would be cut down only 4 percent, but as the matter has been administered, and I criticize the administration of it from that standpoint, certain farmers will be penalized 40 percent, and other farmers will not be penalized at all. Is that fair? If you think it is, then you should vote against the Tarver amendment.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. If any disciplinary action is to be taken because of this apparent miscalculation, it should be taken on the department and not on the farmers. Our farmers have a moral claim regardless of the legal question.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. The gentleman is right.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. COLMER. Does not the gentleman feel that a more apt illustration than the one used by the gentleman from Illinois would be where we encouraged so much more additional ammunition to be manufactured than was necessary, and then were called upon to pay for it?

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Yes. We did not refuse to pay for additional things that were produced in the factories. We have not questioned the great amount of money that has gone into the production of the great machines of war. Why do we tell the farmer of the United States that it is not safe to take the word of the United States Government? Thirteen million dollars is involved here, when they can spend \$109,000,000 within a single year.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. My understanding is that Mr. Dodd's letter to the farmers said that if there was not enough allotted in that territory to take care of them their payments would be reduced pro rata. If we now pass this, we say that Mr. Dodd was not telling the truth.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. No; that is not the situation at all. Mr. Dodd did not write to the individual farmer and tell him what his allotment was going to be. On the contrary, the people from the Soil Conservation Service and the people from the triple A went all over this country saying to the farmers, "Congress is going to give you what money is necessary to produce food to win the war. You pitch in and do your part and we will take care of you." The production came in. The farmers did their share. Then we say here that Mr. Dodd should have written them a letter telling them that they were not going to get their money. He did not do it.

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. FOLGER. Was not producing more food the farmers' answer to Congress and the whole country?

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Certainly. All they did was live up to what we asked them to do. When they did that, then somebody says there was something in the contract that said it was going to be scaled down. It has already been scaled down, but still there remains the fact that definite commitments have been made.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I supported this amendment in the Appropriations Committee hearings this morning. As it appeared then and now from the discussion we have had of this proposition most of the seeming opposition to this amendment comes from the fact that Members hate to let a department tell them what to do. Frankly, one of the chief objections I have found in my service here is the fact that most committees permit and allow the departments to control legislation before the committees. If you cannot get a departmental approval on a bill it is practically impossible to get Members of Congress—those same Members who complain every day about departments running their business—to vote out a legislative bill. But in this particular instance you waited to put this limitation on the amount of money that could be used for soil-conservation payments until June 1944, after the Department, at the urging of Congress and the President, had sent out its plea to the people of the Nation requesting them to produce foodstuffs far beyond anything the farmers of this country had ever undertaken and this Government promised to pay to these farmers certain soil-conservation benefits, as an inducement to plant food crops and in an effort to prevent the depletion or destruction of the soil by this extensive program. As has been repeatedly stated, the farmers of this Nation were patriotic and went into that program wholeheartedly. The Department of Agriculture could not tell how many of them were going into it, or how strong each individual farmer would go into the program. Naturally when the final count was in, the American farmer was on the side of safety and if he made a mistake, he did it on the side of patriotism and on the side of putting additional acreage under the soil-conservation practices and into the Government program.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Is not it a fact that the farmers of the Nation have already earned this additional \$13,000,000 and a failure to adopt this amendment means that the Government is violating its own contract?

Mr. WHITTEN. That is the way it will be taken. But in addition to that, I want to call your attention to this fact. This Congress is the one which put the \$300,000,000 limitation on soil conservation payments in the original act, and if we had the right to put the limitation

in it we certainly have the right, when we see that the American farmer has exceeded the most that we could have expected of him, we, the same Congress, still have the same right to lift that limitation by \$13,000,000, and where we have contracted for such payments as we have done here we have the duty to raise such limitation. Under the present set-up there is another inequity unless something is done. For this program the country was divided into regions. If a State in a certain region exceeded the money allotted to it by the A. A. A., as was shown by illustration, the State of Missouri, which exceeded its allotment by 18 percent, then if some other State in that region should fall below the amount of money allocated to it, then the farmers of the State of Missouri could and did collect the full amount of money due them, though the payments for the State of Missouri exceeded its allotment by 18 percent. This was possible because other States in that region—Iowa, for instance—fell below their allotment.

But in such a State as mine, Mississippi, where we exceeded the program as did all other States in the region, unless this amendment is adopted our farmers will collect only about 60 percent of the payment due them and which they have already earned. Certainly it is unfair for the farmers of Missouri to collect 100 cents on each dollar promised and earned by them and the farmers of Mississippi only 60 cents for the same work. Think how unfair it will appear to the farmers of Mississippi who know the Government contracted to pay the full benefits. Our citizens do not particularize between the Department of Agriculture, the Department of War, the House of Representatives, or the Senate—it is all the Government; they feel that their Government asked them to do a job and they did it. If now they are not paid 100 percent of the amount promised before the work was done but only 60 percent, they certainly have a right to feel they have been misled. I think this Congress, if it wants to take a slap at the Department of Agriculture, can do it, but do not do it by striking at the patriotic American farmer.

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. GOSSETT. As I understand, in the last analysis, this is not going to mean any additional appropriation but simply going to mean moving funds in excess from one region to where there is a deficit in another region, and further prevent our Government from violating the promise to the American farmer who has done a magnificent job?

Mr. WHITTEN. That is correct.

Mr. GOSSETT. It is a redistribution, as it were, and certainly there can be no real objection to it. The Government cannot violate its contract and should not. I trust the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. WHITTEN. It is permission to take funds which we have appropriated to the Department of Agriculture and authorizing the Department to take those



funds and live up to the contracts which had been signed by the American farmer and the conditions and terms of which he has fully met.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. Is this not the situation, that they exceeded the \$300,000,000 in one activity and in several other activities they did not expend as much as they were authorized?

Mr. WHITTEN. A total amount of \$500,000,000 was authorized for this and kindred programs with a limitation of \$300,000,000 for this particular phase of the program.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. Exactly.

Mr. WHITTEN. This program is within the total limits.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. This would simply take money where the Department did a little better, as far as saving was concerned, than was expected of them and where they did not quite do so good in another place, and we permit a shift from where they have a surplus over to where they have a little deficit?

Mr. WHITTEN. That is correct.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. That is all there is in it; is that no correct?

Mr. WHITTEN. That is correct.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. And, not to do it would be merely subterfuge and resorting to technicalities to cheat the farmers of the United States out of their just deserts.

Mr. WHITTEN. I do not believe any Member of the House wants to do that. There are certain Members here who feel that the Department of Agriculture could have probably handled this program without all this trouble and within the limitations, and perhaps they could. At any rate, they did not. Now, the American farmer has earned this \$13,000,000. He was assured of payment. Certainly because of technicalities or because the Department of Agriculture underestimated the efforts of American farmers to cooperate in the program, we cannot fail to lift the limitation on this appropriation by \$13,000,000 so that these farmers can be paid what they have earned, especially where it means the use of money already appropriated and not needed for other purposes.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. MAHON. Is it not true Congress instructed the Department of Agriculture to go out and plan this program and if the Department of Agriculture had waited until July 1, 1944, to try to stimulate production in 1944, it would have been perfectly absurd.

Mr. WHITTEN. Certainly. We asked the Department of Agriculture to stimulate production and to call on the farmers of the Nation to increase production in every way possible. Taking no chances on inadequate production, the Department of Agriculture entered on a large program. The farmers of the Nation cooperated fully, even bet-

ter than the Department hoped. In so doing they earned under Government contracts \$13,000,000 more than even we expected. We can do no less than lift this limitation and pay to the American farmer what his Government promised for work well done.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—yeas 57, noes 35.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for salaries and expenses, Library, Department of Agriculture, \$6,375, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WHITTINGTON: On page 19, after line 14, insert a new paragraph, as follows:

"AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

"BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

"Salaries and expenses

"Agricultural engineering investigations: For an additional amount for agricultural engineering investigations, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945, \$61,100, of which sum not to exceed \$23,100 may be expended for the construction of a building to replace one destroyed by fire at the United States Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss."

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, this is to replace one of the buildings and the equipment therein that were destroyed by fire in September 1944.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Yes.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. This is the amount required for the original construction.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. This is the amount required according to the testimony in the hearings before the gentleman's committee for the replacement of the building, and is not the amount contained in supplemental estimate, which was about \$22,000 more, for a fireproof building. This is the amount required to replace the building according to the testimony before the gentleman's committee.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I have no objection.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I understand also that the gentleman from New York has no objection.

Mr. TABER. No.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I extend by saying that the Cotton Ginning Laboratory was established at Stoneville, Miss., under the act of April 19, 1930. It consists of a number of buildings and of much valuable equipment. The experiments and the research work have been of great benefit to cotton growers and

to manufacturers. The plant represents an investment of several hundred thousand dollars. The hearings disclose that it would take \$23,100 to replace the ginning and press building, totally destroyed by fire, and it would take \$38,000 to replace the equipment therein that was destroyed by fire. There is a supplemental Budget estimate in House Document No. 756, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session, November 11, 1944, for \$83,000. This estimate, which I approve, contemplates \$45,000 for replacing the building destroyed by fire. Dr. R. M. Salter, Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, testified that it would be difficult to obtain an account of priorities the material with which to replace the building destroyed and that a fireproof structure could be constructed for \$45,000, which he recommended. I concur.

In reporting the bill the committee did not include the project without prejudice and passed it so that the consideration could be given to providing for rebuilding in the next agricultural appropriation bill. I appeared before the Deficiency Committee, and I urged that the matter was an emergency one, that if the construction of the building were delayed for 6 months it would hamper and impair the work of the laboratory. The committee finally agreed that if I offered an amendment to provide for the replacement value of the building rather than for the fireproof structure, the committee would be agreeable to including the item. While I preferred the fireproof structure, I have complied with the request of the committee and have included for the building \$23,100. I believe that finally, however, provision should be made for a fireproof structure.

Cotton is not ready for the market when it is harvested or picked. It must then be ginned, and the type of ginning determines the grade and price of the cotton.

The Cotton Ginning Laboratory was not established to design new types of gins nor to duplicate any research work done by gin manufacturers. It is the only cotton ginning laboratory in the United States. It is designed to improve by auxiliary devices cotton ginning and to improve over-all practices of cotton ginning. Improvements in ginning and improved methods of ginning have resulted from the experiments at the laboratory. There is faster ginning with an improved fiber. The value of the cotton has thus been materially increased. The experiments have been so beneficial that the last Agricultural Appropriation Act included \$20,000 to the Extension Service to enable representatives of the Extension Service to bring throughout the Cotton Belt the results of the experiments of the laboratory to the thousands of cotton ginner in the South.

There have been improvements in the fans, and there has been a reduction in the cost of operating fans as a result of the experiments at the laboratory.

The quality of the cotton has been preserved. The trash and foreign matter have been eliminated.

The laboratory is largely responsible for the cotton drier. It is now used



throughout the Cotton Belt. The drying improves the grades of cotton.

The density of the bales has been made standard. As a result of the experiments of the laboratory, the standard space will be only 50 percent of that previously required for cotton.

The great need now is better cleaning equipment. Air-cuts in compressing must be eliminated. Cotton must be cleaned before it reaches the saws and air-cuts must be eliminated, and there must be further cleaning between the saws and the press.

I sum up by saying that as a result of the experiments the costs of cotton ginning have been materially reduced and the fiber has been preserved.

The mechanical picker is being perfected. The need therefore for better cleaning equipment is more imperative than ever. As a result of mechanical picking there is trash and foreign matter than can only be eliminated by better cleaning equipment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi?

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. BONNER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee had under consideration the bill H. R. 5587, the first supplemental appropriation bill, 1945, and had come to no resolution thereon.

#### LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentlewoman from Illinois [Miss SUMNER] be permitted to address the House for 40 minutes, after any other special orders entered for today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

#### TRANSFERRING PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Also, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the order granted to the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH] to address the House today, be transferred to Friday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

#### UINTAH AND OURAY RESERVATION, UTAH

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table, the bill

(H. R. 837) to restore and add certain public lands to the Uintah and Ouray Reservation in Utah, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments and ask for a conference.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

The Chair appointed the following conferees: Mr. ROBINSON of Utah, Mr. WHITE, Mr. PETERSON of Florida, Mr. MOTT, and Mr. LECOMPTÉ.

#### ADDITIONAL ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF STATE

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4311) to authorize the appointment of two Assistant Secretaries of State, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendments:

Line 3, after "state" insert "beginning immediately."

Line 4, after "of" where it occurs the first time, insert "the emergency and not to exceed."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. Will the gentleman please explain these amendments?

Mr. BLOOM. This is the amendment suggested by the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE] the other day, but the amendment as adopted in the House was that the bill should take effect 2 years after the war is over.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The gentleman means: "Go into effect 2 years after"?

Mr. BLOOM. Yes; that is the way he had it, but the amendment changed it to read that it shall go into effect immediately. I spoke to the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE] and he agreed to the amendment.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. What is the other amendment?

Mr. BLOOM. That is the only one.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is this to be a permanent arrangement?

Mr. BLOOM. No; it is to last for only 2 years after the war is over.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS— PERMISSION TO FILE REPORT

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Affairs may have until midnight tonight to file a report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

#### CLERK HIRE BILL—ANNOUNCEMENT OF HEARINGS BY COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to make an announcement.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I have just introduced a bill embodying the language of the amendment I offered to this appropriation bill today in reference to clerk hire. I have also called a meeting of the Committee on Accounts for 11 o'clock tomorrow morning and I advise any Members wanting to oppose the bill that they can appear before the Committee on Accounts tomorrow morning.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a tribute to the flag by Capt. John W. Cumming.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an address entitled "The American Dream" by Dr. Peter Marshall.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOODRUFF] may extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made in the Committee of the Whole this afternoon.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MANSFIELD] may have permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and to include a speech by one of the members of the Engineering Corps.



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DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
(Issued December 8, 1944, for actions of Thursday, December 7, 1944)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HOUSE

1. FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945. Continued debate on this bill, H. R. 5587 (pp. 9129-34).  
The census of agriculture item was stricken on a point of order raised by Rep. Keefe, Wis., on the basis that the availability of the appropriation (until December 31, 1946) went beyond the authorization (pp. 9130-1). Rep. Tarver, Ga., then proposed an amendment restoring the item but making it available only until June 30, 1946; this amendment was debated but not acted upon (pp. 9131-4).  
Rep. Keefe, Wis., criticized the items for consumer studies (pp. 9129-30).
2. CONGRESSIONAL REORGANIZATION. Rules Committee reported S. Con. Res. 23, the Maloney resolution creating a Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress, with an amendment requiring the committee to report by April 1, 1945 (H. Rept. 2043)(pp. 9152, 9156).
3. RETIREMENT; TAXATION. Civil Service Committee reported with amendment H. R. 4683, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to exempt annuity payments under such Act from taxation (H. Rept. 2039)(p. 9155).
4. SUGAR SHORTAGE. Rep. Jonkman, Mich., criticized the administration for the sugar shortage and made several recommendations, including additional shipping space, encouragement of production, and assistance to refiners in obtaining manpower and priorities (pp. 9154-5).

SENATE

5. COCONUT TARIFF. Finance Committee reported without amendment H. R. 1033, to suspend during the emergency the tariff duty on coconuts (S. Rept. 1354)(p. 9088).
6. FORESTRY; FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION. Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5551, to transfer land in Nacogdoches County, Tex., to the Forest Service (S. Rept. 1368)(p. 9089).
7. FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION; IRRIGATION. Agriculture and Forestry Committee



reported without amendment H. R. 5563, to authorize Farm Security Administration to exchange land in the Angostura irrigation project, S. Dak., for land owned by Hot Springs, S. Dak. (S. Rept. 1369)(p. 9089).

8. TARIFFS. Finance Committee reported with amendments S. Res. 341, asking the Tariff Commission for information concerning certain products and the ratio of imports in relation thereto (S. Rept. 1367)(p. 9089).
9. PERSONNEL; ECONOMY. Sen. Byrd, Va., inserted a report of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures on civilian employment in the Executive Branch (p. 9089).
10. SOCIAL-SECURITY TAXES. Finance Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5564, to continue present social-security tax rate during 1945 (S. Rept. 1356)(p. 9104).
11. RIVERS AND HARBORS BILL. Continued debate on this bill, H. R. 3961. (pp. 9090-9122).  
Sen. Aiken, Vt., inserted Under Secretary Hill's letter favoring the proposed St. Lawrence waterway (p. 9094).  
Sen. Aiken described the relationship of the St. Lawrence waterway to rural electrification (p. 9096).  
Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted a letter from a Kans. farmer opposing the proposed St. Lawrence waterway (pp. 9087-8).

#### COMMITTEE HEARINGS RELEASED BY G. P. O.

12. CROP INSURANCE. H. R. 4911, to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act. Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee.
13. FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945, H. R. 5587. House Appropriations Committee. (Includes discussion of Agriculture and WFA items, Civil Service Commission, public-works planning, work-simplification studies by Budget Bureau, availability of funds for interdepartmental committees, census of agriculture, surplus-property management by Procurement Division. Copies of this hearing are being routed to all agencies and offices of the Department and WFA.)

#### ITEMS IN APPENDIX

14. POST-WAR PLANNING. Extension of remarks of Rep. Rees, Kans., including a Country Gentleman article, "The Key to Prosperity", on the relation of farm income to the probable national income and the need for price levels (pp. A5005-6).  
  
Extension of remarks of Sen. Brooks, Ill., including an article by Sen. Brewster, Maine, "Let's Not be Suckers Again", urging foresight in post-war trade (pp. A5018-20).
15. CONGRESSIONAL REORGANIZATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Cochran, Mo., including his statement in support of the Maloney-Monroney resolution (S. Con. Res. 23), providing for a joint study for congressional reorganization (pp. A5007-9).
16. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY. Sen. Davis, Pa., inserted statement by John L. Lewis before the House Rivers and Harbors Committee opposing the bill providing for the St. Lawrence Waterway and power development (A5010-2).



FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION  
BILL, 1945

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 5587) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, and to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. FISH. May I ask the chairman of the Committee on Rules if he could call a meeting of that committee this afternoon to consider a rule on the clerk salary bill?

Mr. SABATH. If it is the desire, and it seems to me it is the desire of a vast majority of the Members, that that be done, naturally the chairman of the Committee on Rules will comply, as he always has, and will call a meeting for 2:30 this afternoon.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 5587, with Mr. BONNER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to address the committee for 1 minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. SABATH. Instead of holding the meeting at 2:30, the Committee on Rules will meet immediately. The members of that committee are requested to come up to the committee room right away.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the paragraph of the bill to which I yesterday made a point of order which was sustained may be reinstated in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for salaries and expenses, \$34,000, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945.

(Mr. KEEFE asked and received permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. Mr. Chairman, I have been greatly concerned in the past months with the reports that have emanated from the War Production Board, indicating the tremendous shortage in the production of necessary and vital war materials. The statements issued by the present Director of the War Production Board have been supplemented by com-

munications from General Eisenhower and communications from the various Pacific fronts. These reports all indicate a tremendous manpower shortage in the country in vital war production, so vital in fact, that the War Production Board was compelled to cancel the authority for resumption of consumer production in many areas of the country. The War Manpower Commission has been striving night and day to force men and women into war-production activities. As a matter of fact, the word has gone out from General Somervell, just day before yesterday, that they will be here before the Congress, asking for compulsory drafting of civilian employees unless the bottleneck of production is solved and men and women get into active war production. Now, I am interested because in looking through this bill I am utterly amazed to find that we are appropriating money for a large number of activities that are going to require the services of thousands upon thousands of citizens of this country. I do not care whether it is said that they are to be principally women or not. We are going to be engaged in a lot of activities under this appropriation bill which will operate in direct competition with the war industries of this country, for which the Army, Navy and Air Corps are clamoring for help.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. CASE. Yesterday we struck out some of those provisions on a point of order. We hope that a few more may be taken out today. If the gentleman has some suggestions for further taking out, either by amendment or a point of order, I hope he will point them out as the debate proceeds.

Mr. KEEFE. I understand that, and I am very familiar with what took place yesterday. You struck out the first one on page 18 of the bill, providing \$830,000 for consumer expenditures and savings study, and the next paragraph providing for consumer income study, \$210,000. Then on page 20 of the bill, under the item for the Bureau of the Census we find, census of manufacturers for 1945 and 1946, \$2,400,000. The next item is compiling census reports, \$990,000.

Consumers' income study, 1945 and 1946, \$3,500,000.

Census of agriculture, \$5,500,000.

Sample census of business, \$1,200,000.

Then we go over into the Labor Department and we find consumers' expenditures and savings study, 1945, \$1,532,000.

I have gone through the hearings to find out how many people it will be necessary to place on the pay rolls of this Government in order to carry on all these various studies that are proposed in these various appropriations.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE], has expired.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for an additional 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I find on an examination of the hearings on this bill that it is going to run into thousands, and here we are, taking men and women out of essential production and proposing to put them to work on consumers' saving and expenditure studies all over the United States. The justification for every one of these studies, outside of the fact that organic law passed years ago provides for some of these census activities, is that it is going to be valuable information sometime for business, for labor, and agriculture in the post-war period. Every one of these activities is predicated upon the assumption that this war is about over, and yet, night after night the voices of people in America who are in a position to know are telling the American people that the war is not over, and that a long, dreary road lies ahead that may take years and years. In the face of this gigantic war effort we are asking the American people to tax themselves millions and millions of dollars to put thousands upon thousands of people on the pay roll to make studies which 2 years from now may be utterly worthless and utterly useless, as have been many of the studies that have been made in the past 4 or 5 years. I want to voice my protest against this procedure, and as these items are reached, if they do not go out on points of order, I propose to offer amendments to strike those items from the bill, as they are in direct interference with the proper and urgent prosecution of this war.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. MAY. I was going to say to the gentleman that I would like to vote for every one of those motions to strike, and I call attention to the fact that there is a farm census being taken now that is unnecessary.

Mr. KEEFE. It seems to me that this is just another proposal to put thousands upon thousands of people on the pay roll, put them to work in activities in direct competition with the necessary war effort in this country. It is no answer for those people to come here and say "Oh, we are going to use women instead of men, generally." Of necessity, there will be thousands upon thousands of men engaged in these activities who should be engaged in essential war work. That will be disclosed by the hearings.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I wish to commend the gentleman upon his approach to this particular issue, and to join with him in his effort. In my opinion, the inclusion of many of these items is doing nothing but damage to our war effort at this time.

Mr. KEEFE. I may say further that with respect to some of these items testimony was taken before the regular subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, and the regular subcommittee refused to go along and make the appropriation. Yet, as inevitably as the day follows the night, we find that where the regular subcommittee has given consid-



eration to some of these items and when the regular subcommittee has refused to recommend the appropriation, the deficiency committee hears the request and very frequently recommends the same. I cannot see anything in the nature of a deficiency where you are setting up a new activity to engage in an entirely new study under the auspices of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, or set up some new statistical information under the Bureau of the Census. Such appropriations, it seems to me, properly should be presented to the regular subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations that is charged with appropriating for that particular department, and not slide them in here under the guise of deficiencies when there is nothing of a deficiency character about them. They propose to set up entirely new activities. I want the Members of the House to know that, as far as I am concerned, I do not, in the face of the emergency facing this country today, propose to vote to put thousands of people on the pay roll of this country in direct competition with the work of the War Manpower Commission which is trying to get the help to carry on this war effort.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, just a few minutes ago we heard a very moving, very dramatic story, the true picture of our re-entry into the Philippines, the landing on Leyte, delivered by General ROMULO. I wish it might be printed and that every school-room all over this great land of ours would have it framed and hung on the wall.

Mr. Chairman, I agree with the gentleman from Wisconsin that we should eliminate all items which would take away labor from the needed war production. I remember when I was in England and France and Belgium and Italy only last September and October I was told that there was a shortage of war munitions and that war munitions were not being distributed properly and I said there was no excuse for that shortage, that it should be investigated. That our country would produce all needed war munitions for our troops if told the truth. On my return I was told that someone in the United States said that I was a busybody because I made that statement. I wish, Mr. Chairman, there had been more busybodies, so-called, active at that time. No public appeal by the administration was made generally for war munitions, added supplies, added trucks, the needed material of war. There should have been. Now there is general appeal made from General Eisenhower down for supplies. My statement is more than corroborated today.

I am delighted that Mr. Byrnes has appointed Gen. Lucius Clay one of his assistants in speeding up war production. He is able and can do it if he is allowed to. But, Mr. Chairman, we must have the truth and nothing but the truth as to the conditions surrounding the manu-

facture of war material. I hope that Mr. Byrnes, General Clay, and others will tell us the whole truth, not half the truth. I believe they will. We have already lost many lives because we did not have the supplies in Europe, and because we did not have the supplies in the Pacific. From now on there can be no possible excuse for not telling us the truth. Our enemies, Japan and Germany, have known what our situation was and they have taken advantage of it. General Somervell is now making speeches everywhere as to the need for war material. He did at Boston, he did in New York. I shared that view. It was apparent to him even last summer. He stated that war production should come first. The War Production Board, Mr. Nelson at its head, was talking reconversion but General Somervell stated war production should come first. It must, otherwise the loss of life will be on our souls.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Rural Electrification Administration, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945, \$696,000.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, in connection with the item on page 20, beginning in line 7, I was wondering if the Clerk is using the latest print of the numbered bill because I did not hear him read all that is in the latest print. If he did, it is all right.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will advise the gentleman from New York that the Clerk does have the latest print.

The Clerk read as follows:

Census of manufactures for 1944: For all expenses of the Bureau of the Census necessary to collect, compile, analyze, and publish a census of manufactures for 1944, including the employment by the Director, at rates to be fixed by him, of personnel at the seat of government and elsewhere without regard to the Classification Act; purchase of books of reference, periodicals, maps, and newspapers; construction of tabulating machines; printing and binding; travel expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the collection of statistics when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce; reimbursement for actual cost of ferry fares, and bridge, road, and tunnel tolls; and reimbursement at not to exceed 3 cents per mile of employees for expenses of travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles while engaged in census enumeration within the limits of their official stations; fiscal year 1945, \$2,400,000, to remain available until June 30, 1946.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, I rise to make a point of order against the paragraph just read on the ground it contains legislation and is not authorized in an appropriation bill. The paragraph is one of those cited in the report as embodying legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER] desire to be heard?

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman concedes the point of order and the Chair sustains the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

Compiling census reports, etc.: For an additional amount for compiling census reports, etc., fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, and including expenses incident to preparation for sample surveys throughout the United States for the purpose of estimating the size, characteristics, and distribution of the Nation's population, \$990,000.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that this is not authorized by law, it is legislation on an appropriation bill, and I make the same statement made before, namely, it is cited in the report.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER] desire to be heard?

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman concedes the point of order, and the Chair sustains the point of order.

The Clerk read, as follows:

Consumer income study: For all expenses of the Bureau of the Census necessary to collect, compile, and analyze statistics with respect to the consumer income, and to publish the results thereof, including the employment by the Director, at rates to be fixed by him, of personnel at the seat of government and elsewhere without regard to the Classification Act; purchase of books of reference, periodicals, maps, and newspapers; construction of tabulating machines; printing and binding; travel expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the collection of statistics when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce; reimbursement for actual cost of ferry fares, and bridge, road, and tunnel tolls; and reimbursement at not to exceed 3 cents per mile of employees for expenses of travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles while engaged in census enumeration within the limits of their official stations; fiscal year 1945, \$3,500,000, to remain available until June 30, 1946.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the paragraph that it is legislation on an appropriation bill and not authorized by law.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. SNYDER. I concede the point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

The Clerk read, as follows:

Census of agriculture: For an additional amount for census of agriculture, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, \$5,500,000, to remain available until December 31, 1946.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the paragraph and call attention to the language on page 23, line 3, "\$5,500,000 to remain available until December 31, 1946," as not being authorized by law and being legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. SNYDER. The title of the bill provides for just what the gentleman



states. This work is under way, and this is just an additional amount to carry on.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania hold that this amount is authorized?

Mr. SNYDER. I do, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman cite the authorization?

Mr. SNYDER. The authorization is the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the current fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Wisconsin further contend that the amount is not authorized?

Mr. KEEFE. I contend, Mr. Chairman, that the provision making the amount available until December 31, 1946, makes it objectionable, as it carries it beyond any authorization.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania wish to be heard further on the point of order?

Mr. SNYDER. Nothing further, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TARVER: Page 22, line 24, insert:

"Census of agriculture: For an additional amount for census of agriculture, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, \$5,500,000, to remain available until June 30, 1946."

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this is the first opportunity to pass directly on the question of whether or not this Congress is going to take a step which, in my humble judgment, can have no other effect than to interfere seriously with the manpower situation that confronts the country. It is true that arguments will be made in connection with this situation, as they were made before the deficiency subcommittee, that this \$5,500,000 to be spent by the Department of Agriculture over a period which under the amendment will end June 30, 1946, will not have any particular effect on the manpower situation, because those employed will be principally women and principally people that perhaps could not otherwise be used in the war effort.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Is it not a fact that all through the country districts—and I know the gentleman has a great agricultural territory himself—women are in great demand to do such things as picking beans and peas and canning them, and all that sort of thing?

Mr. KEEFE. Of course.

The whole situation resolves itself into this, that that contention on the part of the proponents of this proposed appropriation just will not hold water. The point is, are we going to employ thousands of people scattered throughout this country and spend \$5,500,000 on a project that has no relation whatever to the war effort except to gather a lot of statistics that, by the time they are gathered,

will be worthless and useless? Are we going now, today, to vote to do that very thing, and put the Department of Agriculture in competition with vital war industries in the effort to recruit the people necessary to carry out the project, when those charged with the war effort say the situation is so vital and critical that they are compelled to threaten a labor draft unless it is immediately relieved?

I do not want my vote cast in the face of the critical character of the war effort as it stands today to put to work on this project thousands of people who ought to be in the vital war effort, whether in the canning industry, in the war industries, on the farms, or in the shops. I do not want by my vote to take those people off their necessary jobs and interfere with the war effort by putting them to work on this piddling job of gathering statistics that will not have any value to your constituents or to mine and that will not make any contribution worth while to the war effort.

I think this program can be postponed and I think it ought to be postponed. I think it is contrary to every statement that has emanated from the administration and those in charge of our war effort that we must do nothing to interfere with this manpower and womanpower situation that is so vital in connection with our war industries.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. HARE. Will the gentleman state specifically what this \$5,500,000 is for? What kind of statistics are they going to gather?

Mr. KEEFE. They are going to gather statistics specified under the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act of 1945. I suppose, according to the information given in the hearings, they are going to gather the same type of information they have always gathered heretofore, and then are going to compile it, and by the time they get it gathered and compiled, and it is covered with dust, the information, except for a few, will be useless and valueless.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. In my district, which adjoins the district of the gentleman from Wisconsin, 4,500 employees have had to be imported from Jamaica and the Barbados; as well as German war prisoners being used to take care of the canning industry. In addition to that, the Hercules Powder Plant is calling for 12,000 employees, including women as well as men. They do not discriminate between them, they can use both men and women. There is no sense to this.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I am glad that the gentleman has pointed that out. Here Congress is in the position of appropriating money in this very bill to import labor from foreign countries; Mexico, and the islands of Barbados, Jamaica, and so forth, and utilizing every German war prisoner we can, and still we are appropriating money to take our own people out of necessary productive activity in the war effort and putting them out to gather statistics because it is said that some Congress in the past, authorized the census to be taken. Yes, we have authorized it. But there is nothing in the law which says because it is authorized we must make the appropriation to implement that authorization and make it effective. I think the Members of this Congress will be sending a heartening word out to the people of this country if we say we are going to put a stop to this useless activity now.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment which I have offered. The amendment which I offered and which at present is being considered by the Committee of the Whole is simply to restore the language carried in the bill when reported by the full Committee on Appropriations, with the change made necessary as to the last date of availability of the appropriation by the ruling made by the Chair on the point of order. The arguments advanced by the gentleman from Wisconsin would have been very appropriate upon the passage of the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1945. In fact, those arguments were advanced in connection with the making of the original appropriation for the quinquennial farm census by the passage of that act through the House of Representatives. We thrashed that out, that is, all of these subject matters to which the gentleman from Wisconsin has made reference, at that time. It was said then that notwithstanding the fact that Congress had authorized and directed the taking of a census of agriculture every 5 years, that it was not mandatory upon the Congress to provide the funds with which to make that authorization effective, and yet you did provide the funds.

You have already appropriated in the Department of Commerce appropriation act for the fiscal year 1945, \$7,250,000. A part of that money has been spent, the remainder of it will be spent. The only question now is, whether or not having put your hand to the plow and directed the taking of this census and having provided \$7,250,000 for expenditure in that connection, you now propose to deny the remainder of the amount which will be necessary to complete it in an efficient manner. It is not material, as I see it, now, whether or not the taking of the farm census, is essential to agriculture. I conceive it to be essential. The Congress conceived it to be essential when it provided for it originally and you, the Members of this House, conceived it to be essential, or a majority of you did, when you passed the Department of Commerce appropriation bill for the



present fiscal year and provided funds for it. So it seems to me to be an entirely unreasonable position to say that because, in the opinion of some Member or Members, you should not have started this thing and that you should not have made the initial appropriation that now you should deny the funds to complete the work, already undertaken by the Bureau of the Census.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. KERR. As a matter of fact, this provision of the law calling for a census was passed many years ago and has been taken time and time again, and machinery has been set up to complete this census.

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman is exactly correct. Of course, I do not insist that the mere fact that an authorization was made many years ago for the taking of a census would make it mandatory upon the Congress to appropriate the funds and implement that authorization, but I say that you, the Members of this House, have appropriated the major portion of necessary funds.

You have already appropriated \$7,250,000, a part of which has been spent, and the machinery which you authorized has been in large part set up. The question presented to you now is, Are you going to abandon the work which you have not only authorized but appropriated funds to implement?

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. HARE. Did not the House by its action last spring, when it passed the original appropriation, say that the collection of agricultural information was indispensable, not only to the war effort but that we might be able to plan the war effort in the future? We had to know what the supply of food would be, how much there would be, and where it would be.

Mr. TARVER. The reasons which actuated individual Members of the House in voting for this appropriation I would not undertake to discuss. I am not in position to speak for them, but I do know that a majority of them voted for this appropriation of \$7,250,000 to start this work. Having done so, I do not see how they can take the position now that the work ought to be abandoned and not carried through to consummation for reasons which, if valid at all, should have had more weight when the first appropriation was made.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. Yes; I yield to my colleague.

Mr. KEEFE. Does not the gentleman feel that in view of the very critical character of our manpower problem and our war effort, which has developed since the Congress took that action, very definitely developed since then—

Mr. TARVER. No; I cannot agree with the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. TARVER. I take decided issue with the statement of the gentleman from Wisconsin that the shortage of labor has developed since the Congress, in the summer of this year, passed the Department of Commerce appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1945. There has been, during the entire period of the emergency, a very acute shortage of labor, particularly of farm labor. If you will examine the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the very argument which the gentleman from Wisconsin makes today was advanced upon the passage of the Department of Commerce appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1945, against this appropriation.

It was said then that the personnel needed in the collection of these statistics could be better used otherwise, in other activities. The very insistences made by the gentleman then were overruled by the House, because you did make the appropriation, notwithstanding the advancement of those arguments.

Mr. DOUGHTON of North Carolina.

Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. DOUGHTON of North Carolina. Has the machinery been set up, and supervisors appointed to take care of this census?

Mr. TARVER. The machinery has been set up and the supervisors have been appointed and selected in all districts of the United States where the census is to be taken. Training has been accorded those who are to participate in the taking of the census. We are a long way down the road toward the completion of the job.

Mr. DOUGHTON of North Carolina. Have we not gone so far that we cannot back out now?

Mr. TARVER. Certainly. A large part of the funds have already been used that were made available by this Congress.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. And if this appropriation is not made, the millions that have been spent in setting up this organization would be wasted?

Mr. TARVER. Absolutely wasted, and we would have reversed our judgment by so doing.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has again expired.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the parliamentary situation before the Committee is that the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] has offered an amendment which would restore to the bill that particular paragraph just stricken on a point of order. I hope that the Members present today, who feel that every possible ounce of

our energy should be given to the war effort and to the war effort alone, will oppose the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia.

I believe it will be admitted that no man has supported agricultural legislation any more faithfully on this floor during the past 6 years than I have, but the further expenditure of \$5,500,000 at this time, proposing to keep from 27,000 to 30,000 people in the field taking an agricultural census, is not in keeping with the idea that we do everything we can to back up the boys at the front.

Allow me to call to your attention the testimony on page 194 of the hearings:

Mr. LUDLOW. What will be the over-all number of employees required to take the census?

Mr. CAPT. Between 27,000, 29,000, and 30,000, including all employees in the field.

Remember that we have already given to this organization \$7,200,000 to conduct this census, yet through the extravagance of its operation they come back to us and ask for an additional five and one-half millions to carry on this supposedly necessary work. If any Member can stand up here and prove that the war effort will suffer in the slightest if we knock this work out at the present time, I will be glad to withdraw my opposition to this particular amendment.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Is it not a fact that last fall, shortly before the election, many promises were made in agricultural sections as to who would take this political census?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I would rather the gentleman answer that question himself.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I will say that it happened in my district. It was passed out as purely political patronage not on the basis of the value to agriculture but purely on the basis of whether they were good party members.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Personally I do not care who gets the jobs, but I do not believe these jobs should be made available while your sons are over there in the trenches suffering from lack of heavy shells, as General Eisenhower says, necessary properly to prosecute this war.

The proposed consumers' studies, embodying the proposed employment of thousands of people, seem ridiculous to me at a time like this. Mr. Chairman, if there is anything urgent whatsoever about these studies in relation to consumers' income, why did not the Labor Department, for instance, come before our particular subcommittee and discuss the problem with us, just as the Office of Education recently has done in another matter? There certainly is nothing urgent about it, and I certainly hope and trust that superfluous items of this nature will be put into the discard and kept there. Man-hours today are far too precious to be frittered away in projects of this nature, let alone the millions of dollars required.

Mr. DONDERO and Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina rose.



Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. Is there anything to show that as the result of the expenditure of this money and the taking of these people out of war employment it will produce an extra pound of cotton or an extra bushel of wheat?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman from Michigan has put his finger right on the spot. What we need on the farms, what I need back on my farm in Minnesota, is an extra man to help put the grain into the ground. That is what every farmer needs this spring and we do not know where we can find these additional men. Yet here it is proposed to have up to near 30,000 Federal employees compiling statistics as to what we have not done on the farms because we have not had the labor available to do so.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. COLE of New York. If the gentleman had not already done so I suggest that he point out the effect of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia as to making available twice as much money for this function.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I have already done that, I may say to the gentleman from New York.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. I object.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from North Carolina object to the gentleman from Minnesota revising his remarks?

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. It is a unanimous-consent request, and I object.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment has been referred to as a political census. I thought they took a political census on November 7 and that it is all over.

I want to disabuse the minds of some of my good friends over here. This is not primarily an agricultural bill. It is a bill to assemble agricultural statistics of production throughout the United States and the justification for this is found on page 193 of the hearings of last spring when the appropriation was provided for the year 1945. I desire to quote the justification given by the Director of the Bureau of the Census. Remember, this is not for the Department of Agriculture, this is for the Department of Commerce, and I quote the purpose of this census and grounds upon which the appropriation was made. The Director said in support of his estimate:

Production and supplying of food have assumed great importance in the prosecution of the war equal to that of guns and shells.

I repeat, "production of foodstuffs is equal to that of guns and shells." Do we know whether we are now producing enough foodstuffs to meet the demands of our armed forces? Do you know whether or not we have been producing enough guns and shells? Certainly we know. It would be tragic if we did not. If we have not been producing enough food we want to know it. This war is not over yet and it will not be over within the next few days or few months, and it is not too soon to find out what is available for our boys this next year. This census will be taken in January.

Let me read further what the Director says:

The availability of food may be an important determining factor in the future course of the war, especially as the number of men in the armed forces overseas increases, and as more occupied territories are taken over by the United Nations, which, of course, must be supplied with foodstuffs. Accurate and timely statistics on food supplies on hand and of future production possibilities in the United States are necessary for efficient programing and more effective operations in meeting the needs of our armed forces, our civilian population and our allies. Agricultural statistics will be of fundamental importance also in planning the conversion from a war to a peacetime economy, particularly in measuring farm markets, for the guidance of manufacturers and sellers of both durable and consumer goods.

Does anyone here this afternoon want to stand up and vote against a small appropriation which is designed primarily for the prosecution of our war effort and to see that our young men are supplied with food and clothing?

Let me go a little further.

The question was raised as to whether or not the employment of these people would interfere with the production program in industry and in agriculture. Listen to what the Director said:

We are particularly determined that it be not permitted to interfere insofar as we are able. We have issued instructions to our field force, which is in a formative state at the moment, that we must first look to people who would normally not be available for regular jobs and not take people from the normal labor force.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Carolina has expired.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be given 1 additional minute.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman from Pennsylvania rise?

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I desire to finish reading this paragraph, that is all. The gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE] was just reading the paragraph at the bottom of page 193 when his time expired.

We have issued instructions to our field force, which is in a formative state at the moment, that we must first look to people who would normally not be available for regular jobs and not take people from the normal labor force under any circumstances, giving first preference to honorably discharged veterans who are able to do our

work, to members of their families, and the families of men still in the services.

There are approximately sufficient men back home who have been rehabilitated, who had slight wounds, to fill these offices, and I think it would be a grand thing if we could give them work of this nature when they come back.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL].

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, in up-State New York they have had to bring in a lot of migrant laborers in the past few years to pick peas and beans. They have imported them from points as remote as Jamaica. I am certainly not going to vote \$5,000,000 for a census when nobody is worried about how we are going to get those peas and beans picked in up-State New York. Instead of money being appropriated for these purposes, I would like to see a little concentration on the part of those in authority to bring about the harvesting of food for victory. Why not assist the dairy farmers in up-State New York in the production of milk? Heaven only knows there has been little enough done to foster a constructive and tangible occupation such as dairy farming in New York State.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman is aware that the Department of Agriculture is constantly fathering information through the mail boxes, by putting posters in every farmer's mail box, is he not?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. The gentleman is aware of this much, that there has been a dearth of farm labor in up-State New York. Anybody who is eligible to take a census around these farming areas is certainly able to do some work on the farm.

Mr. GROSS. Is this information that is constantly being gathered and put out monthly to all of the farmers of no value? Why do they not use it? What value will they make of the information they get from this \$5,000,000 appropriation?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. No value whatsoever, because all they have to do is to go to up-State New York and see the difficulties that the farmers have been laboring under up there. I will guarantee that unless they wake up to the labor shortage in that region there is going to be a terrible food shortage throughout the entire Nation. They are not going to be able to supply our armed forces unless they realize what we are undergoing up there.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. In addition to what the gentleman has said, in my own State of Michigan peaches by the tens of thousands of bushels rotted on the trees this year because there was no labor to



harvest them. They brought in labor from Jamaica, from Haiti, and from the West Indies to harvest the cherry crop in my State. How would this census in any way change that picture?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. The census will not help the situation, it will hinder it, because it will take up a lot of labor which should go to the production and harvesting of crops.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. REED of New York. I will tell the gentleman why they are getting no assistance in the dairy regions. It is because they are so busy displacing the dairy products with oleomargarine that they are not interested in anything else.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. The gentleman is right. He and I both come from districts where there are labor shortages. We are not interested in recruiting a lot of people to take an agricultural census. We know how short we are on labor, we know how short we are on farm help. We know how the farm entrepreneurs are suffering in upstate New York and throughout other portions of the Northeast. What we want today is action and plenty of it on the part of those in the Department of Agriculture and the other agencies of the Government, so that we can get some relief in order that individual farming can survive, because it is well on the way toward its demise.

For that reason, Mr. Chairman, I am in opposition to this amendment and hope something more constructive than this will be proposed.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KERR].

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, when I objected to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN] awhile ago, I was merely resenting his refusal to yield to me. I thought he had asked to proceed for 2 additional minutes, and I objected more for mischief than for anything else. I should like to withdraw my objection. I am perfectly willing for him to extend his remarks all he desires to.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I renew my request to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, I am more or less familiar with the statute which originally provided for this census. It was passed in 1925, when the Republicans controlled the Congress. At that time they thought it was a great measure, and

I think the Democrats concurred with them in that supposition. We have been taking this census every 5 years ever since. It is a census which is most helpful to the business of this country—everybody concedes that. I doubt that anyone who today opposes the continuation of this census will insist that it is not very valuable to the farmers and the businessmen of the country. It gives them statistics with reference to farm products and farm life, and these figures enable the businessmen of the country to determine their business activities sometimes for more than a year ahead and sometimes for as much as 5 years. That is the purpose of this census. The Republicans in 1925, I am sure, thought it was a very beneficial act. I cannot understand why they oppose the continuation of this census today and oppose this amendment to complete the carrying out of a census they themselves inaugurated some years ago.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. Does my distinguished friend believe that in view of the critical situation facing the country in its war effort we should rely upon the slogan "Business as usual" in order to sustain this proposed amendment?

Mr. KERR. It will not affect the war activity in any way. That is my opinion about it, and I am sincere in believing that this proposed measure will not interfere with the war activity in any way whatsoever. We have already set up the machinery and have selected most of the enumerators to do the work. I cannot understand why distinguished gentlemen of this House should propose practically throwing away the \$7,000,000, a great part of which has already been spent in the organization and equipment for this farm census, for the want of the \$5,000,000 necessary to complete a good job through a law that has been on the statute books of this country for more than 40 years and has been so beneficial to the business life of our Nation.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. I wonder if the gentleman realizes that this census will take at least 2 hours of every farmer's time and there are 6,000,000 farmers. That means 12,000,000 hours of farm labor lost. I think this is a bad time to spend 12,000,000 hours of farm labor, taking a census which could be taken by the farm extension agent in every county, which would cost nothing except the price of a few stamps and which will be just as accurate as any census that could be taken under this plan.

Mr. KERR. The gentleman is raising a point which I think is inconsequential and which he need not be apprehensive about.

Mr. JENSEN. Certainly, the gentleman will admit that wartime is a bad time to spend 12,000,000 hours of farm labor to take a census.

Mr. KERR. I think the gentleman is mistaken in assuming that that much manpower time would be consumed in this work. I know the Department has set up machinery to take this census and I think it would be unwise and a very foolish thing not to let it complete it in view of the fact that it has already begun this important work.

Mr. JENSEN. But it will take up 2 hours of the time of every farmer.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, I am sorry I cannot yield to the gentleman further.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker, having resumed the chair, Mr. BONNER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee had had under consideration the bill, H. R. 5587, the first supplemental appropriation bill, 1945, and had come to no resolution thereon.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF GRADE OF FLEET ADMIRAL IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 671, Rept. No. 2034) on the bill (S. 2019) to establish the grade of Fleet Admiral of the United States Navy and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed:

*Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 2019) to establish the grade of Fleet Admiral of the United States Navy, and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider without the intervention of any point of order as a substitute amendment for the Senate bill the provisions contained in H. R. 5576. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

#### CLERK HIRE OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Mr. SABATH from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 672, Rept. No. 2035) on the bill (H. R. 5590) to increase clerk hire and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed:

Dec.

8





DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
(Issued December 9, 1944, for actions of Friday, December 8, 1944)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HOUSE

1. FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 5587 (pp. 9200-14). (For provisions see Digests 169a-172.)  
Rejected, 48-109, Rep. Tarver's (Ga.) amendment to restore the item but to make it available until June 30, 1946 (pp. 9200-2).  
On Dec. 7 and 8 the consumer study and certain other statistical items for Commerce and Labor, as well as Agriculture, were stricken on points of order.  
Revs. Cannon, Mo., and O'Connor, Mont., discussed the farm-labor placement problem (pp. 9206-9). Rev. Flannagan, Va., discussed the tobacco shortage and inserted tables showing tobacco statistics (pp. 9209-11).
2. FORESTRY. Began debate on H. R. 2241, to abolish the Jackson Hole National Monument and to restore the area to its status as part of the Teton National Forest (pp. 9219-31).  
Rep. Dirksen, Ill., criticized "the persistency of bureaucracy in gaining its ends" (p. 9222).  
Rep. Murdock, Ariz., urged that national monuments, like national forests, be established only by act of Congress (pp. 9229-30).  
Rep. White, Idaho, criticized the "restrictions" placed upon travelers in national forests (pp. 9230-1).
3. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Passed without amendment S. 1954, to extend until Dec. 31, 1945, the act authorizing the use for war purposes of Government-owned silver (pp. 9198-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.
4. PERSONNEL. Both Houses received Civil Service Commission's consolidated report and supporting data covering especially meritorious salary increases made by the several Government departments and agencies during the fiscal year 1944. To Civil Service Committees. (pp. 9158, 9232.)
5. FLOOD CONTROL. Received War Department's flood-control report on Farm Creek, Ill. (H. Doc. 802). To Flood Control Committee (p. 9232.)

6. COTTON SUBSIDIES. Received a San Francisco C of C resolution favoring H. R. 4616, to prohibit certain subsidy, indemnity, and other payments with respect to short staple cotton and commodities manufactured from such cotton (p. 9232).
7. ADJOURNED until Mon., Dec. 11 (p. 9231). Legislative program as announced by Majority Leader McCormack: Mon., Consent-Calendar; followed by S. 919, to expedite the payment for lands acquired during the war; the Maloney-Monroney congressional reorganization resolutions; and conference reports as they come in (pp. 9225-6).

#### SENATE

8. FARM LOANS. Sen. Langer, N. Dak., discussed his bill S. 2086, providing for Federal land bank loans in States having laws prohibiting deficiency judgments (pp. 9159-63).
9. TARIFFS. Passed as reported S. Res. 341, asking the Tariff Commission for information concerning certain products and the ratio of imports in relation thereto (p. 9163-4).
10. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted a National Grange letter favoring this project (p. 9158).
11. WAR POWERS. Passed without amendment H. R. 4993, to extend the Second War Powers Act (pp. 9190-2). (For provisions of the bill see Digest 165.) This bill will now be sent to the President.
12. RIVERS AND HARBORS BILL. Continued debate on this bill, H. R. 3961 (pp. 9164-77). During the debate Sen. LaFollette, Wis., discussed the advantages of the proposed St. Lawrence waterway (pp. 9164-72). Sen. Reed, Kans., spoke against the development of the Missouri River for navigation as means of regulating rail freight rates (pp. 9172-7).
13. SOCIAL-SECURITY TAXES. Passed without amendment H. R. 5564, to continue present social-security tax rate during 1945 (pp. 9177-90). This bill will now be sent to the President.
14. GARNISHMENT, ETC. Passed without amendment H. R. 2116, amending D. C. laws relating to exemption of property from judicial proceedings, assignment of salary or wages, and advance payment of salary or wages to avoid attachment or garnishment (p. 9192).
15. ADJOURNED until Mon., Dec. 11 (p. 9197).

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

16. RURAL TELEPHONES. By Sen. Hill, Ala., S. 2213, a bill to provide for rural telephones and for other purposes. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (p. 9159.)
17. SMALL BUSINESS. By Sen. Murray, Mont., S. Res. 349, providing for the continuation of authority to study and survey problems of small business enterprises. To Audit and Control Committee. (p. 9159.)



It has come to my attention that War Production Board officials have been reluctant to recognize this feature of the law and I make this statement for the record now, so that the Congress and the War Production officials will know that it was our intent and still is, to protect the silver industry. That, of course, comes next to the needs of war which was the primary purpose of this legislation.

The silver industry is in the forefront in the war program and is entitled to every proper protection. The industry will not need much of the silver held by the Treasury, but it will need some.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 2 of the act entitled "An act to authorize the use for war purposes of silver held or owned by the United States," approved July 12, 1943 (Public Law 137, 78th Cong.), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. This act shall expire on December 31, 1945."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record at this point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, in passing this legislation it is the expectation of Congress that the W. P. B. will sell silver not needed for war purposes in order to keep the silver-manufacturing industry in business and to supply some civilian needs.

These plants will be needed to give employment to many of our people after the war and the Government should be as liberal as possible in keeping these plants supplied with their basic materials insofar as it does not interfere with war needs. It was for this purpose that Congress passed the act in the first place. In renewing it, we should endeavor to make it clearly understood to the W. P. B. that Congress means what it says.

The silver-manufacturing industry should not be penalized because it is a small industry. On the contrary, it should be encouraged, as it is one of the many smaller industries which will be needed to provide jobs for our returning service people and war workers when peace comes.

#### ARMY HOSPITALS IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, I am anticipating giving to the Congress in spe-

cial orders after the business of this day is concluded something of a report on the survey I was privileged to make of our Army hospitals in England and France during August and September just passed. Inasmuch as my time will be limited, I am asking the privilege of spreading in the Appendix of the Record an address delivered to the graduating class in medicine, dentistry, and nursing at Northwestern University in Chicago on September 4, 1944, by Maj. Gen. George F. Lull, Deputy Surgeon General of the United States Army. In this address General Lull present some of the detail of Army medical care and responsibility that I have not included in my remarks. The value to the Congress of a more complete picture is my sole reason for asking this privilege.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Ohio.

There was no objection.

#### PENALTIES INCIDENT TO BRINGING CERTAIN ALIENS INTO THE UNITED STATES

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (S. 963) relating to the imposition of certain penalties and the payment of detention expenses incident to the bringing of certain aliens into the United States, with House amendments thereto, and recede from House amendment No. 6.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read House amendment No. 6 as follows:

Strike out all of section 4, which reads as follows:

"SEC. 4. Subsection (a) of section 20 of the Immigration Act of 1924 (43 Stat. 164; 8 U. S. C. 167 (a)), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: 'The Attorney General may, upon application in writing therefor, mitigate such penalty to not less than \$200 for each seaman in respect of whom such failure occurs, upon such terms as the Attorney General in his discretion shall think proper. This section, as amended, shall apply to all penalties arising subsequent to June 5, 1940.'"

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain section 4?

Mr. LESINSKI. Section 4 of S. 963 gives discretion to the Attorney General to impose a fine on steamship lines that may bring an alien into this country who himself is not responsible for it because that alien may have a visa from a consul of a foreign country.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. It has been mandatory heretofore?

Mr. LESINSKI. It was mandatory.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. And this leaves it discretionary?

Mr. LESINSKI. This leaves it to the discretion of the Attorney General.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The House receded from House amendment No. 6.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday next at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 25 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Dakota?

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include an editorial which appeared a few days ago in the Washington Times-Herald.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

(Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record.)

#### ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

#### APPLICATION OF ATLANTIC CHARTER TO LIBERATED AREAS—PRAISE TO STETTINIUS

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, as refreshing as a cool breeze in the heat of summer is the recent enlightened statement of our distinguished new Secretary of State that the peoples of the liberated areas shall have the right to work out their problems of government along democratic lines without interference from the outside. In other words, our Department of State reaffirms the policy of the Atlantic Charter, that that charter shall apply to Italy, Greece, Belgium, Poland, and other liberated areas. Apparently another government sees contrariwise and feels that the Atlantic Charter in particular should not apply to Greece and Italy. We have the horrible spectacle in the news of the Greeks being machine-gunned and American tanks being used against Greek resistance patriots, because they wish to set up a government of their own choosing.

We must have it out with England now. Delay is fatal. Difficulties in liberated areas will grow increasingly greater unless we effect a show-down now. We



must therefore applaud the good beginning made by Mr. Stettinius—more power to him. He is apparently not going to be a lick-spittle for either Mr. Eden or Mr. Churchill and put the label of communism on the opponents of governments they form.

We must demand a role in the Allied commission which administers the armistice in Greece and administers the civilian population. We must demand a greater share in the provisional government of Italy.

Eden put the Indian sign on Count Sforza. It was unpardonable. What is needed in a hurry is a complete understanding on all these matters with the United States, Britain, and Russia.

Furthermore, let me read from a recent report of the overseas news agency:

ATHENS INTERFERENCE  
(By Constantine Poulos)

ATHENS, December 5.—American trucks, white star shining coldly and filled with helmeted British troops, are passing through the center of Athens this morning on the way to the workers' sections of Piraeus. American jeeps, towing small howitzers, are bouncing in the same direction. British armored cars and patrol cars are rushing that way, too. Grinding along in the rear are ominous-looking American-made Sherman tanks.

So it has happened, just as the Greek Fascists desired and planned. British troops and British arms are being used in an attempt to put down those Greek people whose ideas differ from those of the British Ambassador to Greece, King George of Greece, and his Fascist supporters.

"Great Britain will pay dearly for this," a former Greek minister told me as we watched British patrols and tanks dashing about. "The Greeks are a very proud people. This show of tanks, which we know are American and which we know came to Greece long after all Germans had withdrawn from our country, will not go down with Greeks. Regardless of whether or not they belong to the left, most Greeks resent interference in their domestic affairs."

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, in reply to the gentleman from New York [Mr. Celler], I wish to say that, of all times for Members of this House to be waving a red flag in the face of Great Britain, our chief ally on every front in this war, it seems to me this is the worst.

There are conditions in Europe with which many of us are not familiar. When Members come here and attack Great Britain, our ally in this war, whose sons are fighting and dying by the side of ours, or attempt to have us intervene in her affairs in Palestine and stir up trouble for her there, in my opinion they are rendering a disservice, not only to Great Britain, but to the cause of the United States and all the rest of our allies in this the greatest conflict of all time.

I sincerely trust that using the floor of this House as a sounding board for that purpose will cease.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. REES of Kansas asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 5029) to assist in the internal development of the Virgin Islands by the undertaking of useful projects therein, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 2, line 6, after "project", insert "Provided further, That items 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 14, 16, and 17 shall have priority over others of the projects on the islands of St. Thomas and St. John, and items 19, 20, 22, 27, and 29 shall have priority over others of the projects on the island of St. Croix: *Provided further*, That funds shall be available for the purposes specified in section 2 on other projects without regard to the priorities so established."

Page 7, lines 11 and 12, strike out "to be immediately available and to remain available until expended."

Page 7, line 12, after "expended", insert "\$2,028,420 to be available in 1945, and \$2,000,000 in each of the following 4 years, each yearly sum to remain available until expended."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, as I understand the amendment, it merely distributes over a period of 5 years the money the House made available for the current fiscal year?

Mr. BELL. That is the effect of one amendment.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The other amendments merely give priority to projects the committee has approved?

Mr. BELL. That is correct.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The gentleman's committee is in favor of these amendments?

Mr. BELL. Our committee had a meeting the other day, and these amendments were agreed to unanimously.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, it is true, is it not, that the amendments we considered in our committee were the ones the Senate adopted?

Mr. BELL. That is correct. We had before us the report coming from the Senate committee on H. R. 5029. The amendments now under consideration appeared in that report, and we agreed to them.

Mr. LECOMPTE. We more or less anticipated the action of the Senate and considered those amendments before they were actually in the bill?

Mr. BELL. As I understand, the bill was passed yesterday unchanged from the report that came from the Tydings committee.

Mr. LECOMPTE. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, and insert two editorials, one from the Cleveland Plain Dealer and one from the Cleveland Press.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION  
BILL, 1945

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 5587) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, and to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 5587, with Mr. BONNER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose yesterday, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TAVNER] was pending, and is now under consideration.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, there was no provision inserted in this bill which had more careful consideration than the provision which has been stricken out on this technical point of order. I think there was no proposition for which there was more widespread demand than this appropriation. The appropriation provides for the compilation of statistics which will be needed in planning for the post-war period and providing for reconstruction and reconversion. We were in receipt of requests from a large number of industrial, commercial, labor, and other business organizations over the country. The need for this activity was stressed during the recent campaign, in which the candidates for the office of Chief Executive of the United States pointedly called attention to the fact that insufficient provision had been made for planning and post-war organization. It was in response to this practically universal



demand that the Bureau of the Budget submitted an estimate which the committee here included in this bill. The proposal is approved also by the various governmental departments affected—the Department of Commerce, the Department of Labor, and the Department of Agriculture, and all are cooperating in the project. It is an integrated program, each part essential to the whole.

It was testified before our committee that it would in no way interfere with manpower problems. Mr. Capt. Director of the Census, charged with the duty of carrying out this provision, said in response to an inquiry:

We are particularly determined that it be not permitted to interfere. Insofar as we are able, we have issued instructions to our field force, which is in the formative state at the moment, that we first look to people who would normally not be available for regular jobs, and not take people from the normal labor force under any circumstances, giving first preference to honorably discharged veterans who are able to do our work, to members of their families, and the families of men still in the service.

So that this provision will in no way interfere with the war program.

I shall include at this point a partial list of business organizations which have urged this appropriation, indicating the imperative necessity for securing data of this character for use in post-war planning:

The American Management Association.

The National Association of Master Plumbers.

The National Association of Miscellaneous and Ornamental Iron Manufacturers.

The National Lumber Manufacturers Association.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The Model Industry Association.

The National Electrical Manufacturers Association.

The National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers Association.

The American Iron and Steel Institute.

The Toilet Goods Association.

The Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America.

The American Newspaper Publishers Association.

The Automotive and Aviation Parts Manufacturers.

The American Paper and Pulp Association.

The Association of American Railroads.

The Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce.

The National Industrial Advertisers Association.

The National Association of Purchasing Agents.

The National Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer Association.

The National Standard Parts Association.

The Society of the Plastics Industry.

The United Typothetae of America.

The Valve Manufacturers Association.

The Structural Clay Products Institute.

The United States Rubber Co.

The Pacific Gas & Electric Co.

The B. F. Goodrich Co. of Akron.  
The Lockheed Aircraft Corporation.  
The Century Electric Co.  
The Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co.  
National Retail Dry Goods Association.

National Coffee Association.

The National Association of Retail Druggists.

National-American Wholesale Grocers' Association.

Milk Industry Foundation.

The Jewelers.

Hardware Age.

General Foods Corporation.

The Coca-Cola Co.

California & Hawaiian Sugar Refining Corporation, Ltd.

Associated Credit Bureaus of America.

United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association.

In addition, the program has also been endorsed by the Census Advisory Committee of the American Statistical Association, the American Marketing Association, and the American Industry Association. There has been no business objection to, or criticism of, the program on any grounds or from any quarter.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Missouri have 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. TARVER. Since the amendment which I have offered merely restores language which the committee had placed in the bill originally, with the change made necessary by the ruling of the Chair on a technical point of order, I assume from the gentleman's remarks that he, as chairman of the committee, is approving the amendment offered?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We approve of the amendment in every respect and ask that the amendment be agreed to. There was complete agreement upon the part of the committee as to the program as a whole. The committee reported the proposed appropriations unanimously. There was no objection of any kind, from any source, either in the committee, from representatives of the departments; or upon the part of any Member of the Congress who appeared before the committee. The need of this provision is so well established that beyond peradventure of doubt it will be added by the Senate when it goes to that body.

Attention has been called repeatedly, Mr. Chairman, to the utter futility of raising technical points of order against important provisions of this character. Certainly the House of Representatives should be permitted to pass upon these matters of such import and allowed to legislate, instead of shunting all such legislation against which some technical point of order may be raised, to the other

body and then accepting it when it comes back in conference.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, in order to refresh our memories as to the position in which we find ourselves, let me review briefly the parliamentary situation. Yesterday the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] made a point of order against the paragraph which provided \$5,500,000 for further prosecution of the agricultural census. The point of order was sustained. The language used would have made that money available until the end of 1946, 6 months beyond the period covered by the bill. The amendment that was then offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER], now pending, attempts to reinsert the \$5,500,000, the same amount of money, to be spent in 6 months' less time. Obviously there is some inconsistency there, because if the money is for 6 months' less time, they should not need as much money, but the money is still in there for the same amount. I was not too sure as to why the urgency for this until I received one of my home State papers this morning, which carried this paragraph:

The Federal agricultural census of South Dakota will begin January 2, 1945. The State has been divided into four districts, and an enumerator will be appointed for each through the office of the Democratic national committeeman. Davidson County is in the fourth district. Davidson County will have three subenumerators, to be paid \$10 a day.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE. Sorry, but not now. Is there any urgency that calls for an appropriation of \$5,500,000 on a work program of a census which has not yet begun? Originally this program was set up and \$600,000 appropriated for setting up the work. Then an appropriation of \$7,250,000 was made for carrying on the work after January 1, 1945. How can anybody today say that an emergency exists for appropriating \$5,500,000 when \$7,250,000 were already available for work yet to begin? Nobody knows yet whether there is an emergency or whether there will be any deficiency unless they want to extend the funds before the work is begun.

This whole question goes back to the manpower problem. This very bill in the preceding paragraph carries \$10,000,000 to assist in procuring more labor to meet an emergency in farm labor. In the hearings there is testimony by the head of the Veterans' Administration, General Hines, that there is a critical shortage of nurses. The defenders of this amendment have said it was hoped to use some women employees, and yet General Hines says there is a critical need for more nurses in the Veterans' Administration, in the Army and in the Navy.

As for the statement of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] yesterday that it was important as a matter of food production, the testimony on this item in the hearings was that "one of the primary purposes of this census was to know what the war has done to our farms, and for recovery." All in the post-war period. Bless you, the papers have been full of stories in the last day or two about the manpower sit-



uation in relation to war production. General Somervell, Secretary Patterson, and Mr. Krug have all said that the paramount need is to get ammunition and tires for the front and that more men and women are needed for war production. You have read that ammunition is being rationed at the front now. Therefore, what justification is there for appropriating five and one-half million dollars to expend for hiring 30,000 workers in a farm-census program for post-war use when the important need is to get more production, to get more ammunition for the boys at the front? No man can justify this amendment to the American public today if there is a shortage of manpower in production, as has been stated. I hope you will vote it down.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask to be recognized for 5 minutes in opposition to the gentleman's position.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the gentleman has already spoken on this amendment.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to speak for 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment.

(Mr. GAVIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, since coming to Congress I have never posed as an agricultural expert other than the time I presented the gigantic string bean for the preview of the Congress—a bean grown by a Victory gardener up in my district.

So I am of the opinion we from the highly industrialized districts that pay the taxes should be more concerned about these various agricultural programs. So it is with reluctance, not being an agriculturist, that I inject myself into a debate of this nature.

However, yesterday afternoon I observed with a great deal of interest the fanatical zeal with which the distinguished Representatives of the farm States hopped to their feet to defend this amendment asking an additional \$5,000,000 to an already \$7,000,000 allocation to secure statistical information on farm production, or farm census, or whatever you want to call it, which, in my estimation, even after it is compiled will be about as stale and useless as some of the millions of dozens of eggs we now have in storage.

If I heard and understood correctly, it will keep on the pay roll from 28,000 to 30,000 people.

Well, this amendment should be voted down in a very definite manner. The great State of Pennsylvania, which I represent, highly industrialized, with 10,000,000 people, are paying approximately 10 percent of the Federal taxes. The workers of Pennsylvania, who by the

sweat of their brow, are producing this tax money, are fed up on this type of spending.

It is about time for the Members of this House to cut out and curtail unnecessary expenditures during this war period and get down to the all-important job of putting people into productive enterprise to turn out the guns, ammunition, and equipment to win the war and not be creating programs that are competitive with war industries.

No greater contribution could be made to the war effort here today than to kill this whole census appropriation rather than increase it by \$5,000,000 as the amendment proposes.

Let us take out of the lush pasture of political patronage these 27,000 to 30,000 census takers and permit them to find jobs providing foodstuffs on the farm rather than providing figures on paper that nobody reads or is concerned with to any great extent.

When the boys on the firing line and in the fox holes return and hear about some of this useless spending in census taking they will have plenty to say about it and a lot of other things.

I sincerely hope the membership of this House will vote down this amendment.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this amendment do now close.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I trust the gentleman will not press that motion.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The question was taken, and the Chair announced that the ayes had it.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask for a division.

The CHAIRMAN. Those in favor of the motion will rise and be counted.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair calls the attention of the gentleman to the fact that we are in the middle of a vote.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I am offering a preferential motion. I move that the Committee do now rise.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will ask the gentleman to reconsider, because we are in the midst of taking a vote on a motion at this time.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I am offering a preferential motion now.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair cannot recognize the gentleman at this time for that purpose.

The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 71, nays 18.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I hope the Chair will count those going out on the other side of the aisle.

The CHAIRMAN. One hundred and six Members are present, a quorum.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. CANNON of Missouri and Mr. TABER.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 97, noes 32.

So the motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CANNON of Missouri) there were—ayes 26, noes 81.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers, and pending that I move that the Committee do now rise.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CANNON of Missouri) there were—ayes 37, noes 98.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. CANNON of Missouri and Mr. TABER.

The Committee again divided and the tellers reported there were ayes 46 and noes 104.

So the motion was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] has demanded tellers on the Tarver amendment.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed Mr. CANNON of Missouri and Mr. TABER to act as tellers.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported there were ayes 48 and noes 109.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. KEEFE. As I understand the situation, a motion to close debate on the pending section and all amendments thereto was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is mistaken. The motion was only on the amendment.

Mr. KEEFE. So that further debate upon the section is in order?

The CHAIRMAN. It is in order. The gentleman from Missouri will proceed.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, under the law an agricultural census will begin January 2. This is the customary census always held between the decennial censuses and an appropriation has already been made for that purpose in a previous appropriation bill. It, of course, is particularly important this year because of the unprecedented changes which have taken place, and the critical need for current information. This proposal is merely to supplement the regular agricultural census by broadening the range of inquiry to include certain data needed by business and the Government for post-war planning. Under this additional appropriation, the census enumerator, when he propounds the stereotyped questions re-



quired by the agricultural census, will ask the additional questions eliciting the information contemplated in the budget estimate and asked by the various business organizations urging the adoption of the estimate. I do not recall in my service on the Committee on Appropriations any measure on which we have had as many requests from representative business organizations, labor organizations, commercial organizations throughout the country as we have had for this item. Everyone realizes that the European phase of the war will be concluded in 1945, and certainly the Japanese war should be over not later than 1946.

We must not make the mistake this time we made after the last war and find ourselves suddenly confronted by peacetime conditions for which we have made no preparations. As a matter of fact, the need will be greater this time than before, because the war has lasted longer, more men have been enrolled in the armed forces; more men have been recruited for war industries, and business and economic conditions have been more completely disorganized than ever before in modern history.

The need for advance planning has been recognized from the beginning. The President instituted an agency for this purpose which by a vote of the House was discontinued. In the recent campaign one of the issues discussed by every newspaper, over every radio and elsewhere, was the need for planning for the post-war period in order to meet the new and novel conditions which will confront us at the conclusion of the war, and campaign speakers throughout that campaign stressed this need.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, is the gentleman trying to filibuster?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I am trying to ask the House to meet one of the greatest needs before the American people today. There is absolutely no partisanship in anything I have said. There can be no partisanship in this proposition.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Does the gentleman mean to say that taking a farm census is the greatest need of the American people?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. This item in the bill has nothing to do with the farm census. That has already been provided for and is now in process of administration. This is for the simultaneous compilation of data requested by the business organizations of the Nation to assist in solving post-war problems and preventing a recurrence of the depression which followed the last war.

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Chairman, I object.  
Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, I object.  
The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.  
The Clerk read as follows:

Sample census of business: For all expenses of the Bureau of the Census neces-

sary to collect, compile, analyze, and publish a sample census of business, including the employment by the Director, at rates to be fixed by him, of personnel at the seat of government and elsewhere without regard to the Classification Act; purchase of books of reference, periodicals, maps, and newspapers; construction of tabulating machines; printing and binding; travel expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the collection of statistics when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce; reimbursement for actual cost of ferry fares, and bridge, road, and tunnel tolls; and reimbursement at not to exceed 3 cents per mile of employees for expenses of travel performed by them in privately owned automobiles while engaged in census enumeration within the limits of their official stations; fiscal year 1945, \$1,200,000, to remain available until June 30, 1946.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the paragraph just read on the ground it contains legislation unauthorized by law in an appropriation bill. The paragraph is cited in the report of the committee as one of those paragraphs containing legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] desire to be heard?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, we concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri concedes the point of order and the point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

General administration: For an additional amount for general administration, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945; and including not to exceed \$2,500 for entertainment of officials in the field of aviation of other countries when specifically authorized and approved by the Administrator, \$207,718.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, nothing that I have said this morning or at any other time in the discussion of this bill has had any political implication. I have discussed solely and sincerely the economic merits of the bill. But I have been this morning twice refused permission to continue in explanations of the provisions of the bill. It is unprecedented, Mr. Chairman. I do not recall when the Member in charge of a bill was not allowed an additional 5 minutes, if needed to explain the bill, when not discussing partisan matters. I have never injected politics into the discussion of appropriations.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I decline to yield to the gentleman at this time. He objected to my proceeding when I was merely discussing a purely economic question here when, under the long-established procedure of this House, the Member in charge of a bill—

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The gentleman is wrong. I never objected at all.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. When I asked to proceed the gentleman reserved the right to object and gratuitously took advantage of the opportunity to make the ridiculous charge that I was filibustering. And under his reservation one of

his partisans objected. It is as long as it is short.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The gentleman is wrong. I never objected at all.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I ask for order.

I do not recall any recent instance, certainly not in my experience in this House, in which a Member in charge of a bill was not allowed an additional 5 minutes to explain an item in the bill, especially when no reason had been given for that exceptional courtesy.

Mr. Chairman, one reason why I was glad the election was over was that I took for granted we were through with these petty, partisan interruptions which delayed and complicated the consideration of appropriation bills immediately preceding the election. It is discouraging to see the same puerile political tactics resumed in the consideration of the first appropriation bill to be taken up following the election. Certainly there is nothing proposed in this bill that is of a political nature.

The statement read here today from a vicious newspaper article is without any foundation of fact.

There is no provision of law under which the National Democratic Committee could make these appointments and even if there was, there is no occasion for their doing it. As a matter of fact, there is the greatest difficulty in securing enumerators in these farming centers, and the Bureau is restricted largely to women or to returned honorably discharged veterans.

This article is as preposterous as that old canard about "clear everything with Sidney." Everybody knows that was a lie. On the face of it, the only two men involved could not possibly have reported any such conversation, and yet it was repeated and reiterated on this floor every time we brought in an appropriation bill. It is easy to understand how a tale like that would be circulated before an election. It deceived many thoughtless people. But what is to be gained by circulating such a story as this, now that the election is over, and disrupting the deliberations of the House, and especially when all the enumerators have already been appointed. It is not only pointless and as witless, but it has a much more sinister aspect in view of the importance of saving the country from another post-war depression.

If there ever was a time when partisan bickering is out of place on this floor, it is now. American men are dying on a thousand battle fronts this morning. American blood is flowing in rivers this minute. Many of the men who have been sent over there by virtue of the unanimous vote of this House will never come back. Hundreds of thousands of those who do come back will return shattered in health and in limb. And all of them will come back under the pressing necessity of getting back into civil life and getting started all over again. This provision, sought by the business interests of the Nation, is designed to meet that specific need. They must not come back to selling apples on the street. But that is what they will come back to un-



less this House stops this foolishness and throws politics overboard and gets down to legitimate business. We sent those boys over there. And it is up to us to see that they get a square deal when they get back. And it is just as incumbent on us to see that American business gets a square deal. This spectacle of men here on the floor throwing monkey wrenches into the machinery will not help the boys—it will not help American business in foreign or domestic markets, and it will not help the monkey-wrench throwers. As indicative of the grave situation ahead and the importance of meeting it in a businesslike way, let me give you just a few representative letters from the many received by the Department and filed with the committee on this item.

Here is one typical of a class of inquiries being received every day:

E. PAUL BEHLES & ASSOCIATES, INC.,  
Baltimore, Md., June 13, 1938.  
BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS,  
United States Department  
of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Subject: Department and apparel store statistics.

GENTLEMEN: The Market Research Division of the Department of Commerce has referred us to your office for data which we are anxious to obtain in connection with our department-store planning and merchandise engineering.

We would like to have:

1. Data showing the per capita earning power for different cities and States for different periods.
2. The per capita purchases per annum in department stores, fur stores, men's clothing, etc., for different cities and States.
3. How many shoes are sold? Under \$3; between \$3 and \$5; between \$5 and \$8.

The same break-down in other classifications such as: Women's dresses, hats, men's clothing, furs, jewelry, etc.

In other words, in merchandising, in various cities, we want to determine what price ranges hold the greatest potential opportunities.

We also want to determine, what cities have reached the saturation point, with present retail set-up to the earning power of the community.

We also want to determine, if possible, what type of city or community contributes most heavily to the volume of mail-order business. We presume that it is the smaller settlements, however, we should like to ascertain the dividing line.

Kindly furnish us with such papers or booklets which you have available on the above subject.

Also kindly place us on your mailing list so that we may receive your material regularly as it is issued. Thanking you, we are,  
Sincerely yours,

E. PAUL BEHLES,  
Kindly reply to the Baltimore office.

Here is one that touches on a matter of interest to every doughboy who plans to return to farming if he gets back whole—or if he gets back at all:

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO.,  
Dallas, Tex., March 9, 1938.  
BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS,  
Department of Agriculture,  
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: Do you have any statistics showing the average income of a Texas farmer? What I would like to have, if possible, is statistics showing the average income of the farmer in the Dairy Belt, the Wheat Belt, the Corn Belt, and the Cotton Belt. If you have this information avail-

able, I would certainly appreciate your sending same to me.

Yours very truly,  
GRAYSON PHILLIPS,  
Correspondent.

Here is one that appeals to all returning soldiers, as well as to business and industry:

THE FIDELITY MUTUAL  
LIFE INSURANCE CO.,  
Philadelphia, Pa., April 27, 1938.  
SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Would you please let me know whether the Government publishes information showing the wealth of the individual States in the country; also, does it publish figures showing the income for individual States, and the average income of the people living in the States? Have there been any figures prepared showing the standard of living as it exists in the individual States?

If these figures are available, will you please let me know how they may be obtained as promptly as possible?

Very truly yours,  
GEORGE A. D. MULLER,  
Statistician, Securities Department.

Here is one that should have particular consideration. We cannot crowd all the American people into the great centers of population:

NEW JERSEY PRESS ASSOCIATION,  
New Brunswick, N. J., January 27, 1938.  
BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS,  
Department of Agriculture,  
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: We are interested in your studies of the income of families in American villages. Please send us any publications of these studies that are available and we shall be glad to pay any cost that is involved.

Sincerely,  
CHARLES L. ALLEN,  
Executive Secretary.

The need for statistics on individual localities is illustrated in this letter:

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,  
Lincoln, Ill., January 7, 1938.  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
Bureau of Home Economics,  
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: We are writing to ask if you will please send to us copies of the following releases from the Study of Consumer Purchases (A W. P. A. Project):

Distribution of Families by Income and Family Type—1935-36, tables 2002-1.  
Median Family Income in Specified Cities, 1935-36, CS 2-1.

We are particularly interested in statistics for the city of Lincoln, Ill.

Thanking you in advance, we are  
Yours very truly,

PAUL T. BETZ,  
Executive Vice President.

The dependence of business on the accuracy and completeness of these reports is indicated in the following letter:

RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH,  
Richmond, Va., July 11, 1939.  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
Bureau of Home Economics, Study of  
Consumer Purchases,  
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: We have just seen table 16182-1 (preliminary release) showing a study of distribution of families by income and family type, 1935-36, for 33 villages in Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Mississippi.

If you have a comparable study which covers the State of Virginia we would like very much to receive a copy.

Yours very truly,  
FREDERICK SALE,  
Local Advertising Manager.

This letter indicates the wide range of business interests applying for information of this character:

MARYLAND STATE PLANNING  
COMMISSION,  
Baltimore, Md., April 21, 1938.  
Dr. DAY MONROE,  
Bureau of Home Economics, United States  
Department of Agriculture,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR DR. MONROE: We are making a study of recreational facilities in the State of Maryland in cooperation with the National Park Service. In this connection, we would like to obtain income data for the counties of Maryland and principal cities and towns, if possible, as follows:

1. Number of persons or families, by income groups.
2. Approximate amount of per capita or per family marginal income.
3. Number of persons or families with probable submarginal incomes.

Mr. Harold Merrill, acting counselor, Region No. 2, of the National Resources Committee, has suggested that data on the above subjects might be available from your consumer purchases and real property inventory studies.

If you have available any bulletin material bearing on these subjects, it will be appreciated if you can find it possible to send us copies.

Yours very truly,  
FRANCIS D. FRIEDLEIN,  
Executive Secretary.

Here is a letter submitting the type of inquiry perhaps most frequently received:

COLE & Co.,  
Memphis, Tenn., October 24, 1938.  
BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS,  
Department of Agriculture,  
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: We understand that you have a survey on family incomes in cities, villages, and farms in the various parts of the country. Will you kindly advise us where we might obtain one of these surveys and its cost?

Cordially,  
LESTER W. COLE,  
Cole & Co.

This request indicates the failure of general statistics to furnish the detailed data which a survey of the character proposed to be secured through the pending bill will supply:

SYRACUSE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,  
Syracuse, N. Y., December 31, 1937.  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: There appeared in the Syracuse Herald several nights ago an article revealing a Federal survey showing the family earnings in small towns. I understand that the study was requested by the United States Chamber of Commerce, following plans drawn by the Social Science Research Council, and was conducted in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

I would very much like to have a breakdown of this information if it were possible to obtain same.

The article to which I refer said nothing about the situation in New York State. Undoubtedly these figures did appear in the study. I trust it will be possible for you to favor us with a copy of the complete information.

Cordially yours,  
FREDERICK E. NOTTON,  
Secretary.

Mr. Chairman, let me appeal to my friends on both sides of the aisle to support the committee and the pending bill. The bill under discussion was reported out by the unanimous vote of the com-



mittee. There was not a dissenting vote. Why not give American business and American armies assurance that while they are united on the military front abroad, and the economic front here at home, we are united on the legislative front here on this floor.

(Mr. CANNON of Missouri asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, in view of the reference which the gentleman from Missouri made to the newspaper article I read, I think I should state a few facts with regard to the newspaper. The implication was that this was a newspaper article from some obscure paper that was interested in putting forth a prejudiced political viewpoint. Actually, the paragraph I read is from the Daily Republic, of Mitchell, S. Dak., which was the most ardent advocate for the New Deal in the recent election that we had in the State of South Dakota. The Daily Republic is one of the principal newspapers in the State, is the only newspaper in the State with full leased-wire services of both the Associated Press and United Press. It has an exceptionally large circulation for a newspaper in its area. The column from which I read the article is a column entitled "The Soap Box," by Jack Bailey, who has been both on the Daily Republic and in his previous connection on the Aberdeen American News, recognized as the most outspoken New Deal columnist in the State of South Dakota.

I did not read quite all of that paragraph and possibly I should read it in full now so that the committee may have the entire text.

A Federal agricultural census of South Dakota will begin January 2, 1945. \* \* \* The State has been divided into four districts, and an enumerator will be appointed for each through the offices of the Democratic national committeeman \* \* \* Davison County is in the fourth district. \* \* \* The enumerator for this division will be A. O. Steensland, of Beresford, former head of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation for South Dakota and an ex-State senator.

I might interpose that Mr. Steensland is a distinguished citizen of the State, a former Democratic Party official in the State of South Dakota, and was the party's candidate for Governor a few years ago. The item concludes with this sentence:

Davison County will have three sub-enumerators to be paid \$10 a day.

So the item is not from Republican authority; it comes as a simple news comment in a column in the most independent newspaper in South Dakota, by the most outspoken New Deal columnist we have in South Dakota. Neither the paper nor the columnist could have had any partisan or prejudiced purpose in carrying the item in the edition which reached Washington this morning.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to say on the most careful consideration that regardless of who this man is or whom he represents or what his political opinions

are, there is absolutely no truth in his statement. The law does not provide or permit political consideration in making these appointments. As a matter of fact, as has been said, the Department is having great difficulty in securing enumerators. As everybody knows, they have had difficulty getting anybody to take these positions. The result is that practically all of the enumerators will be women or honorably discharged veterans. So great has been the difficulty in securing personnel that the State Administrator for the State of Missouri—the State head of the activity—had to be brought in from the outside and is a permanent employee of the Bureau of the Census here in Washington. There is no law, and the gentleman cannot cite any law, under which appointments under the Census would have to be referred to or cleared by any political organization. It is to be regretted that so reprehensible a consideration should be injected into a nonpartisan matter of such vital concern to the entire country.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this paragraph do now close.

The motion was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Technical development: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for technical development, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, \$52,000.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I would not ask for the floor at this time if I were not greatly agitated by some of the remarks that have been made, regarding this farm census. I think it is time that the country woke up to the fact that somebody has to do a little work with their hands. I guarantee that there would be fewer applications for some of these fat jobs if the assignment had been given for them to get out and hoe potatoes or pick peas, or do something else of a manual nature. I am here to say that if the Government is so anxious to give out jobs, it is time that some of the interested parties got a chance to do real manual labor and harvest the crops and produce food for victory that we must have if we expect to win this war. Now there is a serious question in my mind whether, even if this amount of money is appropriated for an agricultural census, you will be able to get enough people to take the census, because you cannot get enough agricultural workers at the present time. They are drafting men into the armed forces by the hundreds from the farms in my district so that there are not enough to do the ordinary farm work.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. I was just curious to inquire, representing a great farming district in the city of Boston, whether or not crops are taken care of, grown, produced and picked during January, February, and March?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Well, the only answer I can give the gentle-

man is that about April they will start importing a lot of workers from Jamaica and other points south. They will be brought into my district in up-State New York and put to work. At the same time, they are drafting boys off the farms in my district so that there are not enough farm laborers to even plant the crops, to say nothing of harvesting them. For that reason, I think we should give serious thought to the lack of farm labor before we start wrangling over an item of \$5,000,000. As a member of the Committee on Agriculture, I, for one, believe that these funds could be put to better use if they were used for something else besides an agricultural census at this time.

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ROWE. Am I to assume from the statement made by the majority leader, that in the early part of the year, the farmers of this country have nothing to do?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Apparently. That is what I gathered also. But after all, our distinguished friend is from Boston, from the "agricultural" district of Boston.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentlemen, of course, stretched the point and drew an inference which was not justified. The gentlemen had talked about utilizing these jobs for picking crops. I was just inquiring what crops are grown during January, February, and March?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. It will not be too long before we will be thinking about these things. I repeat, crops must be planted before they are grown or harvested. I think we ought to forestall any appropriation of \$5,000,000 for an agricultural census.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Salaries: For an additional amount for personal services in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1945, \$20,000.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and do so for the purpose of inquiring from the chairman of the committee what justification there is for the increase in appropriation to the office of the High Commissioner of the Philippine Islands, which I had understood, was dormant, in view of the existing conditions and relations. While the amount involved is comparatively small, only eighteen or twenty thousand dollars, I am curious to know the justification for any added expense to that office.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, this is looking forward; it anticipates what might happen or what is expected to happen in the near future.

It was impossible to tell, at the time the Budget estimate was made—and the time it was considered by the committee, just what would develop. We feel certain that within a few months there will be changes over there of great importance.



With that in view, the Budget recommended, and the committee unanimously adopted this provision, so as to be in a position to meet any exigencies which might arise.

Mr. COLE of New York. By that does the gentleman mean they anticipate the possibility that the United States High Commissioner of the Philippines would actually move his office back to the Philippine Islands?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. There is every indication at the present time that it is merely a matter of time before that very happy consummation may be realized.

Mr. COLE of New York. Then it is intended that as soon as the Philippines are liberated, the United States High Commissioner will return to the Philippines?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Yes; of course, when that occurs it is necessary for us to be in a position to meet the emergency. There may be some preliminary expenses, also, incident to his return.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

Sun River project, Mont., \$110,000.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Montana. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

My purpose is to inquire from the chairman of the subcommittee what prompted the committee to leave out the \$400,000 provided for the construction of transmission lines from Fort Peck to Williston, N. Dak., and to Glendive, Mont. They were provided for, for the development of war food products. This amount was cleared by the Bureau of the Budget and was supported by the Bureau of Reclamation. It seems to me that as a war food project, having been so established already, it should have been included in this bill.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I do not think there was any difference of opinion in the committee from that expressed by the gentleman from Montana, but along with other items which needed further investigation and which, in the short time we had to bring this bill to the floor, we were not able to give adequate consideration, and which, in view of the further fact that the need was not a matter of pressing concern, were deferred without prejudice, to the regular committee.

The omission does not mean that there was any doubt on the part of the committee as to the importance and necessity of this provision, but we were not in a position to give this and certain other projects the attention they should have. For that reason we left this item to the regular subcommittee, which has charge of the Interior Department appropriation bill, to be brought up early in the next Congress.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Then as I understand the position of the chairman, it is that the amount will be allowed later on in the regular bill.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I do not know as to the amount that can be allowed. That is a matter that will be under consideration when the estimate

is taken up in the next session, but attention will be given to the project, and the omission of the item now in no way militates against its ultimate approval.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks at this point in the Record concerning the Sun River project in Montana, and, likewise, concerning the item of \$400,000 with reference to the construction of transmission lines out of Fort Peck.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

#### SUN RIVER, MONT., PROJECT

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, what is known as the Sun River project in Montana is one of the first to be established and has been very successful in bringing into production farm products theretofore arid lands. As part of the system of irrigation there was established years ago what might be termed an old wood-stave siphon. It has been in use upward of 30 years, and with the constant use and washing of water debris, and so forth, it is in a state of almost complete dilapidation.

This \$110,000 item included in the bill is made necessary to build a concrete siphon that will last for nearly a century. This construction cannot be delayed any longer without endangering the entire irrigation operations. My understanding is that there is \$43,000 available to apply on that account now, and according to the best information it will take that sum plus the \$110,000 to build the concrete siphon with some small back fills, and so forth.

This item is supported by the Bureau of Reclamation and has been recommended by the Bureau of the Budget.

#### FORT PECK PROJECT, MONTANA

The \$400,000 item mentioned in the Fort Peck project in Montana is to meet the cost of work on two power lines of the Fort Peck power system. One of these power lines runs to Glendive, Mont., and the other runs to Williston, N. Dak. The Glendive line is under construction at the present time to serve irrigation and pumping plants. These projects have been constructed during the war as war-food projects. The estimated total cost of the Glendive line is \$1,542,000 of which \$717,800 already has been expended.

This is an irrigation item, and it is very important to the production of war foods and, after the war, farm production.

This item is supported by the Bureau of Reclamation and has been recommended by the Bureau of the Budget and should be included in this bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Gaging streams: For an additional amount for gaging streams, fiscal year 1945, \$80,000; and the amount that shall be available only for cooperation with States or municipalities is hereby increased to \$1,180,000.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ELLSWORTH: On page 28, after line 26, insert:

"Bureau of Mines: For an additional amount for mining experiment stations,

fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, \$160,000."

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, this item is one of the small items on the list of deferred items which the chairman mentioned a moment ago, deferred by the committee without prejudice, with the understanding that such items would be regularly considered when the regular appropriation bill came along. This item was deferred, as I understand it, for two principal reasons: One, that it is not urgent at this time and can be handled later when the next regular appropriation bill is considered. The other is that the work specified in these projects listed in the \$160,000 request, could be done at other laboratories.

The facts regarding this particular item are these. The laboratory referred to is a new electrometallurgical laboratory at Albany, Oreg., which was completed only 3 or 4 months ago. It was placed in operation shortly after the beginning of the fiscal year. The present appropriation for basic maintenance and operating was set up last year and the Bureau of Mines informs me that the laboratory was completed some 3 months ago and is now ready for operation and that it has a maintenance crew and operating crew on the job. It is a fine laboratory, costing some \$500,000, and I feel that the appropriation item for full operation during the coming 6 months should be included in this bill.

As to the second reason, that the work proposed is being done or can be done at other laboratories, in the hearings Dr. Dean, of the Bureau of Mines said that the work proposed to be done at the Albany laboratory could not be done at other plants.

The history of the item is this. The Bureau made a request totaling \$365,000, but in listing provisions for this laboratory the Bureau of the Budget eliminated two projects, and submitted a different estimate of \$160,000 which sum is included in this amendment.

The basis for making operating appropriations which seems to have been established for the new laboratory, is the same as the basis established for other large laboratories, operated by the Bureau of Mines, with this exception, that the basic appropriation such as was granted this laboratory a year ago calls for a basic maintenance and operation amount which is just enough to keep the doors open.

In the case of the other laboratories, project funds come from other appropriations. In the case of this laboratory, the appropriation has to be made directly for it. So the situation with respect to this new laboratory is different from the other several laboratories that the Bureau operates; hence the urgency of the situation and the reason why I take the time of the House at this point to ask that the amendment appropriating \$160,000 to keep this laboratory in operation during the next 6 months be adopted.

The work that will be done bears directly upon the war problem. They are working on the electro development of lead and zinc. Lead, as you know, has been placed on the allocation list as a



scarce metal. These metals will be used in making cartridge brass. Another project is for the recovery of nickel and another is for the production of an entirely new rust-resistant metal known as zirconium. This laboratory cannot go to work on these problems until the next fiscal year beginning July 1 unless this amendment is adopted.

The laboratory is a new one. It was authorized by a war Congress. It has been constructed during the war period and it is working on metal matters directly bearing on the conduct of the war. I therefore submit that this is urgent and that the appropriation should be granted.

Mr. JENNINGS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. JENNINGS. Has the Government invested anything in this laboratory?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Yes; a half-million dollars.

Mr. JENNINGS. Has the Government the equipment there and the chemists who can carry on this work?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. It would have to employ a few men, I think totaling something under 30 if all these projects are undertaken. They have about 23 employees now. All of the equipment is installed and it is a beautiful plant. I was through it myself about 2 months ago and it is one of the finest plants in the country.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH].

Mr. Chairman, this laboratory is one of the newer laboratories. It has recently been established and is not yet in complete operation. In addition to that it is proposed to initiate there a character of work which is now being handled in various other laboratories in other parts of the country. There is, naturally, a possibility that there may be some duplication if work proceeds immediately before there has been opportunity for correlation of the work of these laboratories. For this reason the project seems to require additional study for which time was not available before this bill came to the floor, and in view of the fact there was no emergency and that certain various phases of this work are already under way in other establishments, it was thought best to defer this proposition for consideration by the regular subcommittee, which will start hearings on the Interior appropriation bill shortly after the beginning of the next session.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I believe in the hearings it was stated, was it not, that the principal project which the Budget allowed in the estimate could not be done at the other laboratories and that the other laboratories were already operating up to capacity? I believe that was stated by Dr. Dean in the hearings?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I do not recall the exact statement to which the gentleman refers but on page 297 of the hearings I said to Dr. Dean:

You tell us here on the first page of your section of the justifications that immediately after the renovation period, because of the lack of research facilities and of operating funds, it has been found necessary to utilize other stations of the Bureau, particularly those at Salt Lake City, Boulder City, and Pullman, in carrying out the development work on certain problems of special development to the Pacific Northwest?

Because those stations were available, we thought it best to defer the matter so that it would have sufficient study to insure an integrated plan when the work was finally undertaken.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CANNON of Missouri) there were—ayes 31, noes 50.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, in view of the vote taken last night on the bill providing for an additional clerk for the Members of Congress, I ask unanimous consent to return to page 2 in order that I may offer an amendment after line 9.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, by direction of the Committee on Appropriations I am instructed to say that we have no objection to the inclusion of this amendment.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I wish to say that I realize, and every Member of the House realizes, because it was made clear on yesterday, that not only can a Member who desires to do so object to the unanimous-consent request submitted by the gentleman from Missouri, but any Member can, when the amendment is offered, make a point of order against the amendment upon the ground that the appropriation is not authorized by law.

While I am opposed to the enactment of the proposed law, opposed it on its passage yesterday, and opposed to the making of the appropriation which his amendment will propose, and shall not vote for the making of the appropriation, I do not feel it is my duty to place my individual will as one Member of this House against the will of the overwhelming majority of the membership of the House as expressed on yesterday. So far as I am concerned I shall not object to the request made by the gentleman from Missouri, nor shall I submit a point of order against the amendment when it is proposed.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] whether he feels this is a good way to legislate?

Mr. COCHRAN. May I say to the gentleman from Ohio that I have operated here since last Friday along the lines suggested to me by members of the Committee on Appropriations. I do not think that it is a good way to legislate to put legislative riders on appropriation bills.

But you have about 15 in this bill. By reason of the fact that the committee said they are essential, I would be the last one to make a point of order against any of them. The House has spoken on this subject. The Members of this House know that the Senate has never refused a request of this character from the House of Representatives. It will pass the Senate beyond question. The fact of the matter is that your Committee on Accounts unanimously reported this and the House by an overwhelming majority passed it. It belongs here as it is a supplemental appropriation. Therefore, I think it is in a good place.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Suppose a point of order is made against this amendment and it is sustained. How long would it be before the Committee on Appropriations could take such action as would put this proposed legislation in proper form to be presented to the House?

Mr. COCHRAN. The Committee on Appropriations can wait 4 or 5 months before it does anything. If the amendment is adopted here, or if the bill is enacted into law, the money to pay this comes out of the fund which we have appropriated for clerk hire to Members. This is an amendment to the basic law. Therefore, it goes into effect and the money is paid out of those funds. In 2, 3, 4, or 5 months it will be necessary to make a supplemental appropriation to cover these expenses.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I wish it to be understood distinctly that I do not desire to indulge in any dilatory tactics merely for the purpose of delaying the enactment of this proposed legislation. I realize this legislation will eventually go through in any event. I am just wondering, however, whether it would not be possible for the gentleman to have an understanding with the Committee on Appropriations. He has had an understanding with that committee, or at least with the chairman of that committee, that there will be no objection, no point of order raised from that source, against the amendment the gentleman from Missouri proposes to offer. I am just wondering whether the gentleman could not have some understanding with the Committee on Appropriations to bring in legislation in proper form so that it could be taken care of in the next few days. We have passed the stage in this House where we are truly legislating. We are simply mechanically grinding out laws. I deplore this manner of making laws.

Mr. COCHRAN. When I made my request my colleague from Missouri was recognized, speaking for the Committee on Appropriations and he, being the chairman of that committee, stated that the committee had no objection now that the House had spoken upon the question. He stated that a minute ago.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COCHRAN: On page 2, after line 9, insert the following:



## "ADDITIONAL CLERK HIRE

"Effective January 1, 1945, the clerk hire of each Member, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner shall be at the rate of \$9,500 per annum, and such officials and chairmen of standing committees (other than the Committee on Appropriations, which is governed by other law) may rearrange or change the schedules or salaries and the number of employees in their respective offices or committees: *Provided*, That no salary shall be fixed hereunder at a rate in excess of \$5,000 per annum, and no action shall be taken to reduce any salary which is specifically fixed by law at a rate higher than \$5,000 per annum: *Provided further*, That such changes as may be made in consequence hereof shall not increase the aggregate of the salaries provided for such offices or committees for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, or thereafter, beyond the additional amount herein authorized for clerk hire for Representatives, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, and an amount equivalent to the difference between the aggregate amount appropriated for salaries of a standing committee for the fiscal year 1945 and the amount required to increase the compensation rate prevailing on December 8, 1944 (in case of a vacancy, the rate last paid), to the clerk of a standing committee to a rate not in excess of \$5,000 per annum: *Provided further*, That no compensation rate shall be established in pursuance hereof which is not a multiple of five: *Provided further*, That Representatives, Delegates, the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, and committee chairmen, on or before the 10th day of the month in which rearrangements or changes of salary schedules are to become effective, shall certify in writing such rearrangements or changes to the disbursing office, which shall thereafter pay such employees in accordance with such rearrangements or changes: *Provided further*, That the provisions of this paragraph shall supersede any law in conflict therewith.

"For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for committee employees, to be available solely for expenditure for additional compensation for clerks to standing committees, as authorized in the preceding paragraph, \$42,630.

"For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for clerk hire, Members and Delegates, \$857,000."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri (interrupting the reading of the amendment). Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that this amendment was read yesterday and the contents are familiar to all members of the committee, I ask unanimous consent that the further reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. ROWE. I object, Mr. Chairman, and make the point of order against the amendment that the appropriation is not authorized by law.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I hope the membership understands that the doing away with the reading of this amendment and having it printed in the RECORD does not waive the point of order that may be made against it. It may be printed in the RECORD by unanimous consent and still a point of order may be raised against it after it is so printed. That is correct, is it not?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, we could not distinctly hear the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN]. Depending upon its phrasing, it may be too late to raise the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state to the gentleman from Missouri and the gentleman from New York that the Clerk has not finished reading the amendment.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I understand that, but a request was made that consent be given that it be printed in the RECORD and that the reading be dispensed with. I want the membership to understand that, if that consent is given, there would still be an opportunity to make a point of order against it if they wished to do so.

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Chairman, if, as the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations states, it is now too late to raise the point of order, when can it be raised?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, it is not too late.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order can be made after the amendment has been read.

The Clerk will continue the reading of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN.]

The Clerk concluded the reading of the amendment.

The gentleman from Missouri is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order that the appropriation is not authorized by law.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Missouri desire to be heard?

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, I always try to abide by the rules of the House. They must be preserved no matter the cost. I think I know the rules of the House. I made it as plain as I possibly could what I desired to do when I stated that in view of the vote taken last night, I asked unanimous consent to return to page 2 that I might offer an amendment following line 9. That unanimous consent was granted. In my opinion, under the rules, that did not waive a point of order. I did ask for a waiver of a point of order. As much as I would like to see this matter handled in this manner, I will support the rules of the House and therefore, Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am taking this time to ask some questions of the chairman of the subcommittee.

Is adequate appropriation provided for in the bill to take care of getting additional labor for the purpose of assisting the farmers, in areas such as my own in Montana, where there is a keen labor shortage? We have to bring into this country labor, such as Mexican labor, to provide adequate help to take care of our sugar-beet crop, for instance, which requires so much hand work. Does the gentleman feel that adequate appropriation is provided in this bill, so that we will have sufficient help to take care of our crops in ample time?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, provision for the recruitment and allocation of farm labor is one of the

salient features of this bill. The Committee had before it voluntary representatives from all spot crop States, especially those in the West and Northwest. Their testimony was conclusive on two points, first, the need of additional labor, and, second, the success of the system under which it has been provided during the past season.

I do not think any part of the war program which we have initiated has been so successful as the arrangement under which we provided intrastate and interstate and international labor in those sections where there is a peak of need for labor, either at planting or at harvesting. The testimony before the committee was unanimous to the effect that the present system is highly satisfactory and that under it we have broken all records of food production, especially in the sugar-beet industry and the citrus-fruit industry. With that in view, and I think perhaps the only item in the bill in which we went further than the Budget estimates, we went so far as to extend the time in which contracts might be made, and also provided contractual authority for an additional \$10,000,000. We will have available for this purpose on the 1st day of next January \$8,000,000 from the current appropriation. That will give for this purpose an aggregate of \$18,000,000, with the understanding that if additional funds are necessary the committee shall be glad to consider any Budget estimate for such an item in future deficiency appropriation bills.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I want to say to the gentleman that we in Montana, which State ranks third in production of sugar beets now, could not possibly harvest and take care of our crops without the additional help to which the gentleman has referred.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That seems to have been the situation in various sections of the country and no doubt accounts for the remarkable record of production both this year and last. Both in 1944, as in 1943, American farmers have broken all-time production records. No substantial losses of crops at harvest time have occurred due to shortage of labor. Again, as in 1943, the Cooperative Extension Service of the State agricultural colleges and the Department of Agriculture has rendered important wartime service in the recruitment and placement of local domestic labor and in facilitating arrangements for foreign and prisoner-of-war labor in areas where the domestic supply of labor was inadequate.

Using funds allocated to State extension services under the provisions of Public Law No. 229, the Extension Service has established and operated 12,000 county and community farm labor offices, about two-thirds of which were handled by volunteer leaders working under the direction of the 3,000 county agricultural agents. County farm labor assistants and other necessary additional personnel have been employed as needed, the number varying from 2,500 on March 1, to 4,600 in August, a peak harvest month.

Basic to any sound farm labor program is the full utilization of the labor and machinery on farms. An intensive pro-



gram of sharing labor and equipment, of developing ways and means of reducing labor requirements, of eliminating operations not essential to production in wartime, and of training new farm workers to increase their output has reached 1,000,000 during 1944. Special information programs have been conducted to interest nonfarm people in farm work.

The Victory-farm-volunteers program has directly influenced hundreds of thousands of nonfarm youth to work on farms for shorter or longer periods. In a similar way, the women's land army program has been responsible for hundreds of thousands of additional women contributing to agricultural production during the war period.

Some of the 1944 accomplishments may be expressed statistically as follows:

Farm labor placements reported by State extension services—Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1944..... 4, 627, 000  
Of which number there were—  
Men (including families)..... 2, 834, 000  
Youth ..... 1, 196, 000  
Women ..... 597, 000

During the full calendar year of 1944 it is expected that the Extension Service will have supplied farmers with 125,000,-000 man-days of labor—not including transported interstate and foreign workers—at a cost of less than 5 cents per man-day. This represents between 22 and 25 percent of all hired labor on farms during 1944.

At the request of Selective Service, the Extension Service has investigated and reported on the production status of 1,100,000 cases of deferment of farm workers.

#### Cost of the extension farm-labor program

	Minimum	Maximum
Available under Public Law 45 for allocation to State extension services, 1943.....	\$9, 000, 000 <sup>1</sup>	\$13, 050, 000
Expended by States, Apr. 29 to Dec. 31, 1943.....	4, 655, 000	4, 655, 000
Unexpended balance carried into 1944.....	4, 345, 000	8, 395, 000
Increase in funds available for allocation to States in 1944, Public Law 229.....	5, 000, 000	5, 450, 000
Total available for 1944.....	9, 345, 000	13, 845, 000
Expended by State extension services, 1944 (actual, Jan. 1 to Oct. 31; estimated, Nov. 1 to Dec. 31).....	8, 614, 000	8, 614, 000
Balance available for 1945.....	731, 000	5, 231, 000

<sup>1</sup> Assuming no transfer to the foreign and interstate program.

The Extension Service has been able to achieve these outstanding accomplishments at a minimum of expense, as indicated. For example, in 1943, during an 8-month period, the Extension Service expended only \$4,655,000 of the minimum of \$9,000,000 and the maximum of \$13,050,000 which was available for expenditure, thus returning to the Treasury unexpended a maximum of \$8,395,000. During the entire calendar year 1944 the Extension Service greatly expanded its assistance to meet the needs of farmers for farm labor, yet the total cost of this service was less than the minimum funds allocated for this purpose. The total expenditures are

estimated at \$8,614,000, compared to a minimum of \$9,345,000 and a maximum allocation of \$13,845,000. Thus in 1944, the Extension Service has continued this work so as to bring about a total maximum saving of \$5,231,000 and \$8,395,000 in 1943, as compared with the amounts allocated for the work.

The Clerk read as follows:

Consumer expenditures and savings study: For all expenses of the Department of Labor necessary to collect, compile, and analyze statistics with respect to the consumer expenditures and savings in predominantly nonrural areas, to publish the results thereof, and to compile statistics collected by the Department of Agriculture in other areas, such expenses to include personal services in the District of Columbia and other items properly chargeable to the appropriations for the Department of Labor for contingent expenses, travel, and printing and binding, fiscal year 1945, \$1,532,000, to remain available until June 30, 1946.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the paragraph beginning on line 8 and ending in line 18, page 31, on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill, not authorized by law.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, the point of order is conceded.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I do not care to take the time of the Committee on a technical matter, but in view of a statement made by the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, with reference to the item for the agricultural census and in order to keep the record straight, I think I should place in the RECORD the pertinent portion of the basic law that would have controlled the appropriation that was attempted to be inserted by the so-called Tarver amendment. The Tarver amendment proposed an additional appropriation of \$5,500,000 for the census of agriculture, including objects specified under this act in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act of 1945. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] in his comment on the newspaper paragraph which I read said that the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] could not show any law which would permit the employment of census takers on a political basis. I call the gentleman's attention for the record, to the paragraph on the census of agriculture in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act for 1945, which I hold here and which reads as follows:

Census of agriculture: For all expenses necessary for preparing, for taking, compiling, and publishing a quintennial census of agriculture of the United States, including the employment by the Director at rates to be fixed by him of personnel at the seat of the Government and elsewhere, without regard to the civil-service classification law.

In other words, Mr. Chairman, the basic law of the Department of Commerce appropriation bill for 1945, which was cited in the Tarver amendment, specifically provides that the Director has the power of employment of personnel at the seat of Government and elsewhere without regard to the civil service and classification law. In other words, he had

complete freedom to exercise whatever political and personal preferences he desired.

I yield back the remainder of my time. Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

#### FACTS WITH REFERENCE TO THE ALLEGED CIGARETTE AND LEAF-TOBACCO SHORTAGE

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, on November 28, 1944, I called the House Committee on Agriculture together for the purpose of refuting the propaganda that was being circulated to the effect that the cigarette shortage was due to a shortage in cigarette leaf tobacco. I wanted to develop the facts by witnesses in position to speak so the public would know, once and for all, that the shortage in cigarettes does not stem back to a shortage of cigarette leaf tobacco.

The tobacco program has, in my opinion, been the most successful farm program ever inaugurated in this country. It has simply wrought miracles by holding production and consumption in line and setting up a marketing system that enables the grower to know the grades of tobacco he has to offer for sale and furnishing him, during the marketing season, with daily information as to what prices the respective grades are bringing upon the other tobacco markets. Under the program tobacco prices have gone up, and have now reached a point where the grower is making a reasonable profit for his long, arduous, and expensive effort in producing a crop of tobacco. I do not want to see anything happen that would discredit or break the system down.

Since the program was first inaugurated, from time to time, it seems, studied efforts have been made to destroy the program by increasing production to the point that a surplus would be produced to hammer the price down. Before the program was inaugurated, it was the surplus that determined prices, and everyone knows that a surplus-determined price is always a ruinous price. Recently there has been circulated numerous false and misleading statements with reference to our stocks on hand of cigarette leaf tobacco. Most, if not all, of these statements attribute the cigarette shortage to a shortage in leaf tobacco, and call either for a ruinous increase in production or for the removal of all tobacco acreage allotments. The hearing on the 28th clearly established the facts that the administration of the tobacco program is in safe hands and that the cigarette shortage is not due to a shortage in cigarette leaf tobacco.

Let me give you the facts.

#### 1. AS TO SUPPLY OF LEAF TOBACCO

The principal types of tobacco used in cigarettes are flue-cured and burley. As of July 1, 1944, we had stocks of these two types of tobacco on hand equivalent to the cigarette needs, plus smoking and chewing tobacco needs, for 1½ years. Add to these stocks on hand the pound-



age of the 1945 crops of these two types of 1,551,000,000 pounds and we have on hand a total supply of these two types of cigarette tobacco equivalent to the cigarette needs, plus smoking and chewing tobacco needs, for 2½ years.

In order to show the true picture of these two types of tobacco, I have, with the assistance of those in charge of the tobacco program of the Department of Agriculture, prepared three tables that give the facts. Table No. 1 relates to flue-cured tobacco and gives the record on production, stocks on hand as of July

1 of each year, total supply, and disappearance—domestic and export—for the years 1940 to 1944, inclusive, and also the average production, stocks on hand, total supply, and disappearance—domestic and export—for the years 1935–39. Table No. 2 gives the same information with respect to burley tobacco. Table No. 3 is a combination of tables Nos. 1 and 2 and shows the 5-year average of both burley and flue-cured tobacco for the periods 1934–38 and 1939–43. This table also gives the flue-cured and burley totals for the year 1944.

CIGARETTE TOBACCO SITUATION  
[Farm-sales-weight equivalent]

TABLE 1.—Flue-cured tobacco: Domestic supplies, and disappearances, average 1935–39, annual 1940–44

[Millions of pounds]

Year	Production	Stocks, July 1	Total supply	Disappearance, including domestic consumption and exports, year beginning July	Domestic consumption	Exports
Average 1935–39.....	863.6	881.6	1,745.2	732.2	355.7	376.5
1940.....	759.9	1,409.7	2,169.6	576.7	416.7	160.0
1941.....	649.5	1,592.9	2,242.4	783.0	492.9	290.1
1942.....	811.7	1,459.5	2,271.2	877.0	585.0	292.0
1943.....	788.5	1,378.8	2,167.3	979.7	650.0	329.7
1944.....	1,062.5	1,187.6	2,250.1	1,025.0	1,675.0	350.0

TABLE 2.—Burley tobacco: Domestic supplies and domestic disappearance, average 1935–39, annual 1940–44

Year	Production	Stocks, Oct. 1	Total supply	Disappearance, including domestic consumption and exports, year beginning October	Domestic consumption	Exports
Average 1935–39.....	315.9	673.6	989.5	317.5	305.5	12.0
1940.....	375.3	762.3	1,137.6	339.5	334.0	5.5
1941.....	336.8	798.1	1,134.9	379.6	373.2	6.4
1942.....	343.5	755.3	1,098.8	412.8	407.0	5.8
1943.....	390.0	686.0	1,076.0	424.9	416.9	8.0
1944.....	488.5	651.1	1,139.6	435.0	427.0	8.0

TABLE 3.—Flue-cured and burley tobacco: Domestic supplies and disappearance, average 1934–38, 1939–43, and 1944

Year	Production	Stocks	Total supply	Disappearance	Domestic consumption	Exports
Average 1934–38.....	1,024.6	1,545.7	2,570.3	1,015.2	634.4	380.8
Average 1939–43.....	1,204.3	2,094.5	3,298.9	1,163.9	876.4	287.5
1944.....	1,551.0	1,838.7	3,389.7	1,460.0	1,102.0	358.0

<sup>1</sup> Estimate.

Using farm weight, there are about 2.85 pounds of flue-cured and Burley tobacco in each 1,000 cigarettes and 0.30 of a pound of Maryland and Turkish tobacco. Hence, the 308,000,000,000 cigarettes manufactured in 1943 required 877,800,000 pounds of flue-cured and Burley tobacco and the 329,000,000,000 manufactured in 1944, 937,650,000 pounds. The tables just cited show that in 1943 domestic consumption of flue-cured tobacco amounted to 650,000,000 pounds and of burley tobacco 416,900,000 pounds, making a total of 1,067,000,000. The difference between the 1943 cigarette requirements and domestic consumption, namely, 189,200,000 pounds, went into smoking and chewing tobacco. In 1944, the difference between domestic consumption and cigarette requirements is

estimated to be 164,350,000 pounds, which is an ample poundage to take care of smoking and chewing tobacco needs. The 1945 cigarette tobacco requirements will be very little, if any, larger than the 1944 requirements.

#### 2. AS TO THE PRODUCTION OF CIGARETTES

The production record of American cigarettes from 1935 to the present is as follows:

Year and production:

1935.....	140,000,000,000
1936.....	158,900,000,000
1937.....	170,000,000,000
1938.....	171,700,000,000
1939.....	180,700,000,000
1940.....	198,400,000,000
1941.....	217,900,000,000
1942.....	257,500,000,000
1943.....	308,800,000,000
1944.....	329,000,000,000

Overseas shipments of cigarettes to the armed forces since 1941 have been as follows:

Year and number shipped:

1941.....	11,000,000,000
1942.....	27,100,000,000
1943.....	51,100,000,000
1944.....	91,800,000,000

#### 3. AS TO 1945 FINE-CURED AND BURLEY PRODUCTION

The War Food Administrator has just announced the production goals for 1945. His aim is to increase the harvested acreage of flue-cured and burley tobacco 3 percent. In order to do this in compliance with the Tobacco Act providing for an acreage equal to not more than 2 percent of the 1940 allotted acreage for adjusting inequalities among old growers, and an acreage equal to not more than 5 percent of the preceding year—1944—for allotment to new growers, the War Food Administrator has given the old growers an increase of 2 percent of the 1940 allotted acreage of 1,035,700 acres, which amounts to 20,700 acres, to be used in adjusting inequitable allotments, and new growers an increase of 5 percent of the 1944 allotted acreage of 1,683,400, which amounts to 84,150 acres, to be allotted by the county committees to new growers, based on the qualifications of farmers who want to plant tobacco in 1945 for the first time. Of course, if all of the percentage increase is used by old and new growers, there will be more than a 3-percent increase over the 1944 harvested acreage. However, war experience clearly shows that the harvested acreage does not come up to the allotted acreage. For instance, in 1944 the allotted acreage of flue-cured tobacco was 1,095,200 acres, while the harvested acreage was 989,300 acres, or a shortage of 105,900 acres. In burley the 1944 allotted acreage was 588,200, while the harvested acreage was 469,500, or a shortage of 118,700 acres.

The allotted and harvested acreages of flue-cured and burley tobaccos since 1940 are as follows:

#### FLUE-CURED

Year	Allotted acreage	Harvested acreage	Shortage
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
1940.....	760,600	741,000	19,000
1941.....	762,100	717,600	44,500
1942.....	841,200	792,700	48,500
1943.....	901,200	844,800	56,400
1944.....	1,095,200	989,300	105,900

#### BURLEY

1940.....	375,100	360,200	14,900
1941.....	380,700	341,100	39,600
1942.....	383,000	350,200	32,800
1943.....	470,600	394,700	75,900
1944.....	588,200	469,500	118,700

#### 4. EXPORTS OF TOBACCO

In order for the public to have a true picture of our exports of flue-cured and burley tobacco before the war, I cite the following figures:

	Flue-cured	Burley	Total
1935.....	377.4	10.1	387.4
1936.....	357.6	12.7	370.3
1937.....	426.0	12.6	438.6
1938.....	426.7	12.7	439.4
1939.....	294.9	11.4	306.3



With respect to exports of these two types of tobacco since the war, I cite the following figures:

	Flue-cured	Burley	Total
1940.....	160.0	5.5	165.5
1941.....	290.1	6.4	296.5
1942.....	292.0	5.8	297.8
1943.....	329.7	8.0	337.7
1944.....	350.0	8.0	358.0

In order for the public to have a true picture of the Government's activity in buying and exporting tobacco under lend-lease, I cite the following figures:

[Million pounds, farm weight]

Marketing year beginning July 1—	Total quantity purchased for export by the Commodity Credit Corporation	Total quantity exported, including lend-lease	Quantity exported through lend-lease	Quantity exported for cash other than through lend-lease
1939-40.....	174.0			
1940-41.....	205.0			
1941-42.....	120.0	1291.7	1271.9	19.8
1942-43.....	249.4	267.3	201.5	65.8
1943-44.....	271.6	304.2	113.3	190.9
1944-45.....	324.0	126.9	46.8	80.1

<sup>1</sup> Cumulative total for 1940-41 and 1941-42.

<sup>2</sup> Allocated for purchase from 1944 crop.

<sup>3</sup> For 4 months, July through October 1944.

NOTE.—Lend-lease shipments were authorized in March 1941. Prior to March 1941 small quantities were released for export by Commodity Credit Corporation through cash sale to exporting dealers. Beginning in May 1943, slightly less than two-thirds of releases for export have been paid for in cash.

#### 5. SOME OTHER PERTINENT FACTS

First. The tobacco program only applies to flue-cured and burley tobacco, which are the principal cigarette types of tobacco. It does not now and never has applied to the cigar types of tobacco and yet there is a cigar shortage. Certainly the cigar shortage cannot be attributed to the control program. It is a little strange, to say the least, that these propagandists that attribute the cigarette shortage to the tobacco-control program are as silent as the tomb when it comes to the cigar shortage.

Second. Consumption of smoking and chewing tobacco has decreased about 20 percent during recent years. This decrease amounts to some thirty or thirty-five million pounds each year. Smoking and chewing tobacco comes from the flue-cured and burley types of tobacco; hence this decrease in smoking tobacco has made available to the cigarette manufacturer an additional thirty or thirty-five million pounds per year.

Third. No doubt the cigarette manufacturers would like to have a larger supply on hand. It is natural that they should. We must remember, however, that we are at war, times are not normal, and we cannot just now satisfy all of our likes and dislikes.

Fourth. We must also remember that when overseas shipments are cut off that our domestic consumption will not take up the slack. Of course, all interested in the growing of cigarette tobacco want to see the American cigarette manufacturers increase their foreign sales of American cigarettes. To this end the growers will cooperate in every way possible.

Fifth. Our tobacco program, which only applies to flue-cured and burley tobacco, has not only worked in times of peace, it has stood up under war conditions and is still working.

Sixth. The growers are satisfied with the program and are deeply interested in seeing that nothing is done to break it down. In the summer and fall of 1943 the tobacco program was last submitted to the flue-cured and burley growers for approval and was approved for a 3-year period by a vote exceeding 90 percent of the total vote cast. And, so far as I know, none of the large manufacturers of cigarettes are asking that the tobacco program be changed in any respect.

In concluding let me apologize to the membership of the House for the length of my statement. I have gone into detail in order to fully answer the many false and misleading statements that are being circulated in an effort, I am afraid, to destroy the tobacco program. The tobacco program means so much to the flue-cured and burley growers that I felt justified in going into detail so the public would have not only a true but a complete statement of the facts.

I know that the flue-cured and burley representatives in the House will see that the program is protected.

(Mr. FLANNAGAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

#### INCREASE AND REPLACEMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS

Armor, armament, and ammunition: The Secretary of the Navy is authorized, in addition to appropriations hitherto made and contract authorizations provided for such purpose, to enter into contracts for tools, equipment, and facilities in, and land for, public and private plants for the manufacture or production of ordnance materials, munitions, and equipment, in an amount not exceeding \$10,000,000, as authorized by Public Law 311, approved May 26, 1944.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. VINSON of Georgia: On page 34, lines 5 and 6, strike out "\$10,000,000" down to the period at the end of line 6, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "\$60,000,000."

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, in accordance with the suggestion set forth in the very fine report of the Appropriations Committee, I am offering an amendment to increase this ordnance item from \$10,000,000 to \$60,000,000. In Public Law 311, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$65,000,000 were made available for the Bureau of Ordnance. The \$10,000,000 referred to in this item on page 34 is the remainder of that authorization of \$65,000,000.

Mr. Chairman, on November 27 this year the Senate passed Senate bill 2194 authorizing an additional amount for the Bureau of Ordnance in the sum of \$50,000,000 for necessary tools, equipment, and facilities for the manufacture or production of ordnance materials, munitions, and equipment, in either private or public plants. The House Naval Affairs Committee has likewise unanimously reported the Senate bill making

in order an authorization for an additional \$50,000,000.

The Rules Committee has granted a rule which is now pending on the Speaker's desk, making in order for the consideration of the House, Senate bill 2194. This is a very urgent and important item and it is necessary that the money become available at the earliest possible date. Next week the House will have before it the authorization bill. However, as we want to keep the matter straight we desire an authorization, but while the supplemental appropriation bill H. R. 5587 is before the House, following the suggestion of the Appropriations Committee, I am offering the pending amendment.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. SHEPPARD. The gentleman's request for additional funds is to cover to a large degree a brand new development in munitions; is it not?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. That is correct, and may I say, without divulging any secret, that a large portion of this money will probably be used in connection with rockets.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, the Committee on Appropriations is in complete agreement with the gentleman from Georgia and the very efficient Committee on Naval Affairs, of which he is chairman, in reference to this proposition. We would have included this item in the bill originally at \$60,000,000, but, unfortunately, at that time there was no authorization. Since that time the Committee on Naval Affairs has reported an authorization for that amount, and we are therefore glad to accept the amendment and to include the full amount of \$60,000,000 in lieu of the ten million proposed.

May I take advantage, Mr. Chairman, of this opportunity to express the appreciation in which I am certain I am joined by all Members of the Congress and the American people in general, of the great service the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] has rendered the country in the development of the United States Navy. He has served perhaps longer as a committee chairman than has any other Member of the House. When his predecessor, Hon. Thomas S. Butler, of Pennsylvania, popularly known as Uncle Tom, was chairman and the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON], a fledgling Congressman just arrived from Georgia, was placed on his committee, the great Pennsylvanian said, "I am glad to have this young fellow from Georgia on my committee. He is an up-and-coming fellow, and he is a little Navy man."

Evidently the gentleman must have been sailing under false colors, or he has materially changed his mind in the intervening years, for under his administration as chairman of the great Committee on Naval Affairs we have projected, built, and commissioned the greatest navy the world has ever seen, and America today rules the waves as the greatest sea power in all the annals of time. Too much cannot be said in appreciation of the dramatic role which



the gentleman from Georgia has played in the expansion of the little Navy of a few decades ago to the very efficient status of the American Navy today. And when the history of this epoch-making war is finally written, no name will stand higher on the list of those able and patriotic men who have made victory possible than the name of the alert and far-sighted chairman of this vital committee, the gentleman from Georgia.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### GENERAL PROVISION

For the fiscal year 1945 and prior years occupancy of emergency housing facilities under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department or the National Housing Agency, on a rental basis, by personnel of the services mentioned in the title of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, or by their dependents, shall not deprive such personnel of money allowances for rental of quarters.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, today is the third anniversary of our entrance into this war. Twice, within a generation, nations which subscribe to the belief that might makes right have underestimated the American people. Both the Kaiser and Hitler—and Hitler's satellite, Hirohito—have fallen for the fallacy that Americans were a soft and decadent people who would surrender at the first show of force. Hitler, indeed, said that we were so weak that we would collapse from within—and that the Germans would merely be required to occupy the country.

This is an interesting matter upon which to speculate on the day after the third anniversary of the sneak attack upon Pearl Harbor. The matter came rather unexpectedly to my mind when I read a War Department press release on my desk the other day. And the release said that there were now 359,247 prisoners of war within the continental limits of the United States. I turned then to General Marshall's 1943 report on the Army and discovered that on July 1, 1939, the United States Army had only 174,000 men. It is a little odd—if I may be guilty of understatement—to realize that in 3 years our decadent Nation accumulated twice as many prisoners of war as we had men in our entire Army 5 years ago.

Hitler is probably not too jubilant when he realizes that of this vast number of prisoners here in the United States, exactly 305,247 are his own supposed supermen. We shall have many more before long.

There has been a great deal of discussion, during the past 48 hours, of the stupendous achievement of America in transforming herself from a peace-loving Nation—which we still are—to the most powerful military force in war the world has ever known. But before we glance at that picture, I think it is only just to point out that, first and foremost, our war machine is made up of more than 11,000,000 men and women who, a very short while ago, were shoe salesmen, garage mechanics, school teachers, soda

fountain technicians—and representatives of a hundred unmilitary vocations—who have been transformed into the finest fighting men the world has ever known.

We, who remained at home; we military superannuates; we draft deferred—we were the very people who wondered, out loud, because of the boasting before the war of the totalitarian braggarts if it were not true that the modern generation had "gone soft." This generation of youths has lived up to the highest and the finest traditions of any past generation of American youth. We can properly pay them tribute with justifiable pride.

All of us will agree, I am certain, that the emphasis for the military achievements of this Nation belongs first to the fighting men on the battlefields, on the seas, in the air, and under the seas. Our fighting men have done what the Germans and Japanese called the impossible. We here at home—it is only fair to say—have also taken the impossible in our stride. We can take time out only briefly to speculate on the home-front achievements because the war in Europe and in Asia will consume all our energies for many months to come.

But it is true that we boosted our production of munitions from practically zero in 1939 to nearly \$300,000,000 a month in 1940; to \$1,000,000,000 in 1941; to \$4,000,000,000 in 1942; to \$5,000,000,000 in 1943; to more than \$5,000,000,000 in 1944 although it is leveling off.

Three years ago, most of our fleet was out of action because of Japanese treachery. Today we have the largest navy the world has ever known.

Three years ago we had exactly 1,157 airplanes suitable for combat. Today we have the largest air fleet the world has ever known—187,000 planes.

Three years ago we had fewer than 1,200 tanks. Since that time we have made 68,000 tanks. We have also made 2,800,000 big and medium guns; 15,000,000 machine guns and rifles; 43,000,000 rounds of ammunition; 43,400,000 bombs; 196,000,000 uniforms; 1,800,000 trucks; 98,000,000 pair of shoes.

In brief, we have taken the impossible in stride.

The Germans said we were too interested in our chromium-plated motorcars, in our soft-upholstered furniture, in our wonderful plumbing—ever to be able to snap out of the "expected lethargy" and do a day's fighting, or to engage in all-out warfare. Well, we are still interested in returning to these "softening influences" of our civilization. We are more interested in crushing our enemies as quickly as possible—under terms of unconditional surrender.

To do that we still must accomplish a few more impossible things. We have done so many things so well that we now find it necessary to point out to our countrymen that the jobs which still lie ahead are difficult. We have become accustomed to crises. Every step in the up-sweep of production has been dogged by crises. We would lick one problem—and meet another. The expansion of a facility in one place would cause a bottleneck in another place. As soon as machine

tools were installed we discovered that they began chewing up more metal than we could produce. So we had to install more capacity for metals. Once we got materials pouring out of our mills, we ran into component problems. Once we solved one component problem, we ran into another on a higher level. If it was not a bearing, it was a valve or a fractional horsepower motor, or a Diesel engine, or a crankshaft. The history of our war production is the history of bottlenecks which we have conquered.

We went about conquering these bottlenecks in the only way they can be broken. We slugged. We poured in materials, machinery, components, manpower, and, above all, imagination and know-how. We built facilities, provided materials, chewed up metals. We did it with General Sherman tanks, destroyer escort vessels, steel plate, aluminum forgings and extrusions, landing craft, Liberty ships, high-octane gasoline, rubber, alloy steel, ground radar, P-38 Lightnings, P-47 Thunderbolts, Flying Fortresses, and Liberators. All these had their day as supercritical must-must items. All these were filled with impossible problems. All these problems were conquered.

Today—the day after the third anniversary of Pearl Harbor—with many grim months of war still ahead, with millions of Americans on the battlefields and on the seas, we have other critical problems. And today we ought to focus our attention on the things we know we still must do to win this war.

Today, we need heavy artillery ammunition, combat loaders, Superfortresses, A-26 Invaders, communication wire, trucks and equipment, ship repair and maintenance crews.

In 1942 and early 1943 we had too little of almost everything. Now we have enough of many weapons and some programs are even being cut back. In 1942 and 1943, the entire program was accelerating rapidly but goals were high and lags behind schedule were large. Indeed, more items missed schedule than were on schedule. Not so now. Today, about 60 percent of production is just about on schedule and only about 40 percent is lagging. But, of that 40 percent, a large part is in the critical programs—the programs in which the climb is especially steep, the programs in which no amount of production for the time being could be enough.

However, there is this difference between critical programs today and the critical programs of 1942. Then, the shortages were in relation to plans for equipping armed forces not yet in battle. Today, the shortages are the result of actual combat operations. Critical production is not going into pipe lines or strategic reserve. It is going directly into battle. When we do not deliver tents or tanks or high-capacity ammunition, it affects soldiers and sailors who are face to face with the enemy, as well as our plans for continuing battle.

We are an adaptable people. That is why we can do impossible things. When our field commanders learn that a 105-mm. howitzer or gun is not powerful enough to destroy German fortifications,



they demand 115's and 240's. When we move millions of tons of supplies over rough terrain and discover that we have misjudged the hardness of synthetic rubber, requirements jump. When scientists and inventors develop new types of radar or jet planes or high-altitude bombing instruments, we try as quickly as possible to translate those developments into battlefield equipment.

All this effort comes under the head of saving lives, of ending the war more speedily than would be possible without the introduction of new weapons, without the rapid rearrangement of production lines to triple, quadruple, and octuple production of these new items. The point is that once we run into the unexpected and prepare to meet it, requirements are unlimited. A nation at war, if it is to win the war, must always be upgrading its equipment; supplying heavy trucks instead of lighter ones; building combat loaders instead of ordinary cargo and transport ships, putting the pressure on for Superfortresses and Invaders instead of Fortresses and Bostons. Out of such upgrading, critical programs emerge; and since we want to upgrade as fast as possible, production can never come through fast enough. In a war, you never have a sufficiency of weapons until your enemy is defeated.

For the moment, therefore, we are confronted by critical problems which are impossible until we solve them, by which time they may be replaced by other impossible problems. I do not wish to give an impression, in making these comments, that there are serious shortages on the fighting fronts.

They have supplies on the firing lines right now. It is the future we must provide for. Our program is not lagging on all production, for even on the critical items many manufacturers are abreast of the schedules given to them. Moreover, some of the demands are so recent that industry could not be expected to reach the maximum schedules in the time that has elapsed.

I have mentioned generally the fields into which the critical items fall, but other items which could well be added—wire rope, silica gel—used as a desiccant for materials going to damp, tropical climates; anhydrous hydrofluoric acid, basic chemical in freon and aviation gasoline; mechanical fuel hose, insect screen cloth. No list, however, could possibly be complete because of the recurring changes.

Even after VE-day, when we will be fighting against only one nation, we will have critical shortages. It is to be expected that new devices, new weapons will be developed; that the armed forces will want them. New tactics, new battlefields are almost certain to put a premium on certain types of weapons. When that happens, the demand, for the time being, will be unlimited. The Japanese campaign, that is to say, will bring forth an entirely new set of must programs.

Only recently, the Army has begun to reemphasize the use of 60-millimeter and 81-millimeter mortars, along with the necessary ammunition. They have been added to the critical list. The jet

plane, if it is perfected, is certain to be in great demand. The same is true of other airplanes. The Army and Navy both have their secret projects, any one of which may yield another critical program in the months to come.

We on the home front expect the armed services to make demands for increased quantities of fighting material. We know that a break-through helps to bring the war to a quicker conclusion—even though in achieving it our fighting men are using ammunition in December which ordinarily might not have been used until April. We are glad to provide the extra effort needed to produce the replacement munitions.

Most certainly, despite the great problems which we inherit immediately, we expect the armed services to ask for new models or for improved designs of existing models of war equipment. And it is our duty to take care of facilities shortages immediately.

We can do all the impossible things expected of us, if we stay on the job until victory is won. Among civilian war workers, there are too many who have taken furloughs or believe their services are no longer needed.

Today, in specified areas and for specific industries, we need more than 300,000 war workers. These 300,000 employees are urgently needed to help to end the shortages which are holding up the armed forces. These workers must be found.

This is the time for grim determination—not overconfidence—to exist in the minds of our people.

This is the time to keep the wheels of production of weapons and munitions of war rolling and getting them to the front.

The dark days following Pearl Harbor are over, but final victory is not ours yet. It is within our grasp. It will come quicker with increased production on the home front and with grim determination to do our part.

Our boys in the service are on the March to Victory. Let us also do our part in helping them to make their March to Victory as quick and decisive as humanly possible.

(Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] has just given us facts and figures bearing upon war production, the war effort, and the expenditure of war materials which is almost unbelievable and which we know depicts an accomplishment which could not have happened in any one or two countries elsewhere in this war-torn world.

No wonder that Churchill, with an eye on the whole world, now admits that, in 4 short years, the United States of America has become the most powerful military, naval, and production nation of the world.

Today we know, and so does Great Britain and her statesmen, that the Empire would have gone down to defeat had it not been for America's resources, her

ingenuity, her workers, and the efforts which they made.

Stalin and his aides know that without our production lines he never would have been able to have successfully resisted Hitler's drive into his homeland.

Yes; management and labor on the farm and in the factories and mines, throughout industry, have accomplished a miracle of production, which the courage, the resourcefulness and the sacrifices of American boys have translated into resistance which not only stopped Hitler and Hirohito cold but, by victory after victory, has thrown them back time and again.

But all is not as it should be. A few moments ago, I noticed in today's issue of one of the Washington papers the comments of Peter Edson, who is by no means either a New Deal hater or a Roosevelt biter, as so many of us who point out impending danger, offer constructive criticism, have been characterized.

Edson's article is captioned "Time to get mad," and I read you what he wrote:

All the columns of news dispatches you now read from the fronts and from Washington, all the editorials trying to interpret the shortages of ammunition, tires, trucks, guns, and even manpower are of the same tenor as 1940 and 1941.

The cumulative impact of the current production crisis reports is that this is a bigger national disgrace than Pearl Harbor 3 years ago. Trying to fix the blame for whatever it is that has happened on the home front may be as fruitless as trying to fix the blame for what happened at Honolulu on December 7, 1941, but isn't it about time that everybody in the United States, collectively, start getting mad?

Bonds have been bought by the billion. Production "E's" and "A's" and "M's" and probably ah's and oh's have been awarded by the convoy load to management for the swell job it has done. Labor with a capital L has alternately been kicked on the backside and patted itself on the back for the job it has done. The Army and Navy are bigger and better than any army or navy have ever been before.

Generals have been decorated, bureaus have been reorganized and bureaucrats have been busted. We're good—there's no denying it.

Yet from the reports of Generals Eisenhower and MacArthur to Somervell, we haven't begun to fight, and we can't until the home front passes not only more ammunition but a couple of production miracles as well.

What happened? It isn't enough to kiss this off as mere misfortune of war.

Why should there be billions of dollars worth of surpluses to dispose of when there are billions of dollars worth of shortages of critical items? Why millions of surplus, over-age dry-cell batteries when the dry-cell battery production program is behind schedule? Was that bad planning?

Why should supply ships have to ride at anchor unloaded? If a people is smart enough to plan in advance for "mulberry" unloading docks and build portable railroad bridges in England to replace those bombed in France, why haven't the same people enough genius to lick the supply problem to the Siegfried or Gothic lines?

Were civilian production chiefs and private businessmen too eager to plan too much reconversion too soon?

Was the Senate committee investigating the war effort a little bit off base when it criticized the Army for ordering too many



trucks and tires—in view of the present shortages?

Were service chiefs wrong in ordering cut-backs?

Was Congress wrong in refusing to consider a National Service Act a year ago—in view of present manpower difficulties?

Was the White House laggard in demanding a substitute?

Were appropriations committees shortsighted when they refused the War Manpower Commission sufficient funds to reorganize the Employment Service and enforce their certificates of availability program to control job transfers?

Have labor leaders, now claiming so large a share in shaping national policies, been as smart as they claim to be in their opposition to stricter labor regulation?

You may blame everybody or anybody for this thing that has happened on the production front, but finding sacrificial goats to offer on the altars of national wrath will not remedy the situation. All you can do is recognize that it has happened; and then, isn't it every individual's responsibility?

All of the foregoing is quite true, but something can well be added, and it is this: The war has not been won. Secretary of War Patterson now warns us that 18-year-old boys may soon be sent to the fighting front. We are told now that the war will be long, the casualties severe.

We know now that it may be 2 or more years before Japan has been conquered, before Germany has been brought to her knees. We know now that not hundreds but hundreds of thousands of young Americans will die before this war is over.

Yes; not so long ago the President told us that thousands would die if the shortage of munitions of war, which both Eisenhower and Somervell warned us against, continued to exist. This story of a long war, of heavy casualties, is an altogether different song as to both words and tune than that which was given to the American people in the months preceding the November election.

Now that the election is over, now that it is no longer necessary, in order to win an election, for the administration to extend special favors to both management and labor, the President and his advisers should give us, or let Congress give us, a policy which will bring about the production which is necessary to bridge the gap between what we have and what we need.

Rationing is all right here in America, but rationing of the ammunition, the shells, the guns, and the planes, which costs the lives of American fighting men, has no place in this war.

Day after day, there is strike after strike holding up the production of the things the fighting men need, must have, to lessen the cost of the war as measured in lives on the battle front. It is no answer to say that the percentage of time lost is small. The making of one single gun, of one shell, should not be delayed by any strike, by any labor dispute.

The administration asks for the taxpayers' money by the millions—yes; by the billions—of dollars, and Congress appropriates it. Then the administration, in days gone by, has used that money to pay an ever-increasing price for war materials, an ever-increasing wage for those who make them.

And the pity of it all is that the higher prices and the higher wages have in

reality benefited no one, for, as wages went up, so, too, did the cost of living. Today the struggle to balance wages against the cost of living still continues and the cost of the war in dollars and cents to the American people week after week unnecessarily grows greater, and the cost of our folly will be paid by American young men who die because of it.

Let us have a stabilization of prices, not only for the things which must be bought and manufactured, but for the services which must be rendered, if we are to accomplish the utmost in production.

The war is being fought so far away that millions of us are not directly affected. We do not see its horrors; we do not understand the suffering; we do not realize the price that is being paid by young manhood.

Krug of the War Production Board may talk about the conscription of labor, but my constructive suggestion is that, now that election is over, now that the President is secure in his position for another 4 years, we do away with war profiteering, with high and excessive prices for war materials and that, if necessary, if men refuse to work in war production, to do a day's job, they be inducted, as I have before suggested, into the armed forces—not to be sent abroad, but to serve in the industry where they are now employed, with the same comparative pay as that given to those in active service.

If the high wages, the comforts of home, the association with friends and the dire need of those who are doing the fighting will not give us the production needed, then let those who fail or refuse to aid in bridging that gap which the generals have called to our attention be inducted into the service of their country. Let them be comfortably housed, adequately fed, but otherwise treated as are those who are drafted for military service.

If the young men of the country 18 years of age can be taken from their homes and their families, sent abroad to fight and die, there is no reason why we here at home cannot be compelled to produce.

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and received permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

The pro forma amendments were withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

Office of Economic Stabilization: Not to exceed \$1,275 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of Economic Stabilization, 1945."

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the bill down to the bottom of page 54 be considered as read.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I object.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. GRANT of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to return to page 42 of the bill for the purpose of submitting an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

Mr. TABER. I reserve the right to object. What is the amendment?

Mr. GRANT of Alabama. This is an amendment suggested by the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEOGH] and about which I think he spoke to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]. It is an amendment for the relief of Rev. James T. Denigan, in accordance with the bill passed by the Congress and signed by the President.

Mr. TABER. Very well.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

Mr. GRANT of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GRANT of Alabama: On page 42, after line 2, insert the following: "To pay the claim of Rev. James T. Denigan, of Long Island City, N. Y., in accordance with the authority and subject to the provisions of Private Law 356, approved July 1944, fiscal year 1945, \$6,500."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COOPER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill H. R. 5587, the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945, and had directed him to report the same back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them in gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE FOR MEMBERS TO EXTEND THEIR REMARKS

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who have spoken on the bill may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.



Plan  
11.



78TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 5587

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

DECEMBER 11 (legislative day, NOVEMBER 21), 1944

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

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## AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, and to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

1        *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3        That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4        in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply de-  
5        ficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending  
6        June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, and to provide  
7        supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June  
8        30, 1945 and 1946, and for other purposes, as follows:



## 1 TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

## 2 LEGISLATIVE

## 3 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

4 For payment to the widow of Hampton P. Fulmer, late  
5 a Representative from the State of South Carolina, \$10,000  
6 to be disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House.

## 7 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

8 Miscellaneous items: For an additional amount for mis-  
9 cellaneous items, fiscal year 1944, \$1,000.

10 Telegraph and telephone: For an additional amount for  
11 telegraph and telephone service, exclusive of personal services,  
12 fiscal year 1944, \$5,000.

## 13 THE JUDICIARY

## 14 SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

15 Preparation of Rules for Civil Procedure: For an addi-  
16 tional amount for preparation of Rules for Civil Procedure,  
17 Supreme Court, \$19,700, fiscal year 1945, which amount  
18 together with the appropriation for this purpose in the First  
19 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, shall be available until  
20 June 30, 1946.

## 21 MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

22 Fees of commissioners: For an additional amount for  
23 fees of commissioners, fiscal year 1943, including the objects  
24 specified under this head in the Judiciary Establishment  
25 Appropriation Act, 1943, \$5,500.

## EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

## BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding, fiscal year 1945, \$25,000.

## WAR REFUGEE BOARD

For all expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of Executive Order Numbered 9417, dated January 22, 1944; including the employment of personnel without regard to the civil-service and classification laws (not to exceed \$50,200) ; printing and binding; and purchase of newspapers and periodicals; fiscal year 1945, \$150,000, payable from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President", contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented and amended.

## OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

## OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

The Alien Property Custodian is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or transferred to him not to exceed \$4,000,000 for the entire fiscal year 1945 for all necessary expenses incurred by the Office of Alien Property Custodian in carrying out the powers and duties conferred on the Alien Property Custodian pursuant to the Trading with the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. App) : *Provided*, That after June 30, 1945, the Office of Alien Prop-

erty Custodian shall not incur any obligations for the administrative expenses of said Office except pursuant to an annual appropriation by the Congress specifically therefor.

## INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

### AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

Notwithstanding section 105 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1944, the appropriation "American Battle Monuments Commission, fiscal year 1944", shall be construed as having been available in the amount of not to exceed \$850 for travel expenses.

Notwithstanding section 105 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, the appropriation "American Battle Monuments Commission, fiscal year 1944", shall be construed as being available in the amount of not to exceed \$1,500 for travel expenses.

### CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Civil Service Commission, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, \$1,409,400.

Salaries and expenses, national defense: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Civil Service Commission (national defense), fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, \$1,196,000.



1 During the fiscal year 1945, the Civil Service Commis-  
2 sion is authorized to pay from available appropriations actual  
3 transportation and other necessary expenses, and not to  
4 exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence to persons serving  
5 while away from their permanent homes or regular places of  
6 business in an advisory capacity to the Commission with or  
7 without compensation from the United States.

8 OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION AND RECONVERSION

9 OFFICE OF CONTRACT SETTLEMENT

10 For all necessary expenses, fiscal year 1945, of the  
11 Office of Contract Settlement established by the Contract  
12 Settlement Act of 1944, including fees and expenses of  
13 witnesses; travel expenses, including (1) expenses of  
14 attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the  
15 work of said office, (2) actual transportation and other neces-  
16 sary expenses, and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of  
17 subsistence of persons serving while away from their perma-  
18 nent homes or regular places of business in an advisory  
19 capacity to or employed by the Office of Contract Settle-  
20 ment without other compensation from the United States,  
21 or at \$1 per annum, and (3) upon the approval of the  
22 Director of Contract Settlement, expenses to and from their  
23 homes or regular place of business in accordance with the  
24 Standardized Government Travel Regulations, including  
25 travel in privately owned automobile (and including per

1 diem in lieu of subsistence at place of employment), of  
2 persons employed intermittently away from their homes or  
3 regular places of business as consultants and receiving com-  
4 pensation on a per diem when-actually-employed basis;  
5 printing and binding; maintenance, repair, and operation  
6 of passenger automobiles; purchase of lawbooks, books of  
7 reference, newspapers, and periodicals; contract stenographic  
8 reporting services; and personal services in the District of  
9 Columbia, \$289,700.

10                   FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

11                   PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

12       Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals: For  
13 an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for pay of per-  
14 sonnel and maintenance of hospitals, including the objects  
15 specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency  
16 Appropriation Act, 1945, \$963,400.

17       Uniform allowance: On request of the Federal Security  
18 Administrator, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized  
19 to transfer such amounts as may be necessary, but not to  
20 exceed a total of \$300,000, from unexpended balances of  
21 appropriations for the Public Health Service, fiscal year  
22 1944, to an appropriation account to be established for  
23 the payment of allowances for uniforms to regular and reserve  
24 commissioned officers of the Public Health Service pursuant

1 to section 607 .of the Act of July 1, 1944 (Public Law  
2 410) .

3 Emergency health and sanitation activities (national  
4 defense) : For an additional amount for emergency health and  
5 sanitation activities (national defense), fiscal year 1945,  
6 including the objects specified under this head in the Federal  
7 Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, and including  
8 the purchase of thirty passenger automobiles, and the afore-  
9 said appropriation together with the amount appropriated  
10 herein shall be available for the control of malaria and  
11 diseases of tropical origin pursuant to section 311 of the  
12 Act of July 1, 1944 (Public Law 410), and the develop-  
13 ment and prosecution of a program for the control of com-  
14 municable diseases in Liberia in cooperation with the Libe-  
15 rian Government, \$1,875,000.

16 Claims for damages, operation of vessels, Public Health  
17 Service: To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined  
18 by the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency under  
19 the provisions of the Act of July 1, 1944 (Public Law 410),  
20 in sums not exceeding \$3,000 in any one case, as fully set  
21 forth in House Document Numbered 796, Seventy-eighth  
22 Congress, \$66.99.

23 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

24 Enforcement operations: For an additional amount for



1 enforcement operations Food and Drug Administration, fiscal  
2 year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in  
3 the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945,  
4 \$79,000.

5 COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

6 For an additional amount for Columbia Institution for  
7 the Deaf, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified  
8 under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropria-  
9 tion Act, 1945, \$20,400.

10 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

11 General expenses: For an additional amount for general  
12 expenses, Office of Education, fiscal year 1945, including  
13 the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security  
14 Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, \$15,300.

15 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

16 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

17 War Public Works (community facilities): For an ad-  
18 ditional amount to enable the Federal Works Administrator  
19 to carry out the functions vested in him by titles II and III  
20 of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C.  
21 1531-1534 and 1541), \$7,500,000, to remain available  
22 during the continuance of the unlimited national emergency  
23 declared by the President on May 27, 1941, but not to be  
24 available for obligation for new projects after June 30, 1945,  
25 of which amount not to exceed \$100,000 shall be available

1 for administrative expenses, including the objects specified  
 2 under the head "Defense public works (community facili-  
 3 ties)" in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941,  
 4 and the joint resolution approved December 23, 1941 (Pub-  
 5 lic Law 371) : *Provided*, That the limitation of \$70,000,000  
 6 under the above head in the First Deficiency Appropriation  
 7 Act, 1944, on the total amount that may be allocated for  
 8 contributions to public and private agencies for the mainte-  
 9 nance and operation of public works after July 1, 1943, is  
 10 hereby increased to \$80,000,000.

#### 11 PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

12 The words "other services" appearing in the proviso  
 13 clause under the head "Salaries and expenses, public build-  
 14 ings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent  
 15 area", fiscal year 1945, shall be deemed to include tele-  
 16 phone switchboards or equivalent telephone-switching equip-  
 17 ment serving one or more governmental activities in build-  
 18 ings operated by the Public Buildings Administration where  
 19 it is found that such service is economical and in the interest  
 20 of the Government.

21 The appropriation "Salaries and expenses, public build-  
 22 ings and grounds outside the District of Columbia", fiscal  
 23 year 1945, shall also be available for the furnishing of quar-  
 24 ters, maintenance, and other services on a reimbursable

1 basis to any governmental activity and for expenses incident  
2 to moving any governmental activity in connection with the  
3 assignment, allocation, and transfer of building space.

4 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

5 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage  
6 to roads and highways under the Defense Highway Act of  
7 1941 (23 U. S. C. 3), as amended (23 U. S. C. 110), as  
8 fully set forth in House Document Numbered 794, Seventy-  
9 eighth Congress, \$417,910.29.

10 FOREIGN-SERVICE PAY ADJUSTMENT

11 For an additional amount for foreign-service pay  
12 adjustment, appreciation of foreign currencies, fiscal  
13 year 1945, including the objects specified under this head  
14 in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945,  
15 \$150,000.

16 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

17 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for  
18 printing and binding, General Accounting Office, fiscal year  
19 1945, \$40,000.

20 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

21 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal  
22 year 1945, for salaries and expenses of the National Advisory  
23 Committee for Aeronautics, including the objects specified  
24 in the appropriation for this purpose in the Independent  
25 Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, \$2,656,000.



1 Construction: For an additional amount for construction  
2 and equipment, Langley Field, Virginia, \$835,000, to be  
3 available until expended.

4 Construction: For an additional amount for construction  
5 and equipment Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory, Cleve-  
6 land, Ohio, \$3,910,000, to be available until expended.

7 THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

8 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for  
9 salaries and expenses of the Archivist and The National  
10 Archives, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified  
11 under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act,  
12 1945, \$22,000.

13 NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

14 War housing: For an additional amount to carry out the  
15 purposes of title I of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended  
16 (42 U. S. C. ch. 9), and subject to the applicable provisions  
17 of the joint resolution approved October 14, 1940 (54 Stat.  
18 1115), \$10,000,000, to remain available during the con-  
19 tinuance of the unlimited national emergency declared by the  
20 President on May 27, 1941, but not to be available for obliga-  
21 tion for new projects after June 30, 1945.

22 NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

23 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for  
24 salaries and expenses, National Mediation Board, fiscal year

1 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the  
2 Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1945, \$14,400.

3 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

4 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for  
5 salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art, fiscal year  
6 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the  
7 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, \$8,600.

8 TARIFF COMMISSION

9 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal  
10 year 1945, for salaries and expenses, Tariff Commission, in-  
11 cluding the objects specified under this head in the Independ-  
12 ent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, \$21,881.

13 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

14 Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For an additional  
15 amount, fiscal year 1945, for hospital and domiciliary facili-  
16 ties, Veterans' Administration, including the 3 per centum  
17 limitation specified under this head in the Independent  
18 Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, \$10,571,000.

19 Of the appropriation for administration, medical, hospital,  
20 and domiciliary services, Veterans' Administration, fiscal  
21 year 1945, not to exceed \$5,000 shall be available for the  
22 preparation, shipment, installation, and display of exhibits,  
23 photographic displays, moving pictures, and other visual  
24 educational information and descriptive material, including  
25 the purchase or rental of equipment.

1       The limitation upon the amount which may be expended  
2 to repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities in the several  
3 hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans'  
4 Administration, appearing in the appropriation for adminis-  
5 tration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services, Veterans'  
6 Administration, fiscal year 1945, is hereby increased from  
7 \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000.

8       The limitation imposed by section 105 of the Independ-  
9 ent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, upon "travel expenses",  
10 is hereby increased to \$4,000,000.

## 11                   DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

### 12                   PUBLIC SCHOOLS

#### 13                   CAPITAL OUTLAY

14       For the construction of an eight-room extensible ele-  
15 mentary school building, four rooms to be left unfinished,  
16 to be located in the vicinity of Fifteenth and Hamlin Streets  
17 Northeast, including treatment of grounds, \$167,500, of  
18 which not to exceed \$3,520 may be transferred to the credit  
19 of the appropriation account "Office of Municipal Architect,  
20 construction services," for the preparation of plans and  
21 specifications for said building.

22       For the construction of an eight-room addition to the  
23 Kimball School, including an assembly hall-gymnasium, re-  
24 modeling of the present building, and treatment of grounds,  
25 \$250,000, of which not to exceed \$5,250 may be transferred



1 to the credit of the appropriation account "Office of Municipal  
2 Architect, construction services," for the preparation of plans  
3 and specifications for said building.

4 The appropriation for the purchase of a site in the vicinity  
5 of Fifty-third and Drake Streets Southeast, for the construc-  
6 tion of a sixteen-room elementary school building, including  
7 an assembly hall-gymnasium, in the District of Columbia  
8 Appropriation Act, 1945, shall cease to be available for  
9 the purchase of a site at such location but is hereby made  
10 available for the purchase of a site for the same purpose in  
11 the vicinity of Fifty-third and Blaine Streets Northeast.

12 HEALTH DEPARTMENT

13 Capital outlay, Gallinger Municipal Hospital: For the  
14 preparation of plans and specifications and for inspection for  
15 a pediatrics building to be constructed at a total cost of not  
16 to exceed \$650,000, fiscal year 1945, \$29,250; and for the  
17 preparation of plans and specifications and for inspection for  
18 a laboratory building to be constructed at a total cost of not  
19 to exceed \$200,000, fiscal year 1945, \$9,000; in all, \$38,250.

20 PUBLIC WELFARE

21 FAMILY WELFARE SERVICE

22 Capital outlay, child care: For preparation of plans and  
23 specifications for a receiving home and classification center  
24 for children to be constructed in parcel 141/68 at a total cost  
25 of not to exceed \$285,500, fiscal year 1945, \$12,000.

1 Capital outlay, institutions for the indigent: For the  
2 preparation of plans and specifications for new buildings to  
3 be constructed, at a total cost of not to exceed \$1,250,000,  
4 at the Home for the Aged and Infirm, to remain available  
5 until June 30, 1946, \$50,000; and for beginning construc-  
6 tion of a new heating plant at the Home for the Aged  
7 and Infirm, including all necessary appurtenances thereto,  
8 \$120,000, including not to exceed \$15,000 for preparation  
9 of plans and specifications and not to exceed \$5,000 for  
10 soil investigations, and the Commissioners of the District  
11 of Columbia are authorized to enter into a contract or con-  
12 tracts for the construction of such heating plant at a total  
13 cost of not to exceed \$357,500; in all, \$170,000.

#### 14 MENTAL REHABILITATION SERVICE

15 Capital outlay, District Training School: For an addi-  
16 tional amount for continuing the construction of dormitories,  
17 \$14,000; for the preparation of plans and specifications  
18 for two detention dormitories to be constructed at a total  
19 cost of not to exceed \$268,000, fiscal year 1945, \$12,000;  
20 and the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$28,000  
21 for a new deep well, water treatment, and extension of  
22 water supply line, and the improvement and extension of  
23 the water system, in the District of Columbia Appropriation  
24 Act, 1944, is continued available for the same purposes dur-  
25 ing the fiscal year 1945; in all, \$26,000.

## PUBLIC WORKS

Capital outlay, Refuse Division: For an additional amount for all necessary expenses for preparation of plans, specifications, surveys, and estimates for the extension of the proposed incinerator numbered 3 for refuse in parcel 141/13, and so forth, including the objects specified under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1945, and including the employment of consulting engineering services by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the civil-service and classification laws, fiscal year 1945, \$8,000.

## SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (46 Stat. 500), as set forth in House Document Numbered 744 of the Seventy-eighth Congress, \$1,664.50.

## JUDGMENTS

For the payment of final judgment for costs rendered against the District of Columbia in the case of David G. Busey and Orville J. Richie, \$222.05.

## AUDITED CLAIMS

For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under an appropriation the balance of which has been carried



1 to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the  
 2 Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), being for the  
 3 service of the fiscal year 1942:

4 Fire Department, expenses, District of Columbia, 1942,  
 5 fire fighting apparatus, \$8,257.

#### 6 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

7 The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless  
 8 otherwise therein specifically provided, shall be paid out of  
 9 the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury  
 10 of the United States in the manner prescribed by the District  
 11 of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the respective fiscal  
 12 years for which such sums are provided.

#### 13 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

##### 14 CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

##### 15 RESOURCES

16 The funds appropriated in the Department of Agricul-  
 17 ture Appropriation Act, 1945, under the head "Conserva-  
 18 tion and use of agricultural land resources", notwithstanding  
 19 any allocation thereof heretofore made by departmental order  
 20 may be used to discharge in full payments and grants earned  
 21 by farmers in carrying out authorized soil and water con-  
 22 servation practices.

##### 23 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

24 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal

1 year 1945, for salaries and expenses, Office of Information,  
2 \$7,353, including the objects specified under this head in  
3 the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945.

4 LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

5 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal  
6 year 1945, for salaries and expenses, Library. Department  
7 of Agriculture, \$6,375, including the objects specified under  
8 this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation  
9 Act, 1945.

10 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

11 BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL

12 ENGINEERING

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 Agricultural engineering investigations: For an addi-  
15 tional amount for agricultural engineering investigations,  
16 fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this  
17 head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act,  
18 1945, \$61,100, of which sum not to exceed \$23,100 may  
19 be expended for the construction of a building to replace  
20 one destroyed by fire at the United States Cotton Ginning  
21 Laboratory, Stoneville, Mississippi.

22 EXTENSION SERVICE

23 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal  
24 year 1945, for salaries and expenses, \$34,000, including the

1 objects specified under this head in the Department of Agri-  
2 culture Appropriation Act, 1945.

3 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 Crop and livestock estimates: For an additional amount,  
6 fiscal year 1945, for crop and livestock estimates, \$235,000,  
7 including the objects specified under this head in the Depart-  
8 ment of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945.

9 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 Foreign plant quarantines: For an additional amount,  
12 fiscal year 1945, for foreign plant quarantines, \$102,000,  
13 including the objects specified under this head in the Depart-  
14 ment of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945.

15 WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

16 Supply and distribution of farm labor: The authority  
17 and funds provided by the Farm Labor Supply Appropria-  
18 tion Act, 1944, as amended, are hereby continued through  
19 December 31, 1945, for carrying out the purposes of said  
20 Act, without regard to the limitation on the amount which  
21 may be used for administrative expenses, and, in addition  
22 to the amount hereby continued available, the War Food  
23 Administrator may, prior to July 1, 1945, enter into con-  
24 tracts for the same objects for which prior appropriations



1 have been made under this head to an amount not in excess  
2 of \$10,000,000.

3 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

4 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount fo  
5 salaries and expenses, Rural Electrification Administra  
6 tion, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified unde  
7 this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriatic  
8 Act, 1945, \$696,000.

9 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

10 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

11 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal  
12 year 1945, for printing and binding, \$75,000.

13 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

14 General administration: For an additional amount for  
15 general administration, fiscal year 1945, including the ob-  
16 jects specified under this head in the Department of Com-  
17 merce Appropriation Act, 1945; and including not to exceed  
18 \$2,500 for entertainment of officials in the field of aviation  
19 of other countries when specifically authorized and approved  
20 by the Administrator, \$207,718.

21 Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For an addi-  
22 tional amount, fiscal year 1945, for establishment of air-  
23 navigation facilities, including the objects specified under this  
24 head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act,  
25 1945, \$152,860.

1 Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities:

2 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities, including  
3 the objects specified under this head in the Department of  
4 Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, \$180,163.

6 Technical development: For an additional amount, fiscal  
7 year 1945, for technical development, including the objects  
8 specified under this head in the Department of Commerce  
9 Appropriation Act, 1945, \$62,000.

10 Enforcement of safety regulations: For an additional  
11 amount for enforcement of safety regulations for the fiscal  
12 year 1945, including the objects specified under this head  
13 in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945,  
14 and including expenses of transportation of the immediate  
15 families of employees transferred from one station in continental United States to another official station outside continental United States and return, \$282,737.

18 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

19 Field expense, coastal surveys: For an additional  
20 amount for field expense, coastal surveys, fiscal year 1945,  
21 including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, \$102,000.

23 Geodetic control surveys: For an additional amount for  
24 geodetic control surveys, fiscal year 1945, including the

1 objects specified under this head in the Department of  
2 Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, \$70,000.

3 Office force: For an additional amount for office force,  
4 fiscal year 1945, \$69,000.

5 Office expenses: For an additional amount for office ex-  
6 penses, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under  
7 this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation  
8 Act, 1945, \$34,000.

9 Aeronautical charts: The limitation in the appropria-  
10 tion "Aeronautical charts" in the Department of Commerce  
11 Appropriation Act, 1945, upon the amount which may be  
12 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia  
13 is hereby increased from \$500,000 to \$535,000.

14 PATENT OFFICE

15 Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, Patent  
16 Office, fiscal year 1945, \$6,200.

17 Photolithographing: For an additional amount for pho-  
18 tolithographing, fiscal year 1945, including the objects speci-  
19 fied under this head in the Department of Commerce  
20 Appropriation Act, 1945, \$80,000.

21 Miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount for  
22 miscellaneous expenses, fiscal year 1945, including the objects  
23 specified under this head in the Department of Commerce  
24 Appropriation Act, 1945, \$71,000.



1 NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

2 Research and development: For an additional amount  
3 for research and development, fiscal year 1945, including  
4 the objects specified under this head in the Department of  
5 Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, \$200,000.

6 WEATHER BUREAU

7 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for  
8 salaries and expenses, fiscal year 1945, including the objects  
9 specified under this head in the Department of Commerce  
10 Appropriation Act, 1945, \$320,000.

11 CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

12 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for  
13 printing and binding, Civil Aeronautics Board, fiscal year  
14 1945, \$7,800.

15 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

16 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

17 DIVISION OF TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS

18 Salaries: For an additional amount for personal services  
19 in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1945, \$14,082.

20 UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE PHILIPPINE  
21 ISLANDS

22 For an additional amount for maintenance of the office  
23 of the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine  
24 Islands, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified  
25 under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation

1 Act, 1945, \$12,000, and the amount available for ex-  
2 penditure in the discretion of the High Commissioner is  
3 hereby increased from \$5,200 to \$10,000.

4 GENERAL LAND OFFICE

5 Salaries: For an additional amount for personal services  
6 in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1945, \$20,000.

7 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

8 For deposit by the Secretary of the Treasury to the of-  
9 ficial trust fund checking account of the special disbursing  
10 agent of the Rosebud Indian agency, Rosebud, South Da-  
11 kota, for disposition as provided by and subject to the pro-  
12 visions of the Act of June 22, 1944 (Private Law 307),  
13 \$2,382.77.

14 For compensation and expenses of an attorney em-  
15 ployed by the Colorado River Tribe of Indians of the  
16 Colorado River Reservation, Arizona, under a contract ap-  
17 proved by the Secretary of the Interior on July 24, 1944,  
18 \$800, fiscal year 1944, payable from funds on deposit to  
19 the credit of the tribe.

20 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

21 GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

22 For additional amounts for construction of the follow-  
23 ing projects, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified  
24 under the head "Administrative provisions and limitations,  
25 Bureau of Reclamation" in the Interior Department Appro-

1 priation Act, 1945, to be expended from the general fund  
 2 of the Treasury, to remain available until expended, and to  
 3 be reimbursable under the reclamation law:

4 Columbia Basin project, Washington, \$1,900,000.

5 Yakima project, Washington, Roza Division, \$421,000.

#### 6 RECLAMATION FUND, SPECIAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

7 For additional amounts for construction of the following  
 8 projects, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified  
 9 under the head "Administrative provisions and limitations,  
 10 Bureau of Reclamation" in the Interior Department Approp-  
 11 priation Act, 1945, to be expended from the Reclamation  
 12 Fund, to remain available until expended, and to be reim-  
 13 bursable under the reclamation law:

14 Sun River project, Montana, \$110,000.

15 Klamath project, Oregon-California, \$400,000.

#### 16 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

17 Gaging streams: For an additional amount for gaging  
 18 streams, fiscal year 1945, \$80,000; and the amount that  
 19 shall be available only for cooperation with States or  
 20 municipalities is hereby increased to \$1,180,000.

#### 21 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

##### 22 TERRITORY OF ALASKA

23 Insane of Alaska: For an additional amount for insane  
 24 of Alaska, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified



1 under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation  
2 Act, 1945, \$17,300: *Provided*, That the limitation under  
3 said head of \$840 per capita per annum for the care of  
4 patients by contract during the fiscal years 1944 and 1945  
5 is hereby rescinded.

## 6 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### 7 DAMAGE CLAIM

8 Damage claim: For the payment of a claim for damages  
9 adjusted and determined by the Attorney General of the  
10 United States under the provisions of the Act entitled "An  
11 Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain  
12 claims arising out of the activities of the Federal Bureau of  
13 Investigation", approved March 20, 1936 (31 U. S. C.  
14 224b), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 789,  
15 Seventy-eighth Congress, \$50.

### 16 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

17 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for  
18 printing and binding, fiscal year 1940, \$2,462.40.

19 Lands Division, salaries and expenses: For an addi-  
20 tional amount for salaries and expenses, Lands Division,  
21 fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this  
22 head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1942,  
23 \$499.97.

24 Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For an  
25 additional amount for salaries and expenses of marshals,

1 and so forth, fiscal year 1944, including the objects speci-  
2 fied under this head in the Department of Justice Appro-  
3 priation Act, 1944, \$190,400.

4 Claims Division, salaries: For an additional amount for  
5 salaries, Claims Division, fiscal year 1945, \$63,300.

6 Board of Immigration Appeals, salaries: For an addi-  
7 tional amount for salaries, Board of Immigration Appeals,  
8 fiscal year 1945, \$2,000.

9 Enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws: For an  
10 additional amount for enforcement of antitrust and  
11 kindred laws, fiscal year 1945, including the objects speci-  
12 fied under this head in the Department of Justice Appro-  
13 priation Act, 1945, \$150,000.

14 FEDERAL PRISON PERSONNEL

15 Support of United States prisoners: For an additional  
16 amount for support of United States prisoners, fiscal year  
17 1942, including the objects specified under this head in  
18 the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1942,  
19 \$5,060.04.

20 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

21 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

22 Salaries and expenses (national defense): For an ad-  
23 ditional amount for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor  
24 Statistics (national defense), fiscal year 1945, including the

1 objects specified under this head in the Department of Labor  
2 Appropriation Act, 1945, \$1,162,000.

3                                   NAVY DEPARTMENT

4       For additional amounts for appropriations for the Navy  
5 Department, and naval service, fiscal years 1940, 1943,  
6 and 1945, to be supplemental to the appropriations and  
7 funds in the respective Naval Appropriation Acts for such  
8 fiscal years, including the objects and subject to the limita-  
9 tions specified under the respective heads and to the pro-  
10 visions under the head, "General provisions," contained in  
11 such acts, except as otherwise provided herein, as follows:

12                                   NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

13                                   OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

14       Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels: To  
15 pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Sec-  
16 retary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled  
17 "An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Secretary of the  
18 Navy to settle claims for damages to private property arising  
19 from collisions with naval vessels", approved December 28,  
20 1922, as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 791,  
21 Seventy-eighth Congress, \$13,605.50.

22       Not to exceed \$400,000 of the appropriation "Naval  
23 emergency fund, 1945," shall be available for the acqui-  
24 sition of interests of lessees of lands within the present bound-  
25 aries of Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 1.



1                   BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL

2       Training, education, and welfare, Navy, 1945: Addi-  
3   tional amount for welfare and recreation, \$2,500,000, to  
4   be charged to subhead "Instruction" under this appropriation  
5   head.

6                   BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

7       Pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval personnel,  
8   1943, \$10,000,000.

9       Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1940,  
10   for payment of claim of Frank B. Hall and Company,  
11   Incorporated, certified to be due by the General Account-  
12   ing Office, \$62,454.11.

13       Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1943,  
14   \$800,000.

15       Fuel and transportation, Navy, 1943, \$25,750,000.

16                   BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

17       Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks, 1945,  
18   \$250,000,000, and, in addition, \$50,000,000 by transfer  
19   from the appropriation "Naval Reserve, 1945", all toward  
20   \$1,474,931,400 contract authorization granted in the Naval  
21   Appropriation Act, 1945, to remain available until expended,  
22   which, together with unexpended balances of appropriations  
23   heretofore made under this head, shall be accounted for as  
24   one fund.

## 1 BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS

2 The limitation on the amount of contract authorization  
3 contained under the appropriation "Aviation, Navy, 1945,"  
4 is hereby reduced from \$3,600,000,000 to \$1,600,000,000,  
5 of which latter amount not to exceed \$25,000,000 may be  
6 used for expansion of and facilities in public or private  
7 plants.

## 8 INCREASE AND REPLACEMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS

9 Armor, armament, and ammunition: The Secretary of  
10 the Navy is authorized, in addition to appropriations  
11 hitherto made and contract authorizations provided for such  
12 purpose, to enter into contracts for tools, equipment, and  
13 facilities in, and land for, public and private plants for the  
14 manufacture or production of ordnance materials, munitions,  
15 and equipment, in an amount not exceeding \$60,000,000.

## 16 COAST GUARD

17 Damage claims: To pay claims for damages adjusted and  
18 determined by the Secretary of the Navy under the pro-  
19 visions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the  
20 adjustment and settlement of certain claims for damages  
21 resulting from the operation of vessels of the Coast Guard  
22 and the Public Health Service, in sums not exceeding \$3,000  
23 in any one case", approved June 15, 1936, as fully set  
24 forth in House Document Numbered 798, Seventy-eighth  
25 Congress, \$523.06.

## GENERAL PROVISION

For the fiscal year 1945 and prior years occupancy of emergency housing facilities under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department or the National Housing Agency, on a rental basis, by personnel of the services mentioned in the title of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, or by their dependents, shall not deprive such personnel of money allowances for rental of quarters.

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the Postal Revenues)

## OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, fiscal year 1945, Office of the Postmaster General, \$9,500.

## SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

For an additional amount for salaries, fiscal year 1945, Office of the Chief Inspector, \$7,350.

For an additional amount for salaries, fiscal year 1945, Bureau of Accounts, \$38,000.

## CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

For an additional amount for contingent and miscellaneous expenses, including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1945, and including \$660 additional for expenses of the purchasing agent and of the Solicitor and attorneys con-



1 nected with his office while traveling on business of the  
2 Department, \$10,000.

3           FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

4   OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

5       Compensation to postmasters: For an additional amount  
6 for compensation to postmasters, fiscal year 1943, including  
7 the objects specified under this head in the Post Office  
8 Department Appropriation Act, 1943, \$10,000.

9   OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

10       Domestic Air Mail Service: For an additional amount  
11 for Domestic Air Mail Service, fiscal year 1945, including  
12 the objects specified under this head in the Post Office  
13 Department Appropriation Act, 1945, and including  
14 \$11,200 additional for supervisory officials and clerks at air  
15 mail transfer points, \$11,400.

16   OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

17       Domestic mail indemnities: The unobligated balance of  
18 the appropriation "Indemnities, domestic mail, 1944", shall  
19 be merged with the appropriation "Indemnities, domestic  
20 mail, 1945", and the latter appropriation shall be available  
21 for the objects for which made for prior fiscal years.

22       Unpaid money orders: For an additional amount for  
23 unpaid money orders more than one year old, fiscal year  
24 1945, \$474,000.

## 1 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

2 Post-office equipment, stationery, and supplies: For an  
 3 additional amount for post-office stationery, equipment, and  
 4 supplies, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified  
 5 under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation  
 6 Act, 1945, \$340,000.

7 Equipment shops, Washington, District of Columbia:  
 8 For an additional amount for equipment shops, Washing-  
 9 ton, District of Columbia, fiscal year 1945, including the  
 10 same objects specified under this head in the Post Office  
 11 Department Appropriation Act, 1945, \$675,000.

## 12 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## 13 FOREIGN SERVICE

14 Salaries, ambassadors and ministers: For an additional  
 15 amount for salaries of ambassadors and ministers, fiscal year  
 16 1945, including the objects under this head in the Depart-  
 17 ment of State Appropriation Act, 1945, and in the Second  
 18 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, \$102,000.

19 Salaries and clerks, Foreign Service: For an additional  
 20 amount for salaries of clerks, Foreign Service, fiscal year  
 21 1945, including the objects under this head in the Depart-  
 22 ment of State Appropriation Act, 1945, \$420,000.

23 Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service:  
 24 For an additional amount for miscellaneous salaries and

1 allowances, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1945, including the  
2 objects under this head in the Department of State Approp-  
3 riation Act, 1945, \$143,000.

4 Foreign Service quarters: For an additional amount for  
5 Foreign Service quarters, fiscal year 1945, including the  
6 objects under this head in the Department of State Approp-  
7 riation Act, 1945, \$140,000.

8 Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service: For an addi-  
9 tional amount for cost of living allowances, Foreign Service,  
10 fiscal year 1945, including the objects under this head in the  
11 Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945, \$340,000.

12 Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For an ad-  
13 ditional amount for representation allowances, Foreign  
14 Service, fiscal year 1945, including the objects under this  
15 head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945,  
16 \$139,000.

17 Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an additional  
18 amount for contingent expenses, Foreign Service, fiscal year  
19 1945, including the objects under this head in the Depart-  
20 ment of State Appropriation Act, 1945, and including the  
21 purchase of fifteen additional passenger automobiles at not to  
22 exceed \$3,000 each, \$1,900,000: *Provided*, That reimburse-  
23 ments incident to the maintenance of commissary service  
24 authorized under said head shall be credited to the appropria-



tion for this purpose current at the time obligations are incurred or current at the time such amounts are received.

### INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

Salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945, \$35,000.

Cultural relations with China and the neighboring countries and countries of the Near East and Africa: For all expenses, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, necessary to enable the Secretary of State independently or in cooperation with other agencies of the Government to carry out a program of cultural relations with China and the neighboring countries and with countries of the Near East and Africa, fiscal year 1945, \$600,000 (payable from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President", contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented and amended), including the purchase of books, publications, scientific and other equipment, and educational and cultural materials; contributions of money and materials to, and contracts with, educational, cultural, and nonprofit institutions and organi-

1 zations of the United States and the above countries, directly  
2 or through independent agencies; compensation, allowances,  
3 and grants to citizens of the United States and the above  
4 countries who are students, professors, or technical experts,  
5 at such rates and under such regulations as may be deter-  
6 mined by the Secretary of State, including expenses incurred  
7 by such persons in traveling between places of residence,  
8 Washington, District of Columbia, and posts of duty abroad,  
9 and including travel expenses of citizens of the above countries  
10 without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regu-  
11 lations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended;  
12 advance of moneys without regard to section 3648 of the Re-  
13 vised Statutes; printing and binding without regard to section  
14 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (40 Stat. 1270) ; and not to  
15 exceed \$10,000 shall be available for temporary employ-  
16 ment of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise,  
17 without regard to the civil-service and classification laws.

18 Conference of Allied Ministers of Education in London:  
19 For all necessary expenses of the participation by the  
20 United States in the Conference of Allied Ministers of Educa-  
21 tion in London, including personal services in the District  
22 of Columbia and elsewhere without regard to civil-service  
23 and classification laws; travel expenses without regard to  
24 the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the  
25 Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended; allowances

1 for living and quarters for temporary and permanent per-  
2 sonnel in accordance with standardized regulations pre-  
3 scribed by the President for civilian officers and employees  
4 of the Government temporarily stationed in foreign coun-  
5 tries and in accordance with the Acts of June 26, 1930,  
6 and February 23, 1931; entertainment, stenographic re-  
7 porting, and other services by contract, books of reference  
8 and periodicals, and rent of office space without regard to  
9 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; printing and binding;  
10 and the share of the United States in the expenses of the  
11 secretariat of the Conference; fiscal year 1945, \$43,000,  
12 payable from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the  
13 President", contained in the First Supplemental National  
14 Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented and  
15 amended.

16 Cooperation with the American republics: The sum of  
17 \$300,000 of the \$400,000 of the appropriation for this pur-  
18 pose for 1944 which was continued available for 1945 in  
19 the Department of State Appropriation Act for 1945 is  
20 consolidated with and made a part of the appropriation for  
21 1945 as of July 1, 1944.

22 United States contributions to international commissions,  
23 congresses, and bureaus: For an additional amount for  
24 United States contributions to international commissions,  
25 congresses, and bureaus, fiscal year 1945, to meet the con-



1   tribution of the United States to the Inter-American Institute  
2   of Agricultural Sciences, \$90,087.97.

3                   TREASURY DEPARTMENT

4                   OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

5       Not to exceed \$21,296.92 of the unexpended balance  
6   of the appropriation "Reimbursement to carriers of deficits  
7   during Federal control" in the Second Deficiency Approp-  
8   riation Act, 1941, is hereby made available to pay the  
9   claim of the Tremont and Gulf Railroad Company certified  
10   to the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with section  
11   204 of the Transportation Act of 1920, as amended by the  
12   Act of January 7, 1941.

13       To pay the claim of Reverend James T. Denigan, of  
14   Long Island City, New York, in accordance with the author-  
15   ity and subject to the provisions of Private Law 356, ap-  
16   proved July 1944, fiscal year 1945, \$6,500.

17                   FISCAL SERVICE

18                   BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

19       Salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement: For  
20   an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Division of  
21   Disbursement, fiscal year 1945, including the objects speci-  
22   fied under this head in the Treasury Department Appropria-  
23   tion Act, 1945, \$1,500,000.

24       Printing and binding, Division of Disbursement: For an  
25   additional amount for printing and binding, Division of Dis-

1 bursement, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified  
 2 under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation  
 3 Act, 1945, \$35,000.

4 Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered:  
 5 For an additional amount for refund of moneys erroneously  
 6 received and covered, fiscal year 1945, including the objects  
 7 specified under this head in the Treasury Department Approp-  
 8 priation Act, 1945, \$125,000.

9 Payment of unclaimed moneys (trust fund) : For an  
 10 additional amount for payment of unclaimed moneys, fiscal  
 11 year 1945, \$50,000, payable from funds held by the United  
 12 States in trust fund receipt account, "Unclaimed moneys  
 13 of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown."

#### 14 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

15 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for  
 16 collecting the revenue from customs, fiscal year 1945, in-  
 17 cluding the objects specified under this head in the Treasury  
 18 Department Appropriation Act, 1945, \$850,000: *Provided,*  
 19 That the limitation of \$1,300 upon the unit price which may  
 20 be paid by the Bureau of Customs for motor-propelled  
 21 passenger-carrying vehicles, specified in the appropriation,  
 22 is hereby increased to \$1,500.

#### 23 BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

24 Salaries and expenses: The limitations under collecting  
 25 the internal revenue on the amounts which may be expended

1 for printing and binding and stationery, fiscal year 1944, are  
2 hereby increased from \$1,970,000 to \$2,066,526 and from  
3 \$1,218,870 to \$1,306,034, respectively.

4 PROCUREMENT DIVISION

5 Federal property utilization: For an additional amount  
6 for Federal property utilization, fiscal year 1945, includ-  
7 ing the objects specified under this head in the Treasury  
8 Department Appropriation Act, 1945, and including ex-  
9 penses of care and handling and other necessary expenses  
10 of the Procurement Division incident to the disposal of  
11 property under the Surplus Property Act of 1944, ex-  
12 penses of attendance at meetings concerned with the  
13 work of such Division, purchase (including exchange),  
14 of lawbooks, purchase (not to exceed 116), maintenance,  
15 repair and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying  
16 vehicles, and actual transportation and other necessary ex-  
17 penses, and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence,  
18 of persons serving while away from their permanent homes  
19 or regular places of business in an advisory capacity to or  
20 employed by such Division without other compensation from  
21 the United States, or at \$1 per annum, \$11,430,000: *Pro-*  
22 *vided*, That the limitations on the amounts which may be  
23 expended for stationery and for printing and binding are  
24 hereby increased from \$45,000 to \$90,000, and for \$40,000  
25 to \$100,000, respectively.



## WAR DEPARTMENT

## MILITARY ACTIVITIES

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities, of the War Department or of the Army", approved July 3, 1943 (Public Law 112), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 795, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$276,702.96.

## CIVIL FUNCTIONS

## CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Rivers and harbors and flood control: The limitation contained in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1945, under the head "Rivers and harbors and flood control" on expenditures from the various appropriations for rivers and harbors and flood control for the payment of services of technical and clerical personnel in the office of the Chief of Engineers is hereby increased for the fiscal year 1945 from \$760,000 to \$788,500.

Rivers and harbors: For an additional amount for

1 rivers and harbors, fiscal year 1945, including the objects  
 2 specified under this head in the War Department Civil  
 3 Appropriation Act, 1945, \$2,780,000, to be available until  
 4 expended.

5 Flood control: For an additional amount for flood con-  
 6 trol, general, fiscal year 1945, including the objects speci-  
 7 fied under this head in the War Department Civil Appro-  
 8 priation Act, 1945, \$7,230,000, to be available until  
 9 expended.

#### 10 THE PANAMA CANAL

11 Civil government: For an additional amount for Civil  
 12 government, Panama Canal and Canal Zone, for the fiscal  
 13 year 1945, including the objects specified under this head  
 14 in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1945,  
 15 \$10,400, to remain available until expended.

#### 16 TITLE II—PENALTY MAIL COSTS

17 SEC. 201. For deposit in the general fund of the Treas-  
 18 ury for costs of penalty mail, fiscal year 1945, as required  
 19 by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law  
 20 364), as follows:

#### 21 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

22 Architect of the Capitol, \$255.

23 Botanic Garden: Not to exceed \$45 of the appropria-  
 24 tion "Maintenance, Botanic Garden, 1945."

1 Library of Congress, \$12,750.

2 Government Printing Office, \$258,400.

3 THE JUDICIARY

4 Supreme Court of the United States: Not to exceed  
5 \$1,360 of the appropriation "Miscellaneous expenses,  
6 Supreme Court, 1945."

7 Court of Customs and Patent Appeals: For an additional  
8 amount for contingent expenses, Court of Customs and  
9 Patent Appeals, \$153: *Provided*, That not to exceed such  
10 amount of such total appropriation for such fiscal year shall  
11 be available for the purpose of this section.

12 United States Customs Court: For an additional  
13 amount for contingent expenses, United States Customs  
14 Court, \$425: *Provided*, That not to exceed such  
15 amount of such total appropriation for such fiscal year shall  
16 be available for the purpose of this section.

17 Court of Claims: For an additional amount for con-  
18 tingent expenses, Court of Claims, \$425: *Provided*, That  
19 not to exceed such amount of such total appropriation for  
20 such fiscal year shall be available for the purposes of this  
21 section.

22 Miscellaneous expenses, United States Courts, \$71,400.

23 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

24 The White House Office: Not to exceed \$3,825 of



1 the appropriation "Contingent expenses, the White House  
2 Office, 1945".

3 Bureau of the Budget: Not to exceed \$425 of the  
4 appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Budget,  
5 1945".

6 Office of Censorship: Not to exceed \$8,500 of the  
7 appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of Censorship,  
8 1945".

9 Petroleum Administration for War: Not to exceed  
10 \$21,250 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Petro-  
11 leum Administration for War, 1945".

12 Office of Price Administration: Not to exceed \$5,100,-  
13 000 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of  
14 Price Administration, 1945".

15 Office of Strategic Services: Not to exceed \$25,500 of  
16 the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of Strategic  
17 Services, 1945".

18 War Refugee Board: Not to exceed \$36 of the appro-  
19 priation for salaries and expenses of the War Refugee Board.

20 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT—OFFICE FOR

21 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

22 Office of Alien Property Custodian: Not to exceed \$6,145  
23 of the funds available for the expenses of the Office.

24 Office of Civilian Defense: Not to exceed \$1,658 of

1 the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of Civilian  
2 Defense, 1945".

3 Committee on Fair Employment Practice: Not to ex-  
4 ceed \$638 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Com-  
5 mittee on Fair Employment Practice, 1945".

6 Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs: Not  
7 to exceed \$4,250 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses,  
8 Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, 1945".

9 Office of Defense Transportation: Not to exceed  
10 \$178,500 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office  
11 of Defense Transportation, 1945."

12 Office of Economic Stabilization: Not to exceed \$1,275  
13 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of Eco-  
14 nomic Stabilization, 1945."

15 Foreign Economic Administration, \$43,605, to be de-  
16 rived by transfer from the appropriation "Salaries and ex-  
17 penses, Foreign Economic Administration, 1945", and  
18 funds of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, the  
19 Petroleum Reserves Corporation, the Rubber Development  
20 Corporation, and the United States Commercial Company.

21 National War Labor Board: Not to exceed \$40,800 of  
22 the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, National War  
23 Labor Board, 1945."

24 Office of Scientific Research and Development: Not to

1 exceed \$8,500 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses,  
2 Office of Scientific Research and Development, 1945."

3 Office of War Information: Not to exceed \$78,710 of  
4 the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of War  
5 Information, 1945."

6 War Manpower Commission, \$525,300.

7 Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, \$8,075.

8 War Production Board: Not to exceed \$298,006 of  
9 the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, War Production  
10 Board, 1945."

11 Smaller War Plants Corporation: Not to exceed \$33,150  
12 of the appropriation "Administrative expenses, Smaller  
13 War Plants Corporation, 1945."

14 INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

15 American Battle Monument Commission: Not to ex-  
16 ceed \$15 of the appropriation "American Battle Monu-  
17 ments Commission, 1945".

18 American Commission for the Protection and Salvage  
19 of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas: Not  
20 to exceed \$100 of the appropriation for this agency for the  
21 fiscal year 1945.

22 Civil Service Commission, \$224,400.

23 Employees' Compensation Commission, \$11,050.

24 Federal Communications Commission: Not to exceed



1 \$10,285 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Fed-  
2 eral Communications Commission, 1945".

3 Federal Power Commission, \$4,165.

4 Federal Security Agency, \$425,000.

5 Federal Trade Commission: Not to exceed \$3,443 of  
6 the appropriation "Federal Trade Commission, 1945".

7 Federal Works Agency, \$28,050.

8 General Accounting Office: For an additional amount  
9 in the appropriation "Miscellaneous expenses, General  
10 Accounting Office, 1945", \$38,250: *Provided*, That not to  
11 exceed such amount of such total appropriation for such  
12 fiscal year shall be available for the purposes of this section.

13 Interstate Commerce Commission, \$21,250.

14 National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics: Not to  
15 exceed \$4,272 of the appropriation "Advisory Committee  
16 for Aeronautics, 1945".

17 National Archives: Not to exceed \$2,550 of the appro-  
18 priation "Salaries and expenses, National Archives, 1945".

19 National Capital Housing Authority, \$2,550.

20 National Capital Park and Planning Commission: Not  
21 to exceed \$75 of the appropriation "National Capital Park  
22 and Planning Commission".

23 National Housing Agency, \$275,170, to be derived by  
24 transfer from funds of the constituent units of such agency

1 available for administrative expenses for the fiscal year  
2 1945, as follows: Office of the Administrator, \$6,375;  
3 Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, \$138,065; Fed-  
4 eral Housing Administration, \$34,000; and Federal Public  
5 Housing Authority, \$96,730.

6 National Labor Relations Board, \$15,045.

7 National Mediation Board and the National Railroad  
8 Adjustment Board, \$659.

9 Railroad Retirement Board, \$25,500.

10 Securities and Exchange Commission: Not to exceed  
11 \$12,750 of the appropriation "Securities and Exchange  
12 Commission, 1945".

13 Selective Service System: Not to exceed \$2,040,000  
14 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Selective Serv-  
15 ice System, 1945".

16 Smithsonian Institution: Not to exceed \$4,284 of the  
17 appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institu-  
18 tion, 1945".

19 Smithsonian Institution (National Gallery of Art):  
20 Not to exceed \$1,186 of the appropriation "Salaries and  
21 expenses, National Gallery of Art, 1945".

22 The Tax Court of the United States: Not to exceed  
23 \$489 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, The Tax  
24 Court of the United States, 1945".

1 Tennessee Valley Authority: Not to exceed \$45,900 of  
2 the Tennessee Valley Authority fund, 1945.

3 Veterans' Administration, \$446,250.

4 United States Maritime Commission: Not to exceed  
5 \$76,500, within the amount limitation upon administrative  
6 expenses for the fiscal year 1945, of the construction fund  
7 established by the Merchant Marine Act, 1936; such sum  
8 to cover also the amount necessary for the War Shipping  
9 Administration.

10 United States Tariff Commission: Not to exceed \$850  
11 of the appropriation, "United States Tariff Commission,  
12 1945".

13 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

14 National Capital Parks: Not to exceed \$192 of the  
15 appropriation "National Capital Parks, 1945".

16 National Capital Park and Planning Commission: Not  
17 to exceed \$72 of the appropriation "National Capital Park  
18 and Planning Commission, District of Columbia, 1945".

19 Juvenile court: Not to exceed \$400 of the appropria-  
20 tion "Juvenile court, courts, District of Columbia, 1945".

21 Municipal court: Not to exceed \$447 of the appropria-  
22 tion "Municipal court, courts, District of Columbia, 1945".

23 Municipal court of appeals: Not to exceed \$425 of the  
24 appropriation "Municipal court of appeals, courts, District  
25 of Columbia, 1945".



1 Probation system: Not to exceed \$107 of the appro-  
 2 priation "Probation system, courts, District of Columbia,  
 3 1945".

4 Office of Register of Wills: Not to exceed \$425 of the  
 5 appropriation "Office of Register of Wills, courts, District  
 6 of Columbia, 1945".

7 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

8 For the Department of Agriculture, including the War  
 9 Food Administration, \$2,905,300, together with not to  
 10 exceed \$23,970 of the funds made available to the Com-  
 11 modity Credit Corporation for administrative expenses.

12 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

13 For the Department of Commerce (except Civil Aero-  
 14 nautics Board and loan agencies), \$263,500.

15 Civil Aeronautics Board: For an additional amount  
 16 under the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aero-  
 17 nautics Board, 1945", \$3,145: *Provided*, That not to exceed  
 18 such amount of such total appropriation for such fiscal year  
 19 shall be available for the purposes of this section.

20 Reconstruction Finance Corporation: Not to exceed  
 21 \$22,525 of the funds made available to this Corporation  
 22 and to The RFC Mortgage Company for administrative  
 23 expenses.

24 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

25 For the Department of the Interior, \$238,000.

## 1 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

2 For the Department of Justice, \$297,500.

## 3 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

4 For the Department of Labor, \$99,025.

## 5 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

6 For the State Department, \$42,500.

## 7 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

8 For the Treasury Department, \$5,412,800.

## 9 WAR DEPARTMENT—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

10 The Panama Canal (offices in the United States only) :

11 Not to exceed \$6,715 of the appropriation "Maintenance  
12 and operation, Panama Canal".

## 13 TITLE III—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED

## 14 CLAIMS

## 15 PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

16 SEC. 301. (a) For the payment of claims for damages  
17 to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and deter-  
18 mined by the following respective departments and inde-  
19 pendent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled  
20 "An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims  
21 arising against the Government of the United States in the  
22 sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved  
23 December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth  
24 in House Document Numbered 800, Seventy-eighth Con-  
25 gress, as follows:

- 1       Executive Office of the President:
- 2           Office for Emergency Management:
- 3               Division of Central Administrative Services,
- 4               \$625.22;
- 5               War Shipping Administration, \$202;
- 6               Office of Price Administration, \$352.77;
- 7       Independent offices:
- 8           Federal Communications Commission, \$20.50;
- 9           National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, \$136;
- 10          Selective Service System, \$120.15;
- 11          Veterans' Administration, \$247.84;
- 12          Federal Security Agency, \$1,391.74;
- 13          Federal Works Agency, \$903.80;
- 14          National Housing Agency, \$70.55;
- 15          Department of Agriculture, \$2,213.09;
- 16          War Food Administration, \$296.99;
- 17          Department of Commerce, \$503.39;
- 18          Department of the Interior, \$1,199.96;
- 19          Department of Justice, \$601.85;
- 20          Department of the Navy, \$81,015.93;
- 21          Post Office Department (out of postal revenues),
- 22          \$3,696.75;
- 23          Treasury Department, \$1,623.49;
- 24          In all, \$95,222.02.



## JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

SEC. 302. (a) For the payment of the final judgments, including costs of suits, which have been rendered under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An Act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States", as amended by section 297 of the Act of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and which have been certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in House Document Numbered 792, under the following agencies:

Executive Office of the President:

Office of Price Administration, \$300;

Federal Works Agency, \$7,027.47;

Post Office Department, \$3,200;

War Department, \$2,800;

In all, \$13,327.47, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

(b) For the payment of judgments, including cost of suits, rendered against the Government of the United States by United States district courts under the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty for damages caused by and salvage services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (46 U. S. C. 781-789), and certified to the Seventy-eighth

1 Congress in House Document Numbered 790 under the  
2 following departments:

3 Navy Department, \$10,450;

4 War Department, \$30,777.01;

5 In all, \$41,227.01, together with such additional sum  
6 as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as and where  
7 specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

8 (c) None of the judgments contained under this cap-  
9 tion shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired  
10 except such as have become final and conclusive against the  
11 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

12 (d) Payment of interest wherever provided for judg-  
13 ments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue  
14 for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this  
15 Act.

16 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

17 SEC. 303. (a) For payment of the judgments rendered  
18 by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-eighth  
19 Congress in House Document Numbered 797, under the  
20 following agencies, namely:

21 Independent Offices:

22 Veterans' Administration, \$13,666.33;

23 Federal Works Agency:

24 Public Buildings Administration, \$21,455.34;

25 Work Projects Administration, \$34,443.81;

1 Department of Commerce, \$6,580.59;

2 Department of the Interior:

3 Geological Survey, \$17,933.25;

4 Navy Department, \$11,812.61;

5 Post Office Department, \$6,511.49;

6 Treasury Department, \$25,839.06;

7 War Department, \$87,035.76;

8 In all, \$225,278.24, together with such additional sum  
9 as may be necessary to pay interest or costs as and where  
10 specified in such judgments.

11 (b) For payment of judgment numbered 45822 ren-  
12 dered by the Court of Claims in favor of John J. Gorman  
13 covering payment of accrued annuities withheld due to suit,  
14 \$4,870.71, to be paid from the "Civil-service retirement and  
15 disability fund".

16 (c) None of the judgments contained under this caption  
17 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired,  
18 except such as have become final and conclusive against the  
19 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

20 AUDITED CLAIMS

21 SEC. 304. (a) For the payment of the following claims,  
22 certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under  
23 appropriations the balances of which have been carried to  
24 the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act  
25 of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropria-



1 tions heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service  
2 of the fiscal year 1942 and prior years, unless otherwise  
3 stated, and which have been certified to Congress under  
4 section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as  
5 fully set forth in House Document Numbered 799, Seventy-  
6 eighth Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

7       **Executive:** For salaries and expenses, Office for Emer-  
8 gency Management, \$3,348.20.

9       For emergency fund for the President, War (allotment  
10 to Office for Emergency Management), \$155.05.

11       For emergency fund for the President, War (allotment  
12 to Office for Emergency Management for use of National  
13 Defense Research Committee), \$289.33.

14       For national defense activities, National Resources Plan-  
15 ning Board, \$30.46.

16       For maintenance, Executive mansion and grounds,  
17 \$15.63.

18       For emergency fund for the President, Navy (allotment  
19 to Executive office), \$5.80.

20       **Legislative:** For public printing and binding, Govern-  
21 ment Printing Office, \$2,880.74.

22       For mileage of Members and Delegates, House of Rep-  
23 resentatives, \$242.

24       **The Judiciary:** For miscellaneous expenses, United  
25 States courts, \$229.35.

- 1 For probation system, United States courts, \$345.17.
- 2 For traveling expenses, United States courts, \$1.05.
- 3 For fees of commissioners, United States courts, \$25.
- 4 **Independent Offices:** For salaries and expenses, Civil
- 5 Service Commission, \$39.49.
- 6 For national defense activities, Civil Service Commission,
- 7 \$48.75.
- 8 For national defense activities, Federal Communications
- 9 Commission, \$36.45.
- 10 For salaries and expenses, Federal Communications Com-
- 11 mission, \$41.50.
- 12 For Federal Power Commission, \$267.62.
- 13 For Federal Trade Commission, \$1.30.
- 14 For salaries, General Accounting Office, \$34.74.
- 15 For valuation of property of carriers, Interstate Com-
- 16 merce Commission, \$221.20.
- 17 For Interstate Commerce Commission, \$242.36.
- 18 For safety of employees, Interstate Commerce Commis-
- 19 sion, \$42.88.
- 20 For locomotive inspection, Interstate Commerce Com-
- 21 mission, \$248.23.
- 22 For salaries and expenses, National Archives, \$8.09.
- 23 For salaries and expenses, Railroad Retirement Board,
- 24 \$4.09.
- 25 For salaries, Railroad Retirement Board, \$38.28.

- 1 For miscellaneous expenses, National Labor Relations
- 2 Board, \$1.44.
- 3 For Securities and Exchange Commission, \$38.22.
- 4 For United States Tariff Commission, \$6.40.
- 5 For salaries and expenses, National Youth Administra-
- 6 tion, \$376.76.
- 7 For youth work and student aid, National Youth Ad-
- 8 ministration, \$3,727.09.
- 9 For project expenses, National Youth Administration
- 10 (national defense), \$1,209.67.
- 11 For traveling expenses, Federal Security Agency,
- 12 \$58.86.
- 13 For salaries and expenses, Office for Emergency Man-
- 14 agement (transfer to Federal Security Agency, Office of
- 15 Administrator), \$44.
- 16 For miscellaneous expenses, Office of Administrator,
- 17 Federal Security Agency, \$19.75.
- 18 For salaries and expenses, Food and Drug Administra-
- 19 tion, \$53.56.
- 20 For grants to States for unemployment compensation
- 21 administration, Social Security Board, \$70.97.
- 22 For selecting, testing, and placement, defense workers,
- 23 Social Security Board (national defense), \$105.52.
- 24 For miscellaneous expenses, Social Security Board,
- 25 \$27.96.



- 1       For salaries and expenses, Social Security Board, \$7.73.
- 2       For emergency health and sanitation activities, Public
- 3 Health Service (national defense), \$1,008.31.
- 4       For expenses, Division of Venereal Diseases, Public Health
- 5 Service, \$3.23.
- 6       For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, Pub-
- 7 lic Health Service, \$386.77.
- 8       For working fund, Federal Security Agency, Public
- 9 Health Service (emergency management), \$231.84.
- 10       For disease and sanitation investigation, Public Health
- 11 Service, \$34.60.
- 12       For preventing the spread of epidemic diseases, Public
- 13 Health Service, \$62.80.
- 14       For maintenance, National Cancer Institute, Public
- 15 Health Service, \$3.60.
- 16       For pay, and so forth, commissioned officers, Public
- 17 Health Service, \$4,774.98.
- 18       For maintenance, National Institute of Health, Public
- 19 Health Service, \$40.55.
- 20       For vocational education, defense workers, Office of
- 21 Education, \$17.77.
- 22       For salaries and expenses, Office of Education (national
- 23 defense), \$19.40.
- 24       For Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Federal Security Agency,
- 25 \$78.60.

- 1 For general administrative expenses, Public Buildings  
2 Branch, Procurement Division, \$775.60.
- 3 For general administrative expenses, Public Buildings  
4 Administration, \$903.45.
- 5 For furniture and repairs of same for public buildings,  
6 Public Buildings Administration, \$638.91.
- 7 For repair, preservation, and equipment, public build-  
8 ings outside the District of Columbia, Public Buildings  
9 Administration, \$4,177.77.
- 10 For repair, preservation, and equipment, public build-  
11 ings, Procurement Division, \$4,999.41.
- 12 For salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds  
13 in the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administra-  
14 tion, \$1,001.53.
- 15 For salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds  
16 in the District of Columbia and adjacent area, Public Build-  
17 ings Administration, \$572.03.
- 18 For salaries and expenses, public buildings outside the  
19 District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration,  
20 \$368.84.
- 21 For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,  
22 \$8,225.66.
- 23 For Army and Navy pensions, \$36.
- 24 **Department of Agriculture:** For emergency fund for

1 the President, defense housing, temporary shelter (allotment  
2 to Agriculture, Farm Security Administration), \$456.92.

3 For printing and binding, Department of Agriculture  
4 \$766.66.

5 For special research fund, Department of Agriculture  
6 \$101.41.

7 For salaries and expenses, Extension Service, \$239.98

8 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry,  
9 \$76.51.

10 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Dairy Industry,  
11 \$10.50.

12 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry,  
13 \$52.45.

14 For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,  
15 \$1,456.69.

16 For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$4,077.96.

17 For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (trans-  
18 fer to Farm Credit Administration), \$789.34.

19 For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of  
20 navigable streams, \$527.46.

21 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Chem-  
22 istry and Engineering, \$56.

23 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and  
24 Plant Quarantine, \$11.60.



1 For control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and  
2 plant diseases, \$313.99.

3 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-  
4 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$24,312.04.

5 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-  
6 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to  
7 Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Act June 28,  
8 1937), \$4.

9 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-  
10 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to  
11 Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$485.12.

12 For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department  
13 of Agriculture, \$582.60.

14 For parity payments, Department of Agriculture,  
15 \$549.59.

16 For administration of Federal Crop Insurance Act, De-  
17 partment of Agriculture, \$15.24.

18 For conservation and use of agricultural land resources,  
19 Department of Agriculture, \$40,767.16.

20 For submarginal land program, Farm Tenant Act, De-  
21 partment of Agriculture, \$27.

22 For land utilization and retirement of submarginal land,  
23 Department of Agriculture, \$7,933.65.

24 For liquidation and management of resettlement proj-  
25 ects, Department of Agriculture, \$29.24.

1 For emergency dehydration investigations, Department  
2 of Agriculture, \$21.68.

3 For cooperative farm forestry, Department of Agricul-  
4 ture, \$15.

5 For loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation, Department  
6 of Agriculture, \$2,380.08.

7 For salaries and expenses, Agricultural Marketing Serv-  
8 ice, \$102.63.

9 For salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administration,  
10 Department of Agriculture, \$152.79.

11 For loans to farmers in storm-, flood-, and drought-  
12 stricken areas, \$26.94.

13 For loans to farmers in drought- and storm-stricken  
14 areas, emergency relief, \$20.48.

15 For salaries and expenses, Rural Electrification, Depart-  
16 ment of Agriculture, \$201.25.

17 For working fund, Agriculture, Forest Service, \$1,-  
18 218.81.

19 For administrative expenses, Commodity Credit Cor-  
20 poration, Department of Agriculture, \$14.60.

21 For rural rehabilitation loans, Department of Agriculture  
22 (advances from Reconstruction Finance Corporation), \$16.

23 **Department of Commerce:** For Advisory Committee  
24 for Aeronautics (transfer to Commerce, Standards), \$4,100.

- 1        For aviation, Navy (transfer to Commerce, Standards),  
2    \$11.55.
- 3        For Civil Aeronautics Authority fund, \$8,599.
- 4        For civilian pilot training, Office of Administrator of  
5    Civil Aeronautics, \$1,416.11.
- 6        For coastal surveys, Coast and Geodetic Survey,  
7    \$174.35.
- 8        For cooperation with the American republics (transfer  
9    to Commerce, Weather Bureau), \$18.66.
- 10       For customs statistics, Department of Commerce, \$43.50.
- 11       For enforcement of safety regulations, Office of Admin-  
12    istrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$2.
- 13       For enforcement of safety regulation, Office of Adminis-  
14    trator of Civil Aeronautics, \$399.55.
- 15       For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil  
16    Aeronautics Authority, \$18,383.02.
- 17       For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Office of  
18    Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$147.37.
- 19       For Field Office Service, Bureau of Foreign and Do-  
20    mestic Commerce, \$515.59.
- 21       For magnetic and seismological work, Coast and Geo-  
22    detic Survey, \$84.70.
- 23       For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Office of  
24    Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$5,255.07.



1 For pay of officers and men, vessels, Coast and Geodetic  
2 Survey, \$2,228.65.

3 For research and development, National Bureau of  
4 Standards, \$423.46.

5 For salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Author-  
6 ity, \$10.

7 For salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Board,  
8 \$10.49.

9 For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, Department  
10 of Commerce, \$10,262.44.

11 For technical development, Office of Administrator of  
12 Civil Aeronautics, \$3,425.14.

13 For testing, inspection, and information service, National  
14 Bureau of Standards, \$1,024.65.

15 For working fund, Commerce, Civil Aeronautics,  
16 \$995.80.

17 For working fund, Commerce, Standards (emergency  
18 management), \$760.91.

19 **Department of the Interior:** For Alaska fisheries, Fish  
20 and Wildlife Service, \$195.32.

21 For contingent expenses, Department of the Interior,  
22 \$17.91.

23 For coal-mine inspections and investigations, Bureau of  
24 Mines, \$410.

- 1       For cooperation with the American republics (transfer  
2 to Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service), \$14.43.
- 3       For expenses, mining experiment stations, Bureau of  
4 Mines, \$31.42.
- 5       For fishery industries, Fish and Wildlife Service, \$6.07.
- 6       For general expenses, Bureau of Mines, \$20.
- 7       For Geological Survey, \$3,645.88.
- 8       For migratory bird conservation fund, Fish and Wildlife  
9 Service (receipt limitation), \$1,395.14.
- 10      For National Park Service, \$177.42.
- 11      For operating rescue cars and stations, and investigation  
12 of accidents, Bureau of Mines, 35 cents.
- 13      For propagation of food fishes, Fish and Wildlife Service,  
14 \$82.87.
- 15      For salaries and expenses, agricultural experiment sta-  
16 tion and vocational school, Virgin Islands, \$62.
- 17      For salaries and expenses, Biological Survey, Fish and  
18 Wildlife Service, \$239.47.
- 19      For salaries and expenses, Fish and Wildlife Service,  
20 \$3.29.
- 21      For salaries and expenses, Government of the Virgin  
22 Islands, \$50.61.
- 23      For salaries and expenses, Grazing Service, Department  
24 of the Interior, \$3.26.

1 For soil and moisture conservation operations, Depart-  
2 ment of the Interior, \$7.83.

3 For surveying the public lands, \$29.36.

4 For administration of Indian property, \$7.88.

5 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior,  
6 Indians), \$171.90.

7 For conservation of health among Indians, \$340.67.

8 For education of natives of Alaska, \$258.93.

9 For general expenses, Indian service, \$12.20.

10 For Indian school support, \$510.61.

11 For Indian Service supply fund, \$403.40.

12 For irrigation, Indian reservations (reimbursable),  
13 \$9.55.

14 For maintaining law and order on Indian reservations,  
15 \$140.10.

16 For maintenance, irrigation systems, Flathead Reserva-  
17 tions, Montana (receipt limitation), \$17.54.

18 For maintenance, San Carlos irrigation project, Gila  
19 River Reservation, Arizona (reimbursable), \$1.94.

20 For purchase and transportation of Indian supplies,  
21 \$164.38.

22 For support and rehabilitation of needy Indians,  
23 \$332.52.

24 For support of Indians and administration of Indian  
25 property, \$13.93.



- 1        **Department of Justice:** For contingent expenses, De-  
2    partment of Justice, \$116.59.
- 3        For enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, \$118.66.
- 4        For Federal jails and correctional institutions, mainte-  
5    nance, \$4.19.
- 6        For general expenses, Immigration and Naturalization  
7    Service, \$24.21.
- 8        For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts (trans-  
9    fer to Justice), \$1,378.89.
- 10       For miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field, Depart-  
11    ment of Justice, \$360.94.
- 12       For penitentiaries and reformatories, maintenance,  
13    \$15,487.32.
- 14       For prison camps, maintenance, \$28.83.
- 15       For salaries, field service, Immigration and Naturaliza-  
16    tion Service, \$41.08.
- 17       For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investiga-  
18    tion, 72 cents.
- 19       For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investiga-  
20    tion (national defense), \$262.81.
- 21       For salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturaliza-  
22    tion Service, \$430.58.
- 23       For salaries and expenses, Lands Division, Department  
24    of Justice, \$3,073.85.

1 For salaries and expenses, veterans' insurance litigation,  
2 Department of Justice, \$10.85.

3 For salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so  
4 forth, Department of Justice, \$15.28.

5 For salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth,  
6 Department of Justice, \$421.48.

7 For support of United States prisoners, \$627.81.

8 For traveling expenses, Department of Justice, \$187.09.

9 For traveling expenses, Immigration and Naturalization  
10 Service, \$3.05.

11 **Department of Labor:** For traveling expenses, Depart-  
12 ment of Labor, \$206.46.

13 For commissioners of conciliation, Department of Labor  
14 (national defense), \$2.85.

15 **Navy Department:** For emergency fund for the Presi-  
16 dent, Navy (allotment to Navy Department), \$1,045.24.

17 For naval emergency fund, \$26,569.72.

18 For miscellaneous expenses, Navy, \$492.15.

19 For contingent expenses, Navy Department, \$1.84.

20 For libraries, Navy, \$6.60.

21 For welfare and recreation, Navy, \$69.

22 For Naval Reserve Officer's Training Corps, \$4.07.

23 For contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Hydro-  
24 graphic Office, \$13,070.70.

25 For engineering, Bureau of Engineering, \$20,221.33.

- 1       For engineering, Navy, \$13,956.80.
- 2       For maintenance, Bureau of Ships, \$631,443.47.
- 3       For ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, \$409,864.84.
- 4       Ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance,
- 5       \$782.50.
- 6       For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$113,-
- 7       002.36.
- 8       For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,
- 9       \$36,666.95.
- 10      For fuel and transportation, Navy, \$36,607.88.
- 11      For foreign service pay adjustment, appreciation of
- 12      foreign currencies, Navy, \$16.80.
- 13      For Medical Department, Navy, \$122,546.25.
- 14      For care of the dead, Navy, \$50.
- 15      For maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, \$22,-
- 16      586.08.
- 17      For pay and allowances, Coast Guard (Navy),
- 18      \$6,048.31.
- 19      For outfits, Coast Guard (Navy), \$45,270.36.
- 20      For civilian employees, Coast Guard (Navy), \$781.05.
- 21      For general expenses, Coast Guard (Navy), \$67,575.30.
- 22      For general expenses, Lighthouse Service, Coast Guard
- 23      (Navy), \$8,297.64.
- 24      For salaries, lighthouse vessels, Coast Guard (Navy),
- 25      \$759.15.



1 For aviation, Navy, \$18,462,144.53.

2 For aviation, 1938 contracts, Navy, \$60,593.42.

3 For pay, Marine Corps, \$2,923.17.

4 For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$46,815.32.

5 For Naval Reserve, \$3,399.23.

6 **Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the**  
7 **postal revenues):** For clerks, first- and second-class post  
8 offices, \$582.50.

9 For furniture, carpets, and safes for public buildings,  
10 Post Office Department, \$15.32.

11 For miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post  
12 offices, \$395.70.

13 For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office  
14 Department, \$1,130.87.

15 For operating force for public buildings, Post Office  
16 Department, \$27.50.

17 For transportation of equipment and supplies, \$268.64.

18 For village delivery service, \$57.31.

19 **Department of State:** For emergency fund for the  
20 President, Navy (allotment to Department of State),  
21 \$555.74.

22 For emergency fund for the President, War (allotment  
23 to Department of State), \$77.69.

24 For contingent expenses, Department of State, \$291.29.

25 For salaries of Ambassadors and Ministers, \$94.31.

26 For salaries, Foreign Service clerks, \$30.

1 For miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign  
2 Service, \$539.50.

3 For transportation, Foreign Service, \$6,712.48.

4 For contingent expenses, Foreign Service, \$29.79.

5 For office and living quarters' allowances, Foreign Serv-  
6 ice, \$1,594.70.

7 For cost of living allowances, Foreign Service,  
8 \$1,059.33.

9 For representation allowances, Foreign Service,  
10 \$298.57.

11 For Foreign Service pay adjustment, appreciation of  
12 foreign currencies (State), \$37.50.

13 For convention for promotion of inter-American cul-  
14 tural relations, \$20.

15 For Eighth American Scientific Congress, \$22.50.

16 For working fund, State commercial and cultural rela-  
17 tions (emergency management, coordination between Ameri-  
18 can republics, War), \$24.28.

19 For cooperation with the American republics, \$89.69.

20 **Treasury Department:** For collecting the revenue from  
21 customs, \$1,810.65.

22 For salaries, Office of Treasurer of United States,  
23 \$295.33.

24 For expenses of loans, Act September 24, 1917, as  
25 amended and extended, \$66.09.

- 1 For salaries and expenses, Foreign Exchange Control,
- 2 \$6.02.
- 3 For salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement,
- 4 \$7.45.
- 5 For salaries and expenses, Procurement Division, \$2.61.
- 6 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Narcotics, \$13.50.
- 7 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and
- 8 Printing, \$12,738.45.
- 9 For collecting the internal revenue, \$502.10.
- 10 **War Department:** For pay of the Army, \$3,469.43.
- 11 For travel of the Army, \$94.31.
- 12 For arrears of pay, bounty, and so forth, \$7.85.
- 13 For subsistence of the Army, \$52.46.
- 14 For general appropriations, Quartermaster Corps, \$23.65.
- 15 For emergency fund for the President, War (allotment
- 16 to War Department), \$382.91.
- 17 For Selective Service System (transfer to War),
- 18 \$1,228.20.
- 19 For Army transportation, \$65.33.
- 20 For Air Corps, Army, \$162.49.
- 21 For Medical and Hospital Department, Army, \$10.20.
- 22 For replacing regular supplies of the Army, \$5.28.
- 23 For replacing clothing and equipage, \$41.28.
- 24 For clothing and equipage, Army, \$94.08.



- 1 For National Guard, \$42.80.
- 2 For citizens' military training camps, \$49.97.
- 3 For working fund, War, Finance, \$2,883.25.
- 4 For working fund, War, Signal Corps, \$107,321.23.
- 5 For working fund, War, Air Corps, \$196,626.98.
- 6 For working fund, War, Medical, \$28,224.
- 7 For working fund, War, Ordnance, \$553,942.91.
- 8 For working fund, War, Chemical Warfare Service,
- 9 \$1,643.88.
- 10 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War,
- 11 Act February 9, 1937), \$26.40.
- 12 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War),
- 13 \$9,001.78.
- 14 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War,
- 15 Act June 22, 1936), \$1,943.95.
- 16 For Foreign Service pay adjustment, appreciation of
- 17 foreign currencies (War), \$23.55.
- 18 For cemetery expenses, War Department, \$3.50.
- 19 **District of Columbia:** For public parks, expenses, Dis-
- 20 trict of Columbia, \$5.
- 21 Total, audited claims, section 304 (a), \$21,311,025.58,
- 22 together with such additional sum due to increases in rates
- 23 of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign
- 24 currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements
- 25 of the General Accounting Office.

1        SEC. 305. For payment of claims allowed by the Gen-  
2        eral Accounting Office covering judgments rendered in the  
3        United States District Court for the Western District of  
4        Washington, Northern Division, against a collector of cus-  
5        toms, where a certificate of probable cause has been issued  
6        as provided for under section 989 of the Revised Statutes  
7        (28 U. S. C. 842), and certified to the Seventy-eighth  
8        Congress in House Document Numbered 788, under the  
9        Department of Commerce, \$591.19.

#### 10            TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

11        SEC. 401. Appropriations of the executive departments  
12        and independent establishments of the Government for the  
13        fiscal year 1945 shall be available for the expenses of com-  
14        mittees, boards, or other interagency groups engaged in  
15        authorized activities of common interest to such depart-  
16        ments and establishments and composed in whole or in part  
17        of representatives thereof who receive no additional com-  
18        pensation by virtue of such membership: *Provided*, That  
19        employees of such departments and establishments render-  
20        ing service for such committees, boards, or other groups,  
21        other than as representatives, shall receive no additional  
22        compensation by virtue of such service.

23        SEC. 402. No part of any appropriation contained in  
24        this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any  
25        person who advocates, or who is a member of an organiza-

1 tion that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of  
2 the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for  
3 the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima  
4 facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not  
5 advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advo-  
6 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States  
7 by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who  
8 advocates, or who is a member of an organization that  
9 advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United  
10 States by force or violence and accepts employment the  
11 salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation  
12 contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon  
13 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned  
14 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That  
15 the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in  
16 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

17 SEC. 403. If at any time during the fiscal year 1945 the  
18 termination of the Act entitled "An Act to provide tem-  
19 porary additional compensation for employees in the Postal  
20 Service", approved April 9, 1943, or of the Act entitled  
21 "An Act to provide for the payment of overtime compensa-  
22 tion to Government employees, and for other purposes",  
23 approved May 7, 1943, shall be fixed by concurrent resolu-  
24 tion of the Congress at a date earlier than June 30, 1945,  
25 the appropriations contained in this Act shall cease to be



1 available on such earlier date for obligation for the purposes  
2 of the terminated Act and the unobligated portions of appro-  
3 priations allocated for the purposes of such terminated Act  
4 shall not be obligated for any other purposes of the appro-  
5 priation during the fiscal year 1945.

6 SEC. 404. This Act may be cited as the "First Supple-  
7 mental Appropriation Act, 1945".

Passed the House of Representatives December 8, 1944.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

*Clerk.*

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## AN ACT

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Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, and to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

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DECEMBER 11 (legislative day, NOVEMBER 21), 1944  
Read twice and referred to the Committee on  
Appropriations







OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
Legislative Reports and Service Section

78th-2nd, No.176

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
(Issued December 15, 1944, for actions of Thursday, December 14, 1944)

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SENATE

1. FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945. Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 5587 (S. Rept. 1385) (p. 9580).

It is understood that the Committee took the following actions with regard to items relating to Agriculture and WFA:

Farm labor program: An appropriation of \$22,000,000 (minimum of \$7,000,000 and maximum of \$11,000,000 for payments to States), with an administrative-expense limitation of \$605,228, in lieu of the \$10,000,000 contract authorization provided in House Bill. This would provide a 1945 program on a full-year basis at substantially the same level as the 1945 program.

Conservation and use: A direct appropriation of \$13,000,000 in lieu of the House Bill provision which would have required the making of full payments at announced rates from existing funds.

Stoneville cotton laboratory: Budget estimate (\$83,000, including \$45,000 for the building) restored.

Penalty mail: Budget estimate restored for all departments (Sec. 2 and bulk mailings). We understand that Agriculture was the only department to appear at the hearings on this subject.

Spruce budworm (E&PQ): Included \$47,000 (no Budget estimate).

Alaska development: Not restored.

Census of agriculture: Restored \$5,000,000 (Budget estimate was \$5,500,000).

Consumer income, expenditures, and savings studies: Not restored.

Provision regarding long-distance phone calls and telegrams (see end of Digest)

2. CROP INSURANCE. Passed with amendments H. R. 4911, the crop-insurance bill (pp. 9516-53) (For provisions see Digests 168 and 175.)

Rejected, 25-45, Sen. Maybank's (S.C.) amendment to amend the Federal Reserve Act so as to make it clear that there is no prohibition on the absorption of exchange and collection charges by member banks (pp. 9516-53).

Sens. Thomas of Okla., Wheeler, Bankhead, Ellender, Russell, Canper, Shipstead, and Aiken were appointed conferees (pp. 9553-4). House conferees have not yet been appointed.

3. PERSONNEL. Passed with amendments H. R. 4918, providing for lump sum payments to Federal employees for accrued annual leave due upon their separation from service (pp. 9568-9).



- 2 -

Discussed and on objection by Sen. Reed, Kans., passed over S. 2201, to provide health programs for Government employees (pp. 9569-70).

Passed without amendment H. R. 4159, to authorize the Employees' Compensation Commission to make studies and investigations with respect to safety provisions and the causes of injuries in employments under that Act (p. 9572). This bill will now be sent to the President.

4. EDUCATION. Both Houses received the 1st Quarterly Report of the Commissioner of Education on the education and training of defense workers, July 1 to Sept. 30, 1944. To Senate Appropriations Committee and House Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee. (p. 9516, 9621.)
5. MINERALS. Mines and Mining Committee reported without amendment H. R. 4852, to insure the preservation of technical and economic records of domestic sources of ores of metals and minerals (S. Rept. 1383) (p. 9516).
6. TRANSPORTATION; LAND GRANTS. On objection of several Senators passed over H.R. 4184, to repeal land-grant rates on military and naval traffic and to make provision for additional irrigation and for settlement of veterans on farms (p. 9563). (For provisions see Digest 165.)
7. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. On objection of Sen. Taft, Ohio, to Sen. McKellar's (Tenn.) request for unanimous consent to consider H. R. 5566, to authorize REA to make loans to cooperative associations to repay or refinance loans from TVA, the bill was passed over. (p. 9571).
8. DISBURSEMENTS. Passed without amendment H. R. 5062, authorizing disbursing officers, during the war emergency and for official purposes or to accommodate civilian Government personnel, to cash and negotiate checks and other instruments payable in U. S. and foreign currencies, and to conduct exchange transactions involving U. S. and foreign money, checks, etc. (p. 9572). This bill will now be sent to the President.
9. TRADE MARKS. After agreeing to part of the committee amendments to H. R. 82, to provide for the registration and protection of trade-marks used in commerce, this bill was passed over on objection by Sen. O'Mahoney, Wyo. (pp. 9570-1).
10. LANDS; FOOD PRODUCTION; CONTINUATION OF COMMITTEES. During a discussion on procedure as to the continuation of standing and special committee activities after the first of the year, Sen. Wherry, Nebr., spoke favoring S. Res. 309, to investigate conditions prevailing in the production, processing, distribution, and marketing of agricultural commodities, and stated, "We shall be carried past the time when anything effective could be done in connection with the production of hogs or the production of eggs" (p. 9557) and Sen. McCarran, Nev. discussed the work of the Public Lands Subcommittee and the proposed Salt Lake City hearing in connection with "the withdrawal of some 3,000,000 of land, and stated that "every stock raiser in the 11 Western States is interested in these hearings" (p. 9555).
11. PUBLIC LANDS. Passed without amendment H. R. 5551, transferring certain land in Nacogdoches County, Tex., from FSA to FS (pp. 9576-7). This bill will now be sent to the President.  
Passed without amendment H. R. 5563, to authorize FSA to transfer certain lands in the Angostura irrigation project for certain lands owned by Hot Springs S. Dak. (p. 9577). This bill will now be sent to the President.



## FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945

DECEMBER 14 (legislative day, NOVEMBER 21), 1944.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted  
the following

## REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5587]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5587) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, and to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$399, 230, 312. 12
Increase by Senate (net).....	165, 564, 072. 91
<hr/>	
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	564, 794, 385. 03
Total estimates considered.....	676, 549, 440. 03
The bill is under the estimates.....	111, 755, 055. 00

The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

## INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Senate:

Payment to the widow of Senator Ellison D. Smith.....	10, 000. 00
Inquiries and investigations.....	200, 000. 00
Clerical assistance to Senators.....	202, 140. 00
Office of the Vice President:	

Provision is made for increasing the clerical assistance to the Vice President from \$11,460 to \$15,420.

Total, Senate.....	412, 140. 00
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## Joint Committee on Federal Expenditures:

Salaries and expenses -----

\$10,000.00

## Alien Property Custodian's Office:

It is recommended by the committee that the following language be stricken from the bill:

The Alien Property Custodian is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or transferred to him not to exceed \$4,000,000 for the entire fiscal year 1945 for all necessary expenses incurred by the Office of Alien Property Custodian in carrying out the powers and duties conferred on the Alien Property Custodian pursuant to the Trading with the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.): *Provided, That* after June 30, 1945, the Office of Alien Property Custodian shall not incur any obligations for the administrative expenses of said Office except pursuant to an annual appropriation by the Congress specifically therefor. And insert in lieu thereof:

*The Alien Property Custodian is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or transferred to him not to exceed \$4,500,000 for the entire fiscal year 1945 for all necessary charges and expenses in carrying out the powers and duties conferred on the Alien Property Custodian pursuant to the Trading with the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.), without regard to any other provisions of law as to objects of expenditure: Provided, That of said sum, not to exceed \$3,700,000 shall be available for the general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property Custodian, and not to exceed \$800,000 shall be available for charges and expenses directly related to particular properties or interests vested in or transferred to the Custodian: Provided further, That after June 30, 1945, the Office of Alien Property Custodian shall not incur any obligations for the expenses of said Office except pursuant to a further annual authorization by the Congress specifically therefor: Provided further, That on or before April 1, 1945, the Alien Property Custodian shall make a report to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives giving detailed information on all administrative and non-administrative expenses incurred in connection with the activities of the Office of Alien Property Custodian.*

The committee recommends that the amount for general administrative expenses be reduced from \$4,000,000, as provided by the House, to \$3,700,000, and has inserted an item of \$800,000 for charges and expenses directly related to particular properties or interests vested in or transferred to the Custodian. The Committee also recommends that a report be made to the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate giving detailed information concerning expenditures for administrative and nonadministrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property Custodian.

## Federal Security Agency:

Public Health Service:	
Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals-----	\$262, 423. 00
(The committee has added \$262,423 to provide for the commissioning of nurses.)	
Tuberculosis-----	668, 000. 00
Office of the Administrator:	
Traveling expenses-----	99, 000. 00
Printing and binding-----	6, 000. 00
(The two preceding amounts are to take care of the necessary travel and printing and binding in connection with the tuberculosis program.)	
Office of Education:	
General expenses-----	2, 700. 00
(Restoration of the cut made by the House in the amount necessary to pay postage on mail matter weighing over 4 pounds.)	
Total, Federal Works Agency-----	<u>1, 038, 123. 00</u>

## Federal Works Agency:

War Public Works:	
Community facilities-----	7, 500, 000. 00
It is recommended by the committee that the following proviso be added to the bill:	
<i>: Provided further, That in making allocations out of the funds appropriated in this paragraph for construction projects priority shall be given to emergency projects involving an estimated cost to the Federal Government of less than \$250,000</i>	

## National Housing Agency:

War housing-----	<u>10, 000, 000. 00</u>
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## District of Columbia:

Office of Recorder of Deeds, salaries and expenses-----	<u>700. 00</u>
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## Department of Agriculture:

Conservation and use of agricultural land resources-----	13, 000, 000. 00
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It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be stricken from the bill:

The funds appropriated in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945, under the head "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources", notwithstanding any allocation thereof heretofore made by departmental order may be used to discharge in full payments and grants earned by farmers in carrying out authorized soil and water conservation practices.

and in lieu thereof the following inserted:

*For an additional amount, notwithstanding the limitations contained in the item "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources" contained in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, including the objects specified under the same item in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945, \$13,000,000.*

Office of Information:	
Salaries and expenses-----	1, 297. 00
Library, Department of Agriculture:	
Salaries and expenses-----	1, 125. 00
Extension Service:	
Salaries and expenses-----	6, 000. 00

(The 3 preceding appropriations are recommended to restore the cuts made by the House in the amounts necessary to handle mail matter weighing in excess of 4 pounds.)



## Department of Agriculture—Continued.

## Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering:

Agricultural engineering investigations-----	\$21, 900. 00
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(This amount is necessary to enable the Department to construct a building to replace one destroyed by fire at the United States Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss. The amount allowed by the House was insufficient to allow the Department to construct a proper fireproof building.)

## Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:

Forest insects-----	47, 000. 00
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(This amount is necessary to enable the Department to carry on experiments for the control of spruce budworm.)

## War Food Administration:

Supply and distribution of farm labor-----	22, 000, 000. 00
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It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be stricken from the bill:

Supply and distribution of farm labor:

The authority and funds provided by the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944, as amended, are hereby continued through December 31, 1945, for carrying out the purposes of said Act, without regard to the limitation on the amount which may be used for administrative expenses, and, in addition to the amount hereby continued available, the War Food Administrator may, prior to July 1, 1945, enter into contracts for the same objects for which prior appropriations have been made under this head to an amount not in excess of \$10,000,000.

and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

*Supply and distribution of farm labor: The authority and funds provided by the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944, as amended, are hereby continued through December 31, 1945, for carrying out the purposes of said Act, and, in addition to the amount hereby continued available, there is hereby appropriated an additional \$22,000,000 for such purposes, to be merged with the funds heretofore appropriated for the farm labor supply program: Provided, That not less than \$7,000,000 and not more than \$11,000,000 of such additional funds shall be apportioned among the several States in the manner and for the purposes specified in section 2 of said Act: Provided further, That not more than \$100,000 of the additional amount so apportioned may be expended by the State agricultural extension services for the construction of labor supply centers under the limitations of said section 2: Provided further, That in addition to the amounts heretofore made available for administrative expenses pursuant to section 3 (e) of said Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944, as supplemented, there is hereby made available the amount of \$605,223 for the purposes of said section.*

Total, Department of Agriculture-----	35, 077, 322. 00
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## Commerce Department:

Bureau of the Census:	
Census of agriculture-----	\$5, 000, 000. 00
Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics:	
General administration-----	692, 282. 00
Establishment of air-navigation facilities-----	407, 140. 00
Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities-----	378, 837. 00
Enforcement of safety regulations-----	184, 263. 00
Advisory services to States and other agencies:	
The committee recommended that the following provision be added to the bill:	
<i>Advisory services to States and other agencies: Not to exceed \$240,000 of the consolidated appropriation "Development of landing areas" in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, available for administrative expenses, shall be available also for furnishing advisory services to State and other public and private agencies in connection with the construction and operation of airports and landing areas.</i>	
Total, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics-----	1, 662, 522. 00
Coast and Geodetic Survey:	
Office expenses (penalty mail)-----	6, 000. 00
Patent Office:	
Miscellaneous expenses (penalty mail)-----	9, 000. 00
<b>Total, Commerce Department-----</b>	<b>6, 677, 522. 00</b>

## Department of the Interior:

## Grazing Service:

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph relative to personal services in the District of Columbia be inserted in the bill:

*Salaries and expenses: The limitation of not to exceed \$12,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, is hereby increased to not to exceed \$21,500.*

(The Interior Department Appropriation Act for 1945 has a limitation of not to exceed \$12,000 for personal services in Washington, D. C. After the appointment of the present Director, the Secretary of the Interior desired to have his headquarters in Washington, the better to coordinate the functions of the Grazing Service with the other bureaus of the Department and to establish a closer relationship with the Department itself. It is therefore necessary to increase the Washington limitation from \$12,000 to not to exceed \$21,500.)

## Bureau of Reclamation:

General fund construction:	
Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado----	2, 000, 000. 00
Colorado River project, Texas-----	126, 000. 00
Columbia Basin project, Washington-----	100, 000. 00
Fort Peck project, Montana-----	400, 000. 00
Hungary Horse project, Montana-----	50, 000. 00
<b>Total, Bureau of Reclamation-----</b>	<b>2, 676, 000. 00</b>

## Department of the Interior—Continued.

## Bureau of Mines:

## Synthetic liquid fuels:

(It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph relative to the employment of engineers, architects, and technical consultants be added to the bill:)

*Synthetic liquid fuels: The appropriation for synthetic liquid fuels in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, is hereby made available in an amount not to exceed \$50,000 for temporary employment of engineers, architects, and technical consultants or firms or corporations thereof, by contract or otherwise, without regard to civil-service and classification laws.*

Mining experiment stations-----	\$160, 000. 00
National Park Service:	
For furnishing and refurbishing of official residences in Acadia National Park, Maine-----	4, 000. 00
<b>Total, Department of the Interior-----</b>	<b>2, 840, 000. 00</b>

## Department of State:

## United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes:

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

*United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes: For all necessary expenses of the participation by the United States in the United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes, including personal services without regard to civil-service and classification laws; traveling expenses without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended, allowances for living and quarters for temporary and permanent personnel in accordance with standardized regulations prescribed by the President for civilian officers and employees of the Government temporarily stationed in foreign countries and in accordance with the Acts of June 26, 1930, and February 23, 1931; entertainment, stenographic reporting and other services by contract, books of reference and periodicals, and rent of office space without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; printing and binding; and the share of the United States in the expenses of the Secretariat of the Commission; fiscal year 1945, \$30,000, payable from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President", contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented and amended.*

## Treasury Department:

Smaller War Plants Corporation, capital stock-----	100, 000, 000. 00
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## Penalty mail costs:

## Legislative:

Architect of the Capitol.....	\$45. 00
Library of Congress.....	2, 250. 00
Government Printing Office.....	45, 600. 00

Total, legislative..... \$47, 895. 00

## The judiciary:

Court of Customs and Patent Appeals.....	\$27. 00
Customs Court.....	75. 00
Court of Claims.....	75. 00
United States courts.....	12, 600. 00

Total, the judiciary..... 12, 777. 00

## Executive Office of the President:

## Office for Emergency Management:

War Manpower Commission.....	\$92, 700. 00
War Mobilization and Reconver- sion.....	1, 425. 00

Total, Executive Office of the President..... 94, 125. 00

## Independent executive agencies:

Civil Service Commission.....	\$39, 600. 00
Employees' Compensation Commis- sion.....	1, 950. 00
Federal Power Commission.....	735. 00
Federal Security Agency.....	75, 000. 00
Federal Works Agency.....	4, 950. 00
General Accounting Office.....	6, 750. 00
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	3, 750. 00
National Capital Housing Authority.....	450. 00
National Labor Relations Board.....	2, 655. 00
National Mediation Board.....	116. 00
Railroad Retirement Board.....	4, 500. 00
Veterans Administration.....	78, 750. 00

Total, independent executive agencies..... 219, 206. 00

## Executive departments:

Agriculture.....	\$512, 700. 00
Commerce:	
Departmental.....	46, 500. 00
Civil Aeronautics Board.....	555. 00
Interior.....	42, 000. 00
Justice.....	52, 500. 00
Labor.....	17, 475. 00
State.....	7, 500. 00
Treasury.....	955, 200. 00

Total, executive departments..... 1, 634, 430. 00

Grand total, penalty mail costs..... 2, 008, 433. 00

## General provision:

Long-distance telephone tolls and telegrams and cablegrams:

It is recommended by the committee that the following new section be added to the bill:

*SEC. 404. That during the fiscal year 1945 there shall be available for expenditure or obligation for long-distance telephone tolls and for telegrams and cablegrams by the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Justice, the Department of Labor, the Treasury Department, and the Post Office Department not to exceed ninety per centum in the case of each of said departments of the amounts included for such purposes in the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1945 under the schedules in the Budget under the heading "Communication services": Provided further, That the savings hereby effected in the items for long-distance telephone tolls and for telegrams and cablegrams for each of the said departments shall not be diverted to other use but shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: Provided further, That section 8 of the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, is hereby repealed.*

Total increase.....\$165, 564, 240. 00

## DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS

## Property damage claims:

Federal Works Agency.....	167. 09
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Total decrease.....	167. 09
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Net increase.....	165, 564, 072. 91
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Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	564, 794, 385. 03
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Calendar No. 1405

78TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 5587

[Report No. 1384]

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

DECEMBER 11 (legislative day, NOVEMBER 21), 1944

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

DECEMBER 14 (legislative day, NOVEMBER 21), 1944

Reported by Mr. McKELLAR, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

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## AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, and to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

1      *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2      *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3      That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4      in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply de-  
5      ficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending  
6      June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, and to provide  
7      supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June  
8      30, 1945 and 1946, and for other purposes, as follows:



## TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

## LEGISLATIVE

## SENATE

*For payment to Annie Farley Smith, widow of Ellison D. Smith, late a Senator from the State of South Carolina, \$10,000.*

*Office of the Vice President: Beginning January 20, 1945, the allowance for clerical assistance to the Vice President hereby is increased from \$11,460 to \$15,420 per annum, the necessary additional amount to be paid from the appropriation for salaries of officers and employees of the Senate, and the Legislative Branch and Judiciary Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1945 is amended accordingly.*

*Clerical assistance to Senators: For an additional amount for clerical assistance to Senators (including chairmen of standing committees) from January 1 to June 30, 1945, to provide \$5,040 per annum for each Senator from each State having a population of four million or more inhabitants, \$45,360; and \$4,020 per annum for each Senator from each State having a population of less than four million, \$156,780; in all, fiscal year 1945, \$202,140.*

*Inquiries and investigations: For an additional amount for expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate, including compensation to stenographers of committees, at such rate as may be fixed by the Committee to Audit*

1 *and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, but not*  
 2 *exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, fiscal year 1945,*  
 3 *\$200,000: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall*  
 4 *be expended for per diem and subsistence expenses except in*  
 5 *accordance with the provisions of the Subsistence Expense*  
 6 *Act of 1926, approved June 3, 1926, as amended.*

7 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

8 For payment to the widow of Hampton P. Fulmer, late  
 9 a Representative from the State of South Carolina, \$10,000  
 10 to be disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House.

11 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

12 Miscellaneous items: For an additional amount for mis-  
 13 cellaneous items, fiscal year 1944, \$1,000.

14 Telegraph and telephone: For an additional amount for  
 15 telegraph and telephone service, exclusive of personal services,  
 16 fiscal year 1944, \$5,000.

17 COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

18 *For an amount, which is hereby authorized, to enable*  
 19 *the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal*  
 20 *Expenditures to carry out the duties imposed upon it by*  
 21 *section 601 of the Revenue Act of 1941 (55 Stat. 726), to*  
 22 *remain available during the existence of the committee,*  
 23 *\$10,000, one-half to be disbursed by the Secretary of the*  
 24 *Senate and the other half by the Clerk of the House on*  
 25 *vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.*

## 1 THE JUDICIARY

## 2 SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

3 Preparation of Rules for Civil Procedure: For an addi-  
4 tional amount for preparation of Rules for Civil Procedure,  
5 Supreme Court, \$19,700, fiscal year 1945, which amount  
6 together with the appropriation for this purpose in the First  
7 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, shall be available until  
8 June 30, 1946.

## 9 MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

10 Fees of commissioners: For an additional amount for  
11 fees of commissioners, fiscal year 1943, including the objects  
12 specified under this head in the Judiciary Establishment  
13 Appropriation Act, 1943, \$5,500.

## 14 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

## 15 BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

16 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for  
17 printing and binding, fiscal year 1945, \$25,000.

## 18 WAR REFUGEE BOARD

19 For all expenses necessary in carrying out the provi-  
20 sions of Executive Order Numbered 9417, dated January  
21 22, 1944; including the employment of personnel without  
22 regard to the civil-service and classification laws (not to  
23 exceed \$50,200); printing and binding; and purchase of  
24 newspapers and periodicals; fiscal year 1945, \$150,000, pay-  
25 able from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the Presi-



1 dent", contained in the First Supplemental National Defense  
2 Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented and amended.

3 OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

4 OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

5 The Alien Property Custodian is hereby authorized to  
6 pay out of any funds or other property or interest vested in  
7 him or transferred to him not to exceed \$4,000,000 for the  
8 entire fiscal year 1945 for all necessary expenses incurred  
9 by the Office of Alien Property Custodian in carrying out  
10 the powers and duties conferred on the Alien Property  
11 Custodian pursuant to the Trading with the Enemy Act  
12 of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.): *Pro-*  
13 *vided*, That after June 30, 1945, the Office of Alien Prop-  
14 erty Custodian shall not incur any obligations for the admin-  
15 istrative expenses of said Office except pursuant to an annual  
16 appropriation by the Congress specifically therefor.

17 *The Alien Property Custodian is hereby authorized to*  
18 *pay out of any funds or other property or interest vested in*  
19 *him or transferred to him not to exceed \$4,500,000 for the*  
20 *entire fiscal year 1945 for all necessary charges and expenses*  
21 *in carrying out the powers and duties conferred on the Alien*  
22 *Property Custodian pursuant to the Trading with the Enemy*  
23 *Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.),*  
24 *without regard to any other provisions of law as to objects of*  
25 *expenditure: Provided, That of said sum, not to exceed*

1 \$3,700,000 shall be available for the general administrative  
 2 expenses of the Office of Alien Property Custodian, and  
 3 not to exceed \$800,000 shall be available for charges and  
 4 expenses directly related to particular properties or interests  
 5 vested in or transferred to the Custodian: Provided further,  
 6 That after June 30, 1945, the Office of Alien Property  
 7 Custodian shall not incur any obligations for the expenses  
 8 of said Office except pursuant to a further annual author-  
 9 ization by the Congress specifically therefor: Provided fur-  
 10 ther, That on or before April 1, 1945, the Alien Property  
 11 Custodian shall make a report to the Appropriations Com-  
 12 mittees of the Senate and the House of Representatives giv-  
 13 ing detailed information on all administrative and nonadmin-  
 14 istrative expenses incurred in connection with the activities  
 15 of the Office of Alien Property Custodian.

## 16 INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

### 17 AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

18 Notwithstanding section 105 of the Independent Offices  
 19 Appropriation Act, 1944, the appropriation "American  
 20 Battle Monuments Commission, fiscal year 1944", shall be  
 21 construed as having been available in the amount of not  
 22 to exceed \$850 for travel expenses.

23 Notwithstanding section 105 of the Independent Offices  
 24 Appropriation Act, 1945, the appropriation "American  
 25 Battle Monuments Commission, fiscal year 1944", shall be

1 construed as being available in the amount of not to exceed  
2 \$1,500 for travel expenses.

3 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

4 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for  
5 salaries and expenses, Civil Service Commission, fiscal year  
6 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the  
7 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, \$1,409,400.

8 Salaries and expenses, national defense: For an addi-  
9 tional amount for salaries and expenses, Civil Service Com-  
10 mission (national defense), fiscal year 1945, including the  
11 objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices  
12 Appropriation Act, 1945, \$1,196,000.

13 During the fiscal year 1945, the Civil Service Commis-  
14 sion is authorized to pay from available appropriations actual  
15 transportation and other necessary expenses, and not to  
16 exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence to persons serving  
17 while away from their permanent homes or regular places of  
18 business in an advisory capacity to the Commission with or  
19 without compensation from the United States.

20 OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION AND RECONVERSION

21 OFFICE OF CONTRACT SETTLEMENT

22 For all necessary expenses, fiscal year 1945, of the  
23 Office of Contract Settlement established by the Contract  
24 Settlement Act of 1944, including fees and expenses of  
25 witnesses; travel expenses, including (1) expenses of



1 attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the  
2 work of said office, (2) actual transportation and other neces-  
3 sary expenses, and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of  
4 subsistence of persons serving while away from their perma-  
5 nent homes or regular places of business in an advisory  
6 capacity to or employed by the Office of Contract Settle-  
7 ment without other compensation from the United States,  
8 or at \$1 per annum, and (3) upon the approval of the  
9 Director of Contract Settlement, expenses to and from their  
10 homes or regular place of business in accordance with the  
11 Standardized Government Travel Regulations, including  
12 travel in privately owned automobile (and including per  
13 diem in lieu of subsistence at place of employment), of  
14 persons employed intermittently away from their homes or  
15 regular places of business as consultants and receiving com-  
16 pensation on a per diem when-actually-employed basis;  
17 printing and binding; maintenance, repair, and operation  
18 of passenger automobiles; purchase of lawbooks, books of  
19 reference, newspapers, and periodicals; contract stenographic  
20 reporting services; and personal services in the District of  
21 Columbia, \$289,700.

22 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

23 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

24 Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals: For  
25 an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for pay of per-

1 sonnel and maintenance of hospitals, including the objects  
 2 specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency  
 3 Appropriation Act, 1945, and the pay, allowance, commuta-  
 4 tion of quarters, and uniform allowance of regular and  
 5 reserve commissioned nurses, the number of regular commis-  
 6 sioned nurses appointed to be in addition to the number of  
 7 regular active commissioned officers otherwise authorized, and  
 8 not to exceed fifty regular commissioned nurses may be  
 9 appointed in grades above that of senior assistant and for  
 10 purposes of pay and pay period shall be considered as having  
 11 had on the date of appointment service equal to that of the  
 12 junior officer of the grade to which appointed, ~~\$963,400~~  
 13 \$1,225,823.

14 Uniform allowance: On request of the Federal Security  
 15 Administrator, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized  
 16 to transfer such amounts as may be necessary, but not to  
 17 exceed a total of \$300,000, from unexpended balances of  
 18 appropriations for the Public Health Service, fiscal year  
 19 1944, to an appropriation account to be established for  
 20 the payment of allowances for uniforms to regular and reserve  
 21 commissioned officers of the Public Health Service pursuant  
 22 to section 607 of the Act of July 1, 1944 (Public Law  
 23 410).

24 Emergency health and sanitation activities (national

1 defense) : For an additional amount for emergency health and  
2 sanitation activities (national defense), fiscal year 1945,  
3 including the objects specified under this head in the Federal  
4 Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, and including  
5 the purchase of thirty passenger automobiles, and the afore-  
6 said appropriation together with the amount appropriated  
7 herein shall be available for the control of malaria and  
8 diseases of tropical origin pursuant to section 311 of the  
9 Act of July 1, 1944 (Public Law 410), and the develop-  
10 ment and prosecution of a program for the control of com-  
11 municable diseases in Liberia in cooperation with the Libe-  
12 rian Government, \$1,875,000.

13       *Tuberculosis: For expenses necessary, fiscal year 1945,*  
14 *to carry out the purposes of section 314 (b) of the Public*  
15 *Health Service Act of July 1, 1944, including personal serv-*  
16 *ices in the District of Columbia; purchase of reports, docu-*  
17 *ments, and other material for publication and of reprints*  
18 *from State, city, and private publications; the purchase*  
19 *(not exceeding six), and maintenance, repair, and operation*  
20 *of passenger-carrying automobiles; and items otherwise*  
21 *chargeable to the appropriation "Miscellaneous and con-*  
22 *tingent expenses, Public Health Service"; \$668,000, of*  
23 *which amount not to exceed \$129,032 may be transferred to*  
24 *the appropriation "Pay, and so forth, commissioned officers,*  
25 *Public Health Service", for the employment of fifty addi-*



1 *tional regular commissioned officers, of which number twenty-*  
 2 *four are authorized to be commissioned in grades above that*  
 3 *of senior assistant.*

4       Claims for damages, operation of vessels, Public Health  
 5 Service: To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined  
 6 by the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency under  
 7 the provisions of the Act of July 1, 1944 (Public Law 410),  
 8 in sums not exceeding \$3,000 in any one case, as fully set  
 9 forth in House Document Numbered 796, Seventy-eighth  
 10 Congress, \$66.99.

#### 11                   FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

12       Enforcement operations: For an additional amount for  
 13 enforcement operations Food and Drug Administration, fiscal  
 14 year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in  
 15 the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945,  
 16 \$79,000.

#### 17                   COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

18       For an additional amount for Columbia Institution for  
 19 the Deaf, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified  
 20 under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropria-  
 21 tion Act, 1945, \$20,400.

#### 22                   OFFICE OF EDUCATION

23       General expenses: For an additional amount for general  
 24 expenses, Office of Education, fiscal year 1945, including

1 the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security  
2 Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, ~~\$15,300~~ \$18,000.

3 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

4 *Traveling expenses: For an additional amount for trav-*  
5 *eling expenses, Federal Security Agency, fiscal year 1945.*  
6 *including the objects specified under this head in the Fed-*  
7 *eral Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, \$99,000.*

8 *Printing and binding: For an additional amount for*  
9 *printing and binding, Federal Security Agency, fiscal year*  
10 *1945, including the objects specified under this head in the*  
11 *Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, \$6,000.*

12 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

13 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

14 War Public Works (community facilities) : For an ad-  
15 ditional amount to enable the Federal Works Administrator  
16 to carry out the functions vested in him by titles II and III  
17 of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C.  
18 1531-1534 and 1541), ~~\$7,500,000~~ \$15,000,000, to remain  
19 available during the continuance of the unlimited national  
20 emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, but  
21 not to be available for obligation for new projects after June  
22 30, 1945, of which amount not to exceed \$100,000 shall be  
23 available for administrative expenses, including the objects  
24 specified under the head "Defense public works (community  
25 facilities)" in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941,

1 and the joint resolution approved December 23, 1941 (Pub-  
 2 lic Law 371) : *Provided*, That the limitation of \$70,000,000  
 3 under the above head in the First Deficiency Appropriation  
 4 Act, 1944, on the total amount that may be allocated for  
 5 contributions to public and private agencies for the mainte-  
 6 nance and operation of public works after July 1, 1943, is  
 7 hereby increased to \$80,000,000: *Provided further*, That in  
 8 making allocations out of the funds appropriated in this  
 9 paragraph for construction projects priority shall be given to  
 10 emergency projects involving an estimated cost to the Federal  
 11 Government of less than \$250,000.

#### 12 PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

13 The words "other services" appearing in the proviso  
 14 clause under the head "Salaries and expenses, public build-  
 15 ings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent  
 16 area", fiscal year 1945, shall be deemed to include *teletype*  
 17 *service and* telephone switchboards or equivalent telephone-  
 18 switching equipment serving one or more governmental  
 19 activities in buildings operated by the Public Buildings  
 20 Administration where it is found that such service is econom-  
 21 ical and in the interest of the Government.

22 The appropriation "Salaries and expenses, public build-  
 23 ings and grounds outside the District of Columbia", fiscal  
 24 year 1945, shall also be available for the furnishing of quar-  
 25 ters, maintenance, and *teletype or* other services on a reim-



1 bursable basis to any governmental activity and for expenses  
2 incident to moving any governmental activity in connection  
3 with the assignment, allocation, and transfer of building  
4 space.

5 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

6 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage  
7 to roads and highways under the Defense Highway Act of  
8 1941 (23 U. S. C. 3), as amended (23 U. S. C. 110), as  
9 fully set forth in House Document Numbered 794, Seventy-  
10 eighth Congress, \$417,910.29.

11 FOREIGN-SERVICE PAY ADJUSTMENT

12 For an additional amount for foreign-service pay  
13 adjustment, appreciation of foreign currencies, fiscal  
14 year 1945, including the objects specified under this head  
15 in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945,  
16 \$150,000.

17 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

18 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for  
19 printing and binding, General Accounting Office, fiscal year  
20 1945, \$40,000.

21 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

22 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal  
23 year 1945, for salaries and expenses of the National Advisory  
24 Committee for Aeronautics, including the objects specified

1 in the appropriation for this purpose in the Independent  
2 Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, \$2,656,000.

3 Construction: For an additional amount for construction  
4 and equipment, Langley Field, Virginia, \$835,000, to be  
5 available until expended.

6 Construction: For an additional amount for construction  
7 and equipment Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory, Cleve-  
8 land, Ohio, \$3,910,000, to be available until expended.

#### 9 THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

10 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for  
11 salaries and expenses of the Archivist and The National  
12 Archives, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified  
13 under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act,  
14 1945, \$22,000.

#### 15 NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

16 War housing: For an additional amount to carry out the  
17 purposes of title I of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended  
18 (42 U. S. C. ch. 9), and subject to the applicable provisions  
19 of the joint resolution approved October 14, 1940 (54 Stat.  
20 1115), ~~\$10,000,000~~ \$20,000,000, to remain available dur-  
21 ing the continuance of the unlimited national emergency  
22 declared by the President on May 27, 1941, but not to be  
23 available for obligation for new projects after June 30, 1945.

## 1 NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

2 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for  
3 salaries and expenses, National Mediation Board, fiscal year  
4 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the  
5 Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1945, \$14,400.

## 6 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

7 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for  
8 salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art, fiscal year  
9 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the  
10 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, \$8,600.

## 11 TARIFF COMMISSION

12 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal  
13 year 1945, for salaries and expenses, Tariff Commission, in-  
14 cluding the objects specified under this head in the Independ-  
15 ent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, \$21,881.

## 16 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

17 Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For an additional  
18 amount, fiscal year 1945, for hospital and domiciliary facili-  
19 ties, Veterans' Administration, including the 3 per centum  
20 limitation specified under this head in the Independent  
21 Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, \$10,571,000.

22 Of the appropriation for administration, medical, hospital,  
23 and domiciliary services, Veterans' Administration, fiscal  
24 year 1945, not to exceed \$5,000 shall be available for the  
25 preparation, shipment, installation, and display of exhibits,



1 photographic displays, moving pictures, and other visual  
 2 educational information and descriptive material, including  
 3 the purchase or rental of equipment.

4 The limitation upon the amount which may be expended  
 5 to repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities in the several  
 6 hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans'  
 7 Administration, appearing in the appropriation for adminis-  
 8 tration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services, Veterans'  
 9 Administration, fiscal year 1945, is hereby increased from  
 10 \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000.

11 The limitation imposed by section 105 of the Independ-  
 12 ent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, upon "travel expenses",  
 13 is hereby increased to \$4,000,000.

## 14 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

### 15 REGULATORY AGENCIES

16 *Office of Recorder of Deeds: For an additional amount*  
 17 *for salaries and expenses, Office of Recorder of Deeds, fiscal*  
 18 *year 1945, \$700.*

### 19 PUBLIC SCHOOLS

### 20 CAPITAL OUTLAY

21 For the construction of an eight-room extensible ele-  
 22 mentary school building, four rooms to be left unfinished,  
 23 to be located in the vicinity of Fifteenth and Hamlin Streets  
 24 Northeast, including treatment of grounds, \$167,500, of

1 which not to exceed \$3,520 may be transferred to the credit  
2 of the appropriation account "Office of Municipal Architect,  
3 construction services," for the preparation of plans and  
4 specifications for said building.

5 For the construction of an eight-room addition to the  
6 Kimball School, including an assembly hall-gymnasium, re-  
7 modeling of the present building, and treatment of grounds,  
8 \$250,000, of which not to exceed \$5,250 may be transferred  
9 to the credit of the appropriation account "Office of Municipal  
10 Architect, construction services," for the preparation of plans  
11 and specifications for said building.

12 The appropriation for the purchase of a site in the vicinity  
13 of Fifty-third and Drake Streets Southeast, for the construc-  
14 tion of a sixteen-room elementary school building, including  
15 an assembly hall-gymnasium, in the District of Columbia  
16 Appropriation Act, 1945, shall cease to be available for  
17 the purchase of a site at such location but is hereby made  
18 available for the purchase of a site for the same purpose in  
19 the vicinity of Fifty-third and Blaine Streets Northeast.

#### 20 HEALTH DEPARTMENT

21 Capital outlay, Gallinger Municipal Hospital: For the  
22 preparation of plans and specifications and for inspection for  
23 a pediatrics building to be constructed at a total cost of not  
24 to exceed \$650,000, fiscal year 1945, \$29,250; and for the  
25 preparation of plans and specifications and for inspection for

1 a laboratory building to be constructed at a total cost of not  
2 to exceed \$200,000, fiscal year 1945, \$9,000; in all, \$38,250.

3 PUBLIC WELFARE

4 FAMILY WELFARE SERVICE

5 Capital outlay, child care: For preparation of plans and  
6 specifications for a receiving home and classification center  
7 for children to be constructed in parcel 141/68 at a total cost  
8 of not to exceed \$285,500, fiscal year 1945, \$12,000.

9 Capital outlay, institutions for the indigent: For the  
10 preparation of plans and specifications for new buildings to  
11 be constructed, at a total cost of not to exceed \$1,250,000,  
12 at the Home for the Aged and Infirm, to remain available  
13 until June 30, 1946, \$50,000; and for beginning construc-  
14 tion of a new heating plant at the Home for the Aged  
15 and Infirm, including all necessary appurtenances thereto,  
16 \$120,000, including not to exceed \$15,000 for preparation  
17 of plans and specifications and not to exceed \$5,000 for  
18 soil investigations, and the Commissioners of the District  
19 of Columbia are authorized to enter into a contract or con-  
20 tracts for the construction of such heating plant at a total  
21 cost of not to exceed \$357,500; in all, \$170,000.

22 MENTAL REHABILITATION SERVICE

23 Capital outlay, District Training School: For an addi-  
24 tional amount for continuing the construction of dormitories,  
25 \$14,000; for the preparation of plans and specifications



1 for two detention dormitories to be constructed at a total  
2 cost of not to exceed \$268,000, fiscal year 1945, \$12,000;  
3 and the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$28,000  
4 for a new deep well, water treatment, and extension of  
5 water supply line, and the improvement and extension of  
6 the water system, in the District of Columbia Appropriation  
7 Act, 1944, is continued available for the same purposes dur-  
8 ing the fiscal year 1945; in all, \$26,000.

9 PUBLIC WORKS

10 Capital outlay, Refuse Division: For an additional  
11 amount for all necessary expenses for preparation of plans,  
12 specifications, surveys, and estimates for the extension of the  
13 proposed incinerator numbered 3 for refuse in parcel 141/13,  
14 and so forth, including the objects specified under this  
15 head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1945,  
16 and including the employment of consulting engineering  
17 services by contract or otherwise without regard to section  
18 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the civil-service and classi-  
19 fication laws, fiscal year 1945, \$8,000.

20 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

21 For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved  
22 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of  
23 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (46 Stat. 500),  
24 as set forth in House Document Numbered 744 of the  
25 Seventy-eighth Congress, \$1,664.50.

## JUDGMENTS

For the payment of final judgment for costs rendered against the District of Columbia in the case of David G. Busey and Orville J. Richie, \$222.05.

## AUDITED CLAIMS

For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under an appropriation the balance of which has been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), being for the service of the fiscal year 1942:

Fire Department, expenses, District of Columbia, 1942, fire fighting apparatus, \$8,257.

## DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless otherwise therein specifically provided, shall be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury of the United States in the manner prescribed by the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the respective fiscal years for which such sums are provided.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

## RESOURCES

The funds appropriated in the Department of Agricul-

ture Appropriation Act, 1945, under the head "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources", notwithstanding any allocation thereof heretofore made by departmental order may be used to discharge in full payments and grants earned by farmers in carrying out authorized soil and water conservation practices.

*For an additional amount, notwithstanding the limitations contained in the item "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources" contained in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, including the objects specified under the same item in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945, \$13,000,000.*

#### OFFICE OF INFORMATION

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for salaries and expenses, Office of Information, ~~\$7,353~~ \$8,650, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945.

#### LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for salaries and expenses, Library. Department of Agriculture, ~~\$6,375~~ \$7,500, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945.



1 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION  
2 BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL  
3 ENGINEERING

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 Agricultural engineering investigations: For an addi-  
6 tional amount for agricultural engineering investigations,  
7 fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this  
8 head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act,  
9 1945, ~~\$61,100~~ \$83,000, of which sum not to exceed ~~\$23,100~~  
10 \$45,000 may be expended for the construction of a building  
11 to replace one destroyed by fire at the United States Cotton  
12 Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Mississippi.

13 EXTENSION SERVICE

14 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal  
15 year 1945, for salaries and expenses, ~~\$34,000~~ \$40,000, in-  
16 cluding the objects specified under this head in the Depart-  
17 ment of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945.

18 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 Crop and livestock estimates: For an additional amount,  
21 fiscal year 1945, for crop and livestock estimates, \$235,000,  
22 including the objects specified under this head in the Depart-  
23 ment of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945.

## 1 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

## 2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 *Forest insects: For an additional amount for forest in-*  
4 *sects, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under*  
5 *this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation*  
6 *Act, 1945, \$47,000.*

7 Foreign plant quarantines: For an additional amount,  
8 fiscal year 1945, for foreign plant quarantines, \$102,000,  
9 including the objects specified under this head in the Depart-  
10 ment of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945.

## 11 WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

12 Supply and distribution of farm labor: The authority  
13 and funds provided by the Farm Labor Supply Appropria-  
14 tion Act, 1944, as amended, are hereby continued through  
15 December 31, 1945, for carrying out the purposes of said  
16 Act, without regard to the limitation on the amount which  
17 may be used for administrative expenses, and, in addition  
18 to the amount hereby continued available, the War Food  
19 Administrator may, prior to July 1, 1945, enter into con-  
20 tracts for the same objects for which prior appropriations  
21 have been made under this head to an amount not in excess  
22 of \$10,000,000.

23 *Supply and distribution of farm labor: The authority*  
24 *and funds provided by the Farm Labor Supply Appropria-*  
25 *tion Act, 1944, as amended, are hereby continued through*

1 *December 31, 1945, for carrying out the purposes of said*  
 2 *Act, and, in addition to the amount hereby continued avail-*  
 3 *able, there is hereby appropriated an additional \$22,000,000*  
 4 *for such purposes, to be merged with the funds heretofore ap-*  
 5 *propriated for the farm labor supply program: Provided,*  
 6 *That not less than \$7,000,000 and not more than \$11,000,-*  
 7 *000 of such additional funds shall be apportioned among*  
 8 *the several States in the manner and for the purposes speci-*  
 9 *fied in section 2 of said Act: Provided further, That not*  
 10 *more than \$100,000 of the additional amount so apportioned*  
 11 *may be expended by the State agricultural extension services*  
 12 *for the construction of labor supply centers under the limita-*  
 13 *tions of said section 2: Provided further, That in addition*  
 14 *to the amounts heretofore made available for administrative*  
 15 *expenses pursuant to section 3 (c) of said Farm Labor*  
 16 *Supply Appropriation Act, 1944, as supplemented, there*  
 17 *is hereby made available the amount of \$605,228 for the*  
 18 *purposes of said section.*

#### 19 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

20 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for  
 21 salaries and expenses, Rural Electrification Administra-  
 22 tion, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under  
 23 this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation  
 24 Act, 1945, \$696,000.



## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for printing and binding, \$75,000.

## BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

*Census of agriculture: For an additional amount for census of agriculture, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, \$5,000,000, to remain available until December 31, 1946.*

## OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

General administration: For an additional amount for general administration, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945; and including not to exceed \$2,500 for entertainment of officials in the field of aviation of other countries when specifically authorized and approved by the Administrator, ~~\$207,718~~ \$900,000.

Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for establishment of air-navigation facilities, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, ~~\$152,860~~ \$560,000.

Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for maintenance

1 nance and operation of air-navigation facilities, including  
 2 the objects specified under this head in the Department of  
 3 Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, ~~\$180,163~~ \$559,000.

4       Technical development: For an additional amount, fiscal  
 5 year 1945, for technical development, including the objects  
 6 specified under this head in the Department of Commerce  
 7 Appropriation Act, 1945, \$62,000.

8       Enforcement of safety regulations: For an additional  
 9 amount for enforcement of safety regulations for the fiscal  
 10 year 1945, including the objects specified under this head  
 11 in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945,  
 12 and including expenses of transportation of the immediate  
 13 families of employees transferred from one station in con-  
 14 tinental United States to another official station outside con-  
 15 tinental United States and return, ~~\$282,737~~ \$467,000.

16       *Advisory services to States and other agencies: Not to*  
 17 *exceed \$240,000 of the consolidated appropriation "Develop-*  
 18 *ment of landing areas" in the Department of Commerce*  
 19 *Appropriation Act, 1945, available for administrative ex-*  
 20 *penses, shall be available also for furnishing advisory serv-*  
 21 *ices to State and other public and private agencies in connec-*  
 22 *tion with the construction and operation of airports and*  
 23 *landing areas.*

#### 24 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

25       Field expense, coastal surveys: For an additional

1 amount for field expense, coastal surveys, fiscal year 1945.  
 2 including the objects specified under this head in the De-  
 3 partment of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, \$102,000.

4 Geodetic control surveys: For an additional amount for  
 5 geodetic control surveys, fiscal year 1945, including the  
 6 objects specified under this head in the Department of  
 7 Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, \$70,000.

8 Office force: For an additional amount for office force,  
 9 fiscal year 1945, \$69,000.

10 Office expenses: For an additional amount for office ex-  
 11 penses, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under  
 12 this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation  
 13 Act, 1945, ~~\$34,000~~ \$40,000.

14 Aeronautical charts: The limitation in the appropria-  
 15 tion "Aeronautical charts" in the Department of Commerce  
 16 Appropriation Act, 1945, upon the amount which may be  
 17 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia  
 18 is hereby increased from \$500,000 to \$535,000.

#### 19 PATENT OFFICE

20 Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, Patent  
 21 Office, fiscal year 1945, \$6,200.

22 Photolithographing: For an additional amount for pho-  
 23 tolithographing, fiscal year 1945, including the objects speci-  
 24 fied under this head in the Department of Commerce  
 25 Appropriation Act, 1945, \$80,000.



1       Miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount for  
 2       miscellaneous expenses, fiscal year 1945, including the objects  
 3       specified under this head in the Department of Commerce  
 4       Appropriation Act, 1945, ~~\$71,000~~ \$80,000.

5                   NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

6       Research and development: For an additional amount  
 7       for research and development, fiscal year 1945, including  
 8       the objects specified under this head in the Department of  
 9       Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, \$200,000.

10                   WEATHER BUREAU

11       Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for  
 12       salaries and expenses, fiscal year 1945, including the objects  
 13       specified under this head in the Department of Commerce  
 14       Appropriation Act, 1945, \$320,000.

15                   CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

16       Printing and binding: For an additional amount for  
 17       printing and binding, Civil Aeronautics Board, fiscal year  
 18       1945, \$7,800.

19                   DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

20                   OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

21       DIVISION OF TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS

22       Salaries: For an additional amount for personal services  
 23       in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1945, \$14,082.

24                   GRAZING SERVICE

25       *Salaries and expenses: The limitation of not to exceed*

1 *\$12,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia*  
 2 *contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,*  
 3 *1945, is hereby increased to not to exceed \$21,500.*

4 UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE PHILIPPINE  
 5 ISLANDS

6 For an additional amount for maintenance of the office  
 7 of the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine  
 8 Islands, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified  
 9 under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation  
 10 Act, 1945, \$12,000, and the amount available for ex-  
 11 penditure in the discretion of the High Commissioner is  
 12 hereby increased from \$5,200 to \$10,000.

13 GENERAL LAND OFFICE

14 Salaries: For an additional amount for personal services  
 15 in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1945, \$20,000.

16 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

17 For deposit by the Secretary of the Treasury to the of-  
 18 ficial trust fund checking account of the special disbursing  
 19 agent of the Rosebud Indian agency, Rosebud, South Da-  
 20 kota, for disposition as provided by and subject to the pro-  
 21 visions of the Act of June 22, 1944 (Private Law 307),  
 22 \$2,382.77.

23 For compensation and expenses of an attorney em-  
 24 ployed by the Colorado River Tribe of Indians of the  
 25 Colorado River Reservation, Arizona, under a contract ap-

1 proved by the Secretary of the Interior on July 24, 1944,  
 2 \$800, fiscal year 1944, payable from funds on deposit to  
 3 the credit of the tribe.

4 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

5 GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

6 For additional amounts for construction of the follow-  
 7 ing projects, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified  
 8 under the head "Administrative provisions and limitations,  
 9 Bureau of Reclamation" in the Interior Department Appro-  
 10 priation Act, 1945, to be expended from the general fund  
 11 of the Treasury, to remain available until expended, and to  
 12 be reimbursable under the reclamation law:

13 *Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, \$2,000,000.*

14 *Colorado River project, Texas, \$126,000.*

15 Columbia Basin project, Washington, ~~\$1,900,000~~  
 16 *\$2,000,000.*

17 Yakima project, Washington, Roza Division, \$421,000.

18 FORT PECK PROJECT, MONTANA

19 *For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for con-*  
 20 *struction of the Fort Peck project, Montana, \$400,000, to*  
 21 *remain available until expended, and to be expendable as*  
 22 *specified under this head in the Interior Department Appro-*  
 23 *priation Act, 1945.*

24 RECLAMATION FUND, SPECIAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

25 For additional amounts for construction of the following



1 projects, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified  
 2 under the head "Administrative provisions and limitations,  
 3 Bureau of Reclamation" in the Interior Department Approp-  
 4 priation Act, 1945, to be expended from the Reclamation  
 5 Fund, to remain available until expended, and to be reim-  
 6 bursable under the reclamation law:

7 Sun River project, Montana, \$110,000.

8 Klamath project, Oregon-California, \$400,000.

9 *HUNGRY HORSE PROJECT, MONTANA*

10 *For work preliminary to construction of Hungry Horse*  
 11 *project, Montana, as authorized by section 1 of the Act of*  
 12 *June 5, 1944 (Public Law 329), fiscal year 1945, to remain*  
 13 *available until expended, \$50,000.*

14 *GEOLOGICAL SURVEY*

15 Gaging streams: For an additional amount for gaging  
 16 streams, fiscal year 1945, \$80,000; and the amount that  
 17 shall be available only for cooperation with States or  
 18 municipalities is hereby increased to \$1,180,000.

19 *BUREAU OF MINES*

20 *Synthetic liquid fuels: The appropriation for synthetic*  
 21 *liquid fuels in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,*  
 22 *1945, is hereby made available in an amount not to exceed*  
 23 *\$50,000 for temporary employment of engineers, architects,*  
 24 *and technical consultants or firms or corporations thereof, by*

1 *contract or otherwise, without regard to civil-service and*  
 2 *classification laws.*

3 *Mining experiment stations: For an additional amount*  
 4 *for mining experiment stations, fiscal year 1945, including*  
 5 *the objects specified under this head in the Interior Depart-*  
 6 *ment Appropriation Act, 1945, \$160,000.*

7 **NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**

8 *National parks: For an additional amount for the fur-*  
 9 *nishing and refurnishing of official residences in Acadia*  
 10 *National Park, Maine, for fiscal year 1945, including the*  
 11 *objects specified under this head in the Interior Department*  
 12 *Appropriation Act, 1945, \$4,000.*

13 **GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES**

14 **TERRITORY OF ALASKA**

15 *Insane of Alaska: For an additional amount for insane*  
 16 *of Alaska, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified*  
 17 *under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation*  
 18 *Act, 1945, \$17,300: Provided, That the limitation under*  
 19 *said head of \$840 per capita per annum for the care of*  
 20 *patients by contract during the fiscal years 1944 and 1945*  
 21 *is hereby rescinded.*

22 **DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

23 **DAMAGE CLAIM**

24 *Damage claim: For the payment of a claim for damages*

1 adjusted and determined by the Attorney General of the  
2 United States under the provisions of the Act entitled "An  
3 Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain  
4 claims arising out of the activities of the Federal Bureau of  
5 Investigation", approved March 20, 1936 (31 U. S. C.  
6 224b), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 789,  
7 Seventy-eighth Congress, \$50.

8       LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

9       Printing and binding: For an additional amount for  
10 printing and binding, fiscal year 1940, \$2,462.40.

11       Lands Division, salaries and expenses: For an addi-  
12 tional amount for salaries and expenses, Lands Division,  
13 fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this  
14 head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1942,  
15 \$499.97.

16       Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For an  
17 additional amount for salaries and expenses of marshals,  
18 and so forth, fiscal year 1944, including the objects speci-  
19 fied under this head in the Department of Justice Appro-  
20 priation Act, 1944, \$190,400.

21       Claims Division, salaries: For an additional amount for  
22 salaries, Claims Division, fiscal year 1945, \$63,300.

23       Board of Immigration Appeals, salaries: For an addi-  
24 tional amount for salaries, Board of Immigration Appeals,  
25 fiscal year 1945, \$2,000.



1        Enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws: For an  
2 additional amount for enforcement of antitrust and  
3 kindred laws, fiscal year 1945, including the objects speci-  
4 fied under this head in the Department of Justice Appro-  
5 priation Act, 1945, \$150,000.

6                                FEDERAL PRISON PERSONNEL

7        Support of United States prisoners: For an additional  
8 amount for support of United States prisoners, fiscal year  
9 1942, including the objects specified under this head in  
10 the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1942,  
11 \$5,060.04.

12                                DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

13                                BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

14        Salaries and expenses (national defense): For an ad-  
15 ditional amount for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor  
16 Statistics (national defense), fiscal year 1945, including the  
17 objects specified under this head in the Department of Labor  
18 Appropriation Act, 1945, \$1,162,000.

19                                NAVY DEPARTMENT

20        For additional amounts for appropriations for the Navy  
21 Department, and naval service, fiscal years 1940, 1943.  
22 and 1945, to be supplemental to the appropriations and  
23 funds in the respective Naval Appropriation Acts for such  
24 fiscal years, including the objects and subject to the limita-  
25 tions specified under the respective heads and to the pr

visions under the head, "General provisions," contained in such acts, except as otherwise provided herein, as follows:

### NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

#### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels: To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to settle claims for damages to private property arising from collisions with naval vessels", approved December 28, 1922, as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 791, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$13,605.50.

Not to exceed \$400,000 of the appropriation "Naval emergency fund, 1945," shall be available for the acquisition of interests of lessees of lands within the present boundaries of Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 1.

#### BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL

Training, education, and welfare, Navy, 1945: Additional amount for welfare and recreation, \$2,500,000, to be charged to subhead "Instruction" under this appropriation head.

#### BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

Pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval personnel, 1943, \$10,000,000.

Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1940,

1 for payment of claim of Frank B. Hall and Company,  
2 Incorporated, certified to be due by the General Account-  
3 ing Office, \$62,454.11.

4 Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1943.  
5 \$800,000.

6 Fuel and transportation, Navy, 1943, \$25,750,000.

7 BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

8 Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks, 1945,  
9 \$250,000,000, and, in addition, \$50,000,000 by transfer  
10 from the appropriation "Naval Reserve, 1945", all toward  
11 \$1,474,931,400 contract authorization granted in the Naval  
12 Appropriation Act, 1945, to remain available until expended,  
13 which, together with unexpended balances of appropriations  
14 heretofore made under this head, shall be accounted for as  
15 one fund.

16 BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS

17 The limitation on the amount of contract authorization  
18 contained under the appropriation "Aviation, Navy, 1945,"  
19 is hereby reduced from \$3,600,000,000 to \$1,600,000,000,  
20 of which latter amount not to exceed \$25,000,000 may be  
21 used for expansion of and facilities in public or private  
22 plants.

23 INCREASE AND REPLACEMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS

24 Armor, armament, and ammunition: The Secretary of  
25 the Navy is authorized, in addition to appropriations



1 hitherto made and contract authorizations provided for such  
2 purpose, to enter into contracts for tools, equipment, and  
3 facilities in, and land for, public and private plants for the  
4 manufacture or production of ordnance materials, munitions,  
5 and equipment, in an amount not exceeding \$60,000,000.

6

## COAST GUARD

7       Damage claims: To pay claims for damages adjusted and  
8 determined by the Secretary of the Navy under the pro-  
9 visions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the  
10 adjustment and settlement of certain claims for damages  
11 resulting from the operation of vessels of the Coast Guard  
12 and the Public Health Service, in sums not exceeding \$3,000  
13 in any one case", approved June 15, 1936, as fully set  
14 forth in House Document Numbered 798, Seventy-eighth  
15 Congress, \$523.06.

16

## GENERAL PROVISION

17       For the fiscal year 1945 and prior years occupancy of  
18 emergency housing facilities under the jurisdiction of the  
19 Navy Department or the National Housing Agency, on a  
20 rental basis, by personnel of the services mentioned in the  
21 title of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, or by their  
22 dependents, shall not deprive such personnel of money  
23 allowances for rental of quarters.

1 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

2 (Out of the Postal Revenues)

3 OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

4 Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, fiscal  
5 year 1945, Office of the Postmaster General, \$9,500.

6 SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

7 For an additional amount for salaries, fiscal year 1945,  
8 Office of the Chief Inspector, \$7,350.

9 For an additional amount for salaries, fiscal year 1945,  
10 Bureau of Accounts, \$38,000.

11 CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

12 For an additional amount for contingent and miscel-  
13 laneous expenses, including the objects specified under this  
14 head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act,  
15 1945, and including \$660 additional for expenses of the  
16 purchasing agent and of the Solicitor and attorneys con-  
17 nected with his office while traveling on business of the  
18 Department, \$10,000.

19 FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

20 OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

21 Compensation to postmasters: For an additional amount  
22 for compensation to postmasters, fiscal year 1943, including  
23 the objects specified under this head in the Post Office  
24 Department Appropriation Act, 1943, \$10,000.

1 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

2 Domestic Air Mail Service: For an additional amount  
3 for Domestic Air Mail Service, fiscal year 1945, including  
4 the objects specified under this head in the Post Office  
5 Department Appropriation Act, 1945, and including  
6 \$11,200 additional for supervisory officials and clerks at air  
7 mail transfer points, \$11,400.

8 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

9 Domestic mail indemnities: The unobligated balance of  
10 the appropriation "Indemnities, domestic mail, 1944", shall  
11 be merged with the appropriation "Indemnities, domestic  
12 mail, 1945", and the latter appropriation shall be available  
13 for the objects for which made for prior fiscal years.

14 Unpaid money orders: For an additional amount for  
15 unpaid money orders more than one year old. fiscal year  
16 1945, \$474,000.

17 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

18 Post-office equipment, stationery, and supplies: For an  
19 additional amount for post-office stationery, equipment, and  
20 supplies, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified  
21 under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation  
22 Act, 1945, \$340,000.

23 Equipment shops, Washington, District of Columbia:  
24 For an additional amount for equipment shops, Washing-  
25 ton, District of Columbia, fiscal year 1945, including the



1 same objects specified under this head in the Post Office  
2 Department Appropriation Act, 1945, \$675,000.

3 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

4 FOREIGN SERVICE

5 Salaries, ambassadors and ministers: For an additional  
6 amount for salaries of ambassadors and ministers, fiscal year  
7 1945, including the objects under this head in the Depart-  
8 ment of State Appropriation Act, 1945, and in the Second  
9 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, \$102,000.

10 Salaries and clerks, Foreign Service: For an additional  
11 amount for salaries of clerks, Foreign Service, fiscal year  
12 1945, including the objects under this head in the Depart-  
13 ment of State Appropriation Act, 1945, \$420,000.

14 Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service:  
15 For an additional amount for miscellaneous salaries and  
16 allowances, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1945, including the  
17 objects under this head in the Department of State Appro-  
18 priation Act, 1945, \$143,000.

19 Foreign Service quarters: For an additional amount for  
20 Foreign Service quarters, fiscal year 1945, including the  
21 objects under this head in the Department of State Appro-  
22 priation Act, 1945, \$140,000.

23 Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service: For an addi-  
24 tional amount for cost of living allowances, Foreign Service,

1 fiscal year 1945, including the objects under this head in the  
2 Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945, \$340,000.

3 Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For an ad-  
4 ditional amount for representation allowances, Foreign  
5 Service, fiscal year 1945, including the objects under this  
6 head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945,  
7 \$139,000.

8 Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an additional  
9 amount for contingent expenses, Foreign Service, fiscal year  
10 1945, including the objects under this head in the Depart-  
11 ment of State Appropriation Act, 1945, and including the  
12 purchase of fifteen additional passenger automobiles at not to  
13 exceed \$3,000 each, \$1,900,000: *Provided*, That reimburse-  
14 ments incident to the maintenance of commissary service  
15 authorized under said head shall be credited to the appropria-  
16 tion for this purpose current at the time obligations are  
17 incurred or current at the time such amounts are received.

#### 18 INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

19 Salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commis-  
20 sion, United States and Mexico: For an additional amount  
21 for salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commis-  
22 sion, United States and Mexico, fiscal year 1945, including  
23 the objects specified under this head in the Department of  
24 State Appropriation Act, 1945, \$35,000.

25 Cultural relations with China and the neighboring coun-

1 tries and countries of the Near East and Africa: For all  
2 expenses, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised  
3 Statutes, necessary to enable the Secretary of State inde-  
4 pendently or in cooperation with other agencies of the  
5 Government to carry out a program of cultural relations  
6 with China and the neighboring countries and with countries  
7 of the Near East and Africa, fiscal year 1945, \$600,000 (pay-  
8 able from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the Presi-  
9 dent", contained in the First Supplemental National Defense  
10 Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented and amended),  
11 including the purchase of books, publications, scientific and  
12 other equipment, and educational and cultural materials;  
13 contributions of money and materials to, and contracts with,  
14 educational, cultural, and nonprofit institutions and organi-  
15 zations of the United States and the above countries, directly  
16 or through independent agencies; compensation, allowances,  
17 and grants to citizens of the United States and the above  
18 countries who are students, professors, or technical experts,  
19 at such rates and under such regulations as may be deter-  
20 mined by the Secretary of State, including expenses incurred  
21 by such persons in traveling between places of residence,  
22 Washington, District of Columbia, and posts of duty abroad,  
23 and including travel expenses of citizens of the above countries  
24 without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regu-  
25 lations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended;



1 advance of moneys without regard to section 3648 of the Re-  
2 vised Statutes; printing and binding without regard to section  
3 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (40 Stat. 1270) ; and not to  
4 exceed \$10,000 shall be available for temporary employ-  
5 ment of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise,  
6 without regard to the civil-service and classification laws.

7 Conference of Allied Ministers of Education in London :  
8 For all necessary expenses of the participation by the  
9 United States in the Conference of Allied Ministers of Educa-  
10 tion in London, including personal services in the District  
11 of Columbia and elsewhere without regard to civil-service  
12 and classification laws; travel expenses without regard to  
13 the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the  
14 Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended; allowances  
15 for living and quarters for temporary and permanent per-  
16 sonnel in accordance with standardized regulations pre-  
17 scribed by the President for civilian officers and employees  
18 of the Government temporarily stationed in foreign coun-  
19 tries and in accordance with the Acts of June 26, 1930,  
20 and February 23, 1931; entertainment, stenographic re-  
21 porting, and other services by contract, books of reference  
22 and periodicals, and rent of office space without regard to  
23 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; printing and binding;  
24 and the share of the United States in the expenses of the  
25 secretariat of the Conference; fiscal year 1945, \$43,000,

1 payable from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the  
2 President", contained in the First Supplemental National  
3 Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented and  
4 amended.

5       *United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War*  
6 *Crimes: For all necessary expenses of the participation by*  
7 *the United States in the United Nations Commission for the*  
8 *Investigation of War Crimes, including personal services*  
9 *without regard to civil-service and classification laws; travel-*  
10 *ing expenses without regard to the Standardized Government*  
11 *Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926,*  
12 *as amended, allowances for living and quarters for temporary*  
13 *and permanent personnel in accordance with standardized*  
14 *regulations prescribed by the President for civilian officers*  
15 *and employees of the Government temporarily stationed in*  
16 *foreign countries and in accordance with the Acts of June*  
17 *26, 1930, and February 23, 1931; entertainment, steno-*  
18 *graphic reporting and other services by contract, books of*  
19 *reference and periodicals, and rent of office space without*  
20 *regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; printing and*  
21 *binding; and the share of the United States in the expenses*  
22 *of the Secretariat of the Commission; fiscal year 1945,*  
23 *\$30,000, payable from the appropriation "Emergency fund*  
24 *for the President", contained in the First Supplemental Na-*

1 *tional Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented*  
 2 *and amended.*

3 .Cooperation with the American republics: The sum of  
 4 \$300,000 of the \$400,000 of the appropriation for this pur-  
 5 pose for 1944 which was continued available for 1945 in  
 6 the Department of State Appropriation Act for 1945 is  
 7 consolidated with and made a part of the appropriation for  
 8 1945 as of July 1, 1944.

9 United States contributions to international commissions,  
 10 congresses, and bureaus: For an additional amount for  
 11 United States contributions to international commissions,  
 12 congresses, and bureaus, fiscal year 1945, to meet the con-  
 13 tribution of the United States to the Inter-American Institute  
 14 of Agricultural Sciences, \$90,087.97.

## 15 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

### 16 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

17 Not to exceed \$21,296.92 of the unexpended balance  
 18 of the appropriation "Reimbursement to carriers of deficits  
 19 during Federal control" in the Second Deficiency Appro-  
 20 priation Act, 1941, is hereby made available to pay the  
 21 claim of the Tremont and Gulf Railroad Company certified  
 22 to the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with section  
 23 204 of the Transportation Act of 1920, as amended by the  
 24 Act of January 7, 1941.

25 *Smaller War Plants Corporaton, capital stock: For an*



1 *additional amount to enable the Secretary of the Treasury*  
2 *to make payment for capital stock of the Smaller War Plants*  
3 *Corporation, \$100,000,000, to remain available until June*  
4 *30, 1945.*

5 To pay the claim of Reverend James T. Denigan, of  
6 Long Island City, New York, in accordance with the author-  
7 ity and subject to the provisions of Private Law 356, ap-  
8 proved July 1944, fiscal year 1945, \$6,500.

9 FISCAL SERVICE

10 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

11 Salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement: For  
12 an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Division of  
13 Disbursement, fiscal year 1945, including the objects speci-  
14 fied under this head in the Treasury Department Appropria-  
15 tion Act, 1945, \$1,500,000.

16 Printing and binding, Division of Disbursement: For an  
17 additional amount for printing and binding, Division of Dis-  
18 bursement, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified  
19 under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation  
20 Act, 1945, \$35,000.

21 Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered:  
22 For an additional amount for refund of moneys erroneously  
23 received and covered, fiscal year 1945, including the objects  
24 specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appro-  
25 priation Act, 1945, \$125,000.

1        Payment of unclaimed moneys (trust fund): For an  
2    additional amount for payment of unclaimed moneys, fiscal  
3    year 1945, \$50,000, payable from funds held by the United  
4    States in trust fund receipt account, "Unclaimed moneys  
5    of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown."

## 6 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

7 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for  
8 collecting the revenue from customs, fiscal year 1945, in-  
9 cluding the objects specified under this head in the Treasury  
10 Department Appropriation Act, 1945, \$850,000: *Provided,*  
11 That the limitation of \$1,300 upon the unit price which may  
12 be paid by the Bureau of Customs for motor-propelled  
13 passenger-carrying vehicles, specified in the appropriation,  
14 is hereby increased to \$1,500.

## 15 BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Salaries and expenses: The limitations under collecting the internal revenue on the amounts which may be expended for printing and binding and stationery, fiscal year 1944, are hereby increased from \$1,970,000 to \$2,066,526 and from \$1,218,870 to \$1,306,034, respectively.

21 PROCUREMENT DIVISION

22 Federal property utilization: For an additional amount  
23 for Federal property utilization, fiscal year 1945, includ-  
24 ing the objects specified under this head in the Treasury  
25 Department Appropriation Act, 1945, and including ex-

1 penses of care and handling and other necessary expenses  
2 of the Procurement Division incident to the disposal of  
3 property under the Surplus Property Act of 1944, ex-  
4 penses of attendance at meetings concerned with the  
5 work of such Division, purchase (including exchange)  
6 of lawbooks, purchase (not to exceed 116), maintenance,  
7 repair and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying  
8 vehicles, and actual transportation and other necessary ex-  
9 penses, and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence,  
10 of persons serving while away from their permanent homes  
11 or regular places of business in an advisory capacity to or  
12 employed by such Division without other compensation from  
13 the United States, or at \$1 per annum, \$11,430,000: *Pro-*  
14 *vided*, That the limitations on the amounts which may be  
15 expended for stationery and for printing and binding are  
16 hereby increased from \$45,000 to \$90,000, and for \$40,000  
17 to \$100,000, respectively.

18 WAR DEPARTMENT

19 MILITARY ACTIVITIES

20 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

21 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage  
22 to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or  
23 death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War  
24 under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide  
25 for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruc-



1 tion of property or personal injury or death caused by mili-  
 2 tary personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident  
 3 to activities, of the War Department or of the Army", ap-  
 4 proved July 3, 1943 (Public Law 112), as fully set forth  
 5 in House Document Numbered 795, Seventy-eighth Con-  
 6 gress, \$276,702.96.

## 7 CIVIL FUNCTIONS

### 8 CORPS OF ENGINEERS

9 Rivers and harbors and flood control: The limitation  
 10 contained in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act,  
 11 1945, under the head "Rivers and harbors and flood  
 12 control" on expenditures from the various appropriations  
 13 for rivers and harbors and flood control for the payment of  
 14 services of technical and clerical personnel in the office  
 15 of the Chief of Engineers is hereby increased for the fiscal  
 16 year 1945 from \$760,000 to \$788,500.

17 Rivers and harbors: For an additional amount for  
 18 rivers and harbors, fiscal year 1945, including the objects  
 19 specified under this head in the War Department Civil  
 20 Appropriation Act, 1945, \$2,780,000, to be available until  
 21 expended.

22 Flood control: For an additional amount for flood con-  
 23 trol, general, fiscal year 1945, including the objects speci-  
 24 fied under this head in the War Department Civil Appro-

1 priation Act, 1945, \$7,230,000, to be available until  
2 expended.

### 3 THE PANAMA CANAL

4 Civil government: For an additional amount for Civil  
5 government, Panama Canal and Canal Zone, for the fiscal  
6 year 1945, including the objects specified under this head  
7 in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1945,  
8 \$10,400, to remain available until expended.

### 9 TITLE II—PENALTY MAIL COSTS

10 SEC. 201. For deposit in the general fund of the Treas-  
11 ury for costs of penalty mail, fiscal year 1945, as required  
12 by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law  
13 364), as follows:

#### 14 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

15 Architect of the Capitol, ~~\$255~~ \$300.

16 Botanic Garden: Not to exceed \$45 of the appropria-  
17 tion "Maintenance, Botanic Garden, 1945."

18 Library of Congress, ~~\$12,750~~ \$15,000.

19 Government Printing Office, ~~\$258,400~~ \$304,000.

#### 20 THE JUDICIARY

21 Supreme Court of the United States: Not to exceed  
22 ~~\$1,360~~ \$1,600 of the appropriation "Miscellaneous expenses,  
23 Supreme Court, 1945".

24 Court of Customs and Patent Appeals: For an additional

1 amount for contingent expenses, Court of Customs and  
 2 Patent Appeals, ~~\$153~~ \$180: *Provided*, That not to exceed  
 3 such amount of such total appropriation for such fiscal year  
 4 shall be available for the purpose of this section.

5 United States Customs Court: For an additional  
 6 amount for contingent expenses, United States Customs  
 7 Court, ~~\$425~~ \$500: *Provided*, That not to exceed such  
 8 amount of such total appropriation for such fiscal year shall  
 9 be available for the purpose of this section.

10 Court of Claims: For an additional amount for con-  
 11 tingent expenses, Court of Claims, ~~\$425~~ \$500: *Provided*,  
 12 That not to exceed such amount of such total appropriation  
 13 for such fiscal year shall be available for the purposes of this  
 14 section.

15 Miscellaneous expenses, United States Courts, ~~\$71,400~~  
 16 \$84,000.

#### 17 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

18 The White House Office: Not to exceed ~~\$2,825~~ \$4,500  
 19 of the appropriation "Contingent expenses, the White House  
 20 Office, 1945".

21 Bureau of the Budget: Not to exceed ~~\$425~~ \$500 of the  
 22 appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Budget,  
 23 1945".

24 Office of Censorship: Not to exceed ~~\$8,500~~ \$10,000 of



1 the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of Censor-  
2 ship, 1945".

3 Petroleum Administration for War: Not to exceed  
4 ~~\$21,250~~ \$25,000 of the appropriation "Salaries and ex-  
5 penses, Petroleum Administration for War, 1945".

6 Office of Price Administration: Not to exceed ~~\$5,100,-~~  
7 ~~000~~ \$6,000,000 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses,  
8 Office of Price Administration, 1945".

9 Office of Strategic Services: Not to exceed ~~\$25,500~~  
10 \$30,000 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office  
11 of Strategic Services, 1945".

12 War Refugee Board: Not to exceed \$36 of the appro-  
13 priation for salaries and expenses of the War Refugee Board.

14 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT—OFFICE FOR  
15 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

16 Office of Alien Property Custodian: Not to exceed \$6,145  
17 of the funds available for the expenses of the Office.

18 Office of Civilian Defense: Not to exceed ~~\$1,658~~  
19 \$1,950 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office  
20 of Civilian Defense, 1945".

21 Committee on Fair Employment Practice: Not to ex-  
22 ceed ~~\$638~~ \$750 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses,  
23 Committee on Fair Employment Practice, 1945".

24 Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs: Not

1 to exceed ~~\$4,250~~ \$5,000 of the appropriation "Salaries and  
 2 expenses, Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Af-  
 3 fairs, 1945".

4 Office of Defense Transportation: Not to exceed  
 5 ~~\$178,500~~ \$210,000 of the appropriation "Salaries and ex-  
 6 penses, Office of Defense Transportation, 1945."

7 Office of Economic Stabilization: Not to exceed ~~\$1,275~~  
 8 \$1,500 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of  
 9 Economic Stabilization, 1945."

10 Foreign Economic Administration, ~~\$43,605~~ \$51,300,  
 11 to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Salaries  
 12 and expenses, Foreign Economic Administration, 1945", and  
 13 funds of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, the  
 14 Petroleum Reserves Corporation, the Rubber Development  
 15 Corporation, and the United States Commercial Company.

16 National War Labor Board: Not to exceed ~~\$40,800~~  
 17 \$48,000 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Na-  
 18 tional War Labor Board, 1945."

19 Office of Scientific Research and Development: Not to  
 20 exceed ~~\$8,500~~ \$10,000 of the appropriation "Salaries and  
 21 expenses, Office of Scientific Research and Development,  
 22 1945."

23 Office of War Information: Not to exceed ~~\$78,710~~  
 24 \$92,600 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office  
 25 of War Information, 1945."

1 War Manpower Commission, ~~\$525,300~~ \$618,000.

2 Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, ~~\$8,075~~  
3 \$9,500.

4 War Production Board: Not to exceed ~~\$298,006~~  
5 \$350,595 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, War  
6 Production Board, 1945."

7 Smaller War Plants Corporation: Not to exceed ~~\$33,150~~  
8 \$39,000 of the appropriation "Administrative expenses,  
9 Smaller War Plants Corporation, 1945."

10 INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

11 American Battle Monuments Commission: Not to ex-  
12 ceed \$15 of the appropriation "American Battle Monu-  
13 ments Commission, 1945".

14 American Commission for the Protection and Salvage  
15 of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas: Not  
16 to exceed \$100 of the appropriation for this agency for the  
17 fiscal year 1945.

18 Civil Service Commission, ~~\$224,400~~ \$264,000.

19 Employees' Compensation Commission, ~~\$11,050~~  
20 \$13,000.

21 Federal Communications Commission: Not to exceed  
22 ~~\$10,285~~ \$12,100 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses,  
23 Federal Communications Commission, 1945".

24 Federal Power Commission, ~~\$4,165~~ \$4,900.

25 Federal Security Agency, ~~\$425,000~~ \$500,000.



1 Federal Trade Commission: Not to exceed ~~\$3,443~~  
 2 \$4,050 of the appropriation "Federal Trade Commission,  
 3 1945".

4 Federal Works Agency, ~~\$28,050~~ \$33,000.

5 General Accounting Office: For an additional amount  
 6 in the appropriation "Miscellaneous expenses, General  
 7 Accounting Office, 1945", ~~\$38,250~~ \$45,000: *Provided*, That  
 8 not to exceed such amount of such total appropriation for such  
 9 fiscal year shall be available for the purposes of this section.

10 Interstate Commerce Commission, ~~\$21,250~~ \$25,000.

11 National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics: Not to  
 12 exceed ~~\$4,272~~ \$5,025 of the appropriation "Advisory Com-  
 13 mittee for Aeronautics, 1945".

14 National Archives: Not to exceed ~~\$2,550~~ \$3,000 of the  
 15 appropriation "Salaries and expenses, National Archives  
 16 1945".

17 National Capital Housing Authority, ~~\$2,550~~ \$3,000.

18 National Capital Park and Planning Commission: Not  
 19 to exceed \$75 of the appropriation "National Capital Park  
 20 and Planning Commission".

21 National Housing Agency, ~~\$275,170~~ \$323,729, to be  
 22 derived by transfer from funds of the constituent units of  
 23 such agency available for administrative expenses for the  
 24 fiscal year 1945, as follows: Office of the Administrator,  
 25 ~~\$6,375~~ \$7,500; Federal Home Loan Bank Administration,

1 ~~\$138,065~~ \$162,429; Federal Housing Administration, ~~\$34,~~  
 2 ~~000~~ \$40,000; and Federal Public Housing Authority, ~~\$96,~~  
 3 ~~730~~ \$113,800.

4 National Labor Relations Board, ~~\$15,045~~ \$17,700.

5 National Mediation Board and the National Railroad  
 6 Adjustment Board, ~~\$659~~ \$775.

7 Railroad Retirement Board, ~~\$25,500~~ \$30,000.

8 Securities and Exchange Commission: Not to exceed  
 9 ~~\$12,750~~ \$15,000 of the appropriation "Securities and Ex-  
 10 change Commission, 1945".

11 Selective Service System: Not to exceed ~~\$2,040,000~~  
 12 ~~\$2,400,000~~ of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses,  
 13 Selective Service System, 1945".

14 Smithsonian Institution: Not to exceed ~~\$4,284~~ \$5,040  
 15 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian  
 16 Institution, 1945".

17 Smithsonian Institution (National Gallery of Art):  
 18 Not to exceed ~~\$1,186~~ \$1,395 of the appropriation "Salaries  
 19 and expenses, National Gallery of Art, 1945".

20 The Tax Court of the United States: Not to exceed  
 21 ~~\$489~~ \$575 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses,  
 22 The Tax Court of the United States, 1945".

23 Tennessee Valley Authority: Not to exceed ~~\$45,900~~  
 24 ~~\$54,000~~ of the Tennessee Valley Authority fund, 1945.

25 Veterans' Administration, ~~\$446,250~~ \$525,000.

1 United States Maritime Commission: Not to exceed  
 2 ~~\$76,500~~ \$90,000, within the amount limitation upon admin-  
 3 istrative expenses for the fiscal year 1945, of the construc-  
 4 tion fund established by the Merchant Marine Act, 1936;  
 5 such sum to cover also the amount necessary for the War  
 6 Shipping Administration.

7 United States Tariff Commission: Not to exceed ~~\$850~~  
 8 \$1,000 of the appropriation "United States Tariff Commis-  
 9 sion, 1945".

10 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

11 National Capital Parks: Not to exceed ~~\$192~~ \$225 of the  
 12 appropriation "National Capital Parks, 1945".

13 National Capital Park and Planning Commission: Not  
 14 to exceed \$72 of the appropriation "National Capital Park  
 15 and Planning Commission, District of Columbia, 1945".

16 Juvenile court: Not to exceed ~~\$400~~ \$470 of the appro-  
 17 priation "Juvenile court, courts, District of Columbia, 1945".

18 Municipal court: Not to exceed ~~\$447~~ \$525 of the appro-  
 19 priation "Municipal court, courts, District of Columbia,  
 20 1945".

21 Municipal court of appeals: Not to exceed ~~\$425~~ \$500  
 22 of the appropriation "Municipal court of appeals, courts,  
 23 District of Columbia, 1945".

24 Probation system: Not to exceed ~~\$107~~ \$125 of the



1 appropriation "Probation system, courts, District of Colum-  
2 bia, 1945".

3 Office of Register of Wills: Not to exceed ~~\$425~~ \$500  
4 of the appropriation "Office of Register of Wills, courts,  
5 District of Columbia, 1945".

#### 6 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

7 For the Department of Agriculture, including the War  
8 Food Administration, ~~\$2,905,300~~ \$3,418,000, together with  
9 not to exceed ~~\$23,970~~ \$28,200 of the funds made available  
10 to the Commodity Credit Corporation for administrative  
11 expenses.

#### 12 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

13 For the Department of Commerce (except Civil Aero-  
14 nautics Board and loan agencies), ~~\$263,500~~ \$310,000.

15 Civil Aeronautics Board: For an additional amount  
16 under the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aero-  
17 nautics Board, 1945", ~~\$3,145~~ \$3,700: *Provided*, That not  
18 to exceed such amount of such total appropriation for such  
19 fiscal year shall be available for the purposes of this section.

20 Reconstruction Finance Corporation: Not to exceed  
21 ~~\$22,525~~ \$26,500 of the funds made available to this Cor-  
22 poration and to The RFC Mortgage Company for admin-  
23 istrative expenses.

#### 24 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

25 For the Department of the Interior, ~~\$238,000~~ \$280,000.

1 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

2 For the Department of Justice, ~~\$297,500~~ \$350,000.

3 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

4 For the Department of Labor, ~~\$99,025~~ \$116,500.

5 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

6 For the State Department, ~~\$42,500~~ \$50,000.

7 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

8 For the Treasury Department, ~~\$5,442,800~~ \$6,368,000.

9 WAR DEPARTMENT—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

10 The Panama Canal (offices in the United States only) :

11 Not to exceed ~~\$6,745~~ \$7,900 of the appropriation "Maintenance and operation, Panama Canal".

13 TITLE III—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED

14 CLAIMS

15 PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

16 SEC. 301. (a) For the payment of claims for damages  
 17 to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and deter-  
 18 mined by the following respective departments and inde-  
 19 pendent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled  
 20 "An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims  
 21 arising against the Government of the United States in the  
 22 sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved  
 23 December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth  
 24 in House Document Numbered 800, Seventy-eighth Con-  
 25 gress, as follows:

Executive Office of the President:

Office for Emergency Management:

Division of Central Administrative Services.

\$625.22;

War Shipping Administration, \$202;

Office of Price Administration, \$352.77;

Independent offices:

Federal Communications Commission, \$20.50;

National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, \$136;

Selective Service System, \$120.15;

Veterans' Administration, \$247.84;

Federal Security Agency, \$1,391.74;

Federal Works Agency, ~~\$903.80~~ \$736.71;

National Housing Agency, \$70.55;

Department of Agriculture, \$2,213.09;

War Food Administration, \$296.99;

Department of Commerce, \$503.39;

Department of the Interior, \$1,199.96;

Department of Justice, \$601.85;

Department of the Navy, \$81,015.93;

Post Office Department (out of postal revenues),

\$3,696.75;

Treasury Department, \$1,623.49;

In all, ~~\$95,222.02~~ \$95,054.93.



## JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

SEC. 302. (a) For the payment of the final judgments, including costs of suits, which have been rendered under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An Act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States", as amended by section 297 of the Act of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and which have been certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in House Document Numbered 792, under the following agencies:

Executive Office of the President:

Office of Price Administration, \$300;

Federal Works Agency, \$7,027.47;

Post Office Department, \$3,200;

War Department, \$2,800;

In all, \$13,327.47, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

(b) For the payment of judgments, including cost of suits, rendered against the Government of the United States by United States district courts under the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty for damages caused by and salvage services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (46 U. S. C. 781-789), and certified to the Seventy-eighth

1 Congress in House Document Numbered 790 under the  
2 following departments:

3 Navy Department, \$10,450;

4 War Department, \$30,777.01;

5 In all, \$41,227.01, together with such additional sum  
6 as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as and where  
7 specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

8 (c) None of the judgments contained under this cap-  
9 tion shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired  
10 except such as have become final and conclusive against the  
11 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

12 (d) Payment of interest wherever provided for judg-  
13 ments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue  
14 for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this  
15 Act.

16 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

17 SEC. 303. (a) For payment of the judgments rendered  
18 by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-eighth  
19 Congress in House Document Numbered 797, under the  
20 following agencies, namely:

21 Independent Offices:

22 Veterans' Administration, \$13,666.33;

23 Federal Works Agency:

24 Public Buildings Administration, \$21,455.34;

25 Work Projects Administration, \$34,443.81;

1 Department of Commerce, \$6,580.59;

2 Department of the Interior:

3 Geological Survey, \$17,933.25;

4 Navy Department, \$11,812.61;

5 Post Office Department, \$6,511.49;

6 Treasury Department, \$25,839.06;

7 War Department, \$87,035.76;

8 In all, \$225,278.24, together with such additional sum  
9 as may be necessary to pay interest or costs as and where  
10 specified in such judgments.

11 (b) For payment of judgment numbered 45822 ren-  
12 dered by the Court of Claims in favor of John J. Gorman  
13 covering payment of accrued annuities withheld due to suit,  
14 \$4,870.71, to be paid from the "Civil-service retirement and  
15 disability fund".

16 (c) None of the judgments contained under this caption  
17 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired,  
18 except such as have become final and conclusive against the  
19 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

20 AUDITED CLAIMS

21 SEC. 304. (a) For the payment of the following claims,  
22 certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under  
23 appropriations the balances of which have been carried to  
24 the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act  
25 of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropria-



1 tions heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service  
2 of the fiscal year 1942 and prior years, unless otherwise  
3 stated, and which have been certified to Congress under  
4 section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as  
5 fully set forth in House Document Numbered 799, Seventy-  
6 eighth Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

7     **Executive:** For salaries and expenses, Office for Emer-  
8 gency Management, \$3,348.20.

9     For emergency fund for the President, War (allotment  
10 to Office for Emergency Management), \$155.05.

11     For emergency fund for the President, War (allotment  
12 to Office for Emergency Management for use of National  
13 Defense Research Committee), \$289.33.

14     For national defense activities, National Resources Plan-  
15 ning Board, \$30.46.

16     For maintenance, Executive mansion and grounds,  
17 \$15.63.

18     For emergency fund for the President, Navy (allotment  
19 to Executive office), \$5.80.

20     **Legislative:** For public printing and binding, Govern-  
21 ment Printing Office, \$2,880.74.

22     For mileage of Members and Delegates, House of Rep-  
23 resentatives, \$242.

24     **The Judiciary:** For miscellaneous expenses, United  
25 States courts, \$229.35.

- 1 For probation system, United States courts, \$345.17.
- 2 For traveling expenses, United States courts, \$1.05.
- 3 For fees of commissioners, United States courts, \$25.
- 4 **Independent Offices:** For salaries and expenses, Civil
- 5 Service Commission, \$39.49.
- 6 For national defense activities, Civil Service Commission,
- 7 \$48.75.
- 8 For national defense activities, Federal Communications
- 9 Commission, \$36.45.
- 10 For salaries and expenses, Federal Communications Com-
- 11 mission, \$41.50.
- 12 For Federal Power Commission, \$267.62.
- 13 For Federal Trade Commission, \$1.30.
- 14 For salaries, General Accounting Office, \$34.74.
- 15 For valuation of property of carriers, Interstate Com-
- 16 merce Commission, \$221.20.
- 17 For Interstate Commerce Commission, \$242.36.
- 18 For safety of employees, Interstate Commerce Commis-
- 19 sion, \$42.88.
- 20 For locomotive inspection, Interstate Commerce Com-
- 21 mission, \$248.23.
- 22 For salaries and expenses, National Archives, \$8.09.
- 23 For salaries and expenses, Railroad Retirement Board,
- 24 \$4.09.
- 25 For salaries, Railroad Retirement Board, \$38.28.

1 For miscellaneous expenses, National Labor Relations  
2 Board, \$1.44.

3 For Securities and Exchange Commission, \$38.22.

4 For United States Tariff Commission, \$6.40.

5 For salaries and expenses, National Youth Administra-  
6 tion, \$376.76.

7 For youth work and student aid, National Youth Ad-  
8 ministration, \$3,727.09.

9 For project expenses, National Youth Administration  
10 (national defense), \$1,209.67.

11 For traveling expenses, Federal Security Agency,  
12 \$58.86.

13 For salaries and expenses, Office for Emergency Man-  
14 agement (transfer to Federal Security Agency, Office of  
15 Administrator), \$44.

16 For miscellaneous expenses, Office of Administrator,  
17 Federal Security Agency, \$19.75.

18 For salaries and expenses, Food and Drug Administra-  
19 tion, \$53.56.

20 For grants to States for unemployment compensation  
21 administration, Social Security Board, \$70.97.

22 For selecting, testing, and placement, defense workers,  
23 Social Security Board (national defense), \$105.52.

24 For miscellaneous expenses, Social Security Board,  
25 \$27.96.



- 1       For salaries and expenses, Social Security Board, \$7.73.
- 2       For emergency health and sanitation activities, Public
- 3   Health Service (national defense), \$1,008.31.
- 4       For expenses, Division of Venereal Diseases, Public Health
- 5   Service, \$3.23.
- 6       For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, Pub-
- 7   lic Health Service, \$386.77.
- 8       For working fund, Federal Security Agency, Public
- 9   Health Service (emergency management), \$231.84.
- 10       For disease and sanitation investigation, Public Health
- 11   Service, \$34.60.
- 12       For preventing the spread of epidemic diseases, Public
- 13   Health Service, \$62.80.
- 14       For maintenance, National Cancer Institute, Public
- 15   Health Service, \$3.60.
- 16       For pay, and so forth, commissioned officers, Public
- 17   Health Service, \$4,774.98.
- 18       For maintenance, National Institute of Health, Public
- 19   Health Service, \$40.55.
- 20       For vocational education, defense workers, Office of
- 21   Education, \$17.77.
- 22       For salaries and expenses, Office of Education (national
- 23   defense), \$19.40.
- 24       For Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Federal Security Agency,
- 25   \$78.60.

1 For general administrative expenses, Public Buildings  
2 Branch, Procurement Division, \$775.60.

3 For general administrative expenses, Public Buildings  
4 Administration, \$903.45.

5 For furniture and repairs of same for public buildings,  
6 Public Buildings Administration, \$638.91.

7 For repair, preservation, and equipment, public build-  
8 ings outside the District of Columbia, Public Buildings  
9 Administration, \$4,177.77.

10 For repair, preservation, and equipment, public build-  
11 ings, Procurement Division, \$4,999.41.

12 For salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds  
13 in the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administra-  
14 tion, \$1,001.53.

15 For salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds  
16 in the District of Columbia and adjacent area, Public Build-  
17 ings Administration, \$572.03.

18 For salaries and expenses, public buildings outside the  
19 District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration,  
20 \$368.84.

21 For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,  
22 \$8,225.66.

23 For Army and Navy pensions, \$36.

24 **Department of Agriculture:** For emergency fund for

- 1 the President, defense housing, temporary shelter (allotment  
2 to Agriculture, Farm Security Administration), \$456.92.
- 3 For printing and binding, Department of Agriculture.  
4 \$766.66.
- 5 For special research fund, Department of Agriculture.  
6 \$101.41.
- 7 For salaries and expenses, Extension Service, \$239.98.
- 8 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry,  
9 \$76.51.
- 10 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Dairy Industry,  
11 \$10.50.
- 12 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry,  
13 \$52.45.
- 14 For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,  
15 \$1,456.69.
- 16 For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$4,077.96.
- 17 For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (trans-  
18 fer to Farm Credit Administration), \$789.34.
- 19 For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of  
20 navigable streams, \$527.46.
- 21 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Chem-  
22 istry and Engineering, \$56.
- 23 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and  
24 Plant Quarantine, \$11.60.



1 For control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and  
2 plant diseases, \$313.99.

3 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-  
4 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$24,312.04.

5 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-  
6 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to  
7 Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Act June 28,  
8 1937), \$4.

9 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-  
10 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to  
11 Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$485.12.

12 For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department  
13 of Agriculture, \$582.60.

14 For parity payments, Department of Agriculture.  
15 \$549.59.

16 For administration of Federal Crop Insurance Act, De-  
17 partment of Agriculture, \$15.24.

18 For conservation and use of agricultural land resources,  
19 Department of Agriculture, \$40,767.16.

20 For submarginal land program, Farm Tenant Act, De-  
21 partment of Agriculture, \$27.

22 For land utilization and retirement of submarginal land,  
23 Department of Agriculture, \$7,933.65.

24 For liquidation and management of resettlement proj-  
25 ects, Department of Agriculture, \$29.24.

1 For emergency dehydration investigations, Department  
2 of Agriculture, \$21.68.

3 For cooperative farm forestry, Department of Agricul-  
4 ture, \$15.

5 For loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation, Department  
6 of Agriculture, \$2,380.08.

7 For salaries and expenses, Agricultural Marketing Serv-  
8 ice, \$102.63.

9 For salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administration,  
10 Department of Agriculture, \$152.79.

11 For loans to farmers in storm-, flood-, and drought-  
12 stricken areas, \$26.94.

13 For loans to farmers in drought- and storm-stricken  
14 areas, emergency relief, \$20.48.

15 For salaries and expenses, Rural Electrification, Depart-  
16 ment of Agriculture, \$201.25.

17 For working fund, Agriculture, Forest Service, \$1,-  
18 218.81.

19 For administrative expenses, Commodity Credit Cor-  
20 poration, Department of Agriculture, \$14.60.

21 For rural rehabilitation loans, Department of Agriculture  
22 (advances from Reconstruction Finance Corporation), \$16.

23 **Department of Commerce:** For Advisory Committee  
24 for Aeronautics (transfer to Commerce, Standards), \$4,100.

1 For aviation, Navy (transfer to Commerce, Standards),  
2 \$11.55.

3 For Civil Aeronautics Authority fund, \$8,599.

4 For civilian pilot training, Office of Administrator of  
5 Civil Aeronautics, \$1,416.11.

6 For coastal surveys, Coast and Geodetic Survey,  
7 \$174.35.

8 For cooperation with the American republics (transfer  
9 to Commerce, Weather Bureau), \$18.66.

10 For customs statistics, Department of Commerce, \$43.50.

11 For enforcement of safety regulations, Office of Admin-  
12 istrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$2.

13 For enforcement of safety regulation, Office of Adminis-  
14 trator of Civil Aeronautics, \$399.55.

15 For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil  
16 Aeronautics Authority, \$18,383.02.

17 For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Office of  
18 Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$147.37.

19 For Field Office Service, Bureau of Foreign and Do-  
20 mestic Commerce, \$515.59.

21 For magnetic and seismological work, Coast and Geo-  
22 detic Survey, \$84.70.

23 For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Office of  
24 Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$5,255.07.



1        For pay of officers and men, vessels, Coast and Geodetic  
2   Survey, \$2,228.65.

3        For research and development, National Bureau of  
4   Standards, \$423.46.

5        For salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Author-  
6   ity, \$10.

7        For salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Board,  
8   \$10.49.

9        For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, Department  
10   of Commerce, \$10,262.44.

11       For technical development, Office of Administrator of  
12   Civil Aeronautics, \$3,425.14.

13       For testing, inspection, and information service, National  
14   Bureau of Standards, \$1,024.65.

15       For working fund, Commerce, Civil Aeronautics,  
16   \$995.80.

17       For working fund, Commerce, Standards (emergency  
18   management), \$760.91.

19       **Department of the Interior:** For Alaska fisheries, Fish  
20   and Wildlife Service, \$195.32.

21       For contingent expenses, Department of the Interior,  
22   \$17.91.

23       For coal-mine inspections and investigations, Bureau of  
24   Mines, \$410.

1 For cooperation with the American republics (transfer  
2 to Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service), \$14.43.

3 For expenses, mining experiment stations, Bureau of  
4 Mines, \$31.42.

5 For fishery industries, Fish and Wildlife Service, \$6.07.

6 For general expenses, Bureau of Mines, \$20.

7 For Geological Survey, \$3,645.88.

8 For migratory bird conservation fund, Fish and Wildlife  
9 Service (receipt limitation), \$1,395.14.

10 For National Park Service, \$177.42.

11 For operating rescue cars and stations, and investigation  
12 of accidents, Bureau of Mines, 35 cents.

13 For propagation of food fishes, Fish and Wildlife Service,  
14 \$82.87.

15 For salaries and expenses, agricultural experiment sta-  
16 tion and vocational school, Virgin Islands, \$62.

17 For salaries and expenses, Biological Survey, Fish and  
18 Wildlife Service, \$239.47.

19 For salaries and expenses, Fish and Wildlife Service,  
20 \$3.29.

21 For salaries and expenses, Government of the Virgin  
22 Islands, \$50.61.

23 For salaries and expenses, Grazing Service, Department  
24 of the Interior, \$3.26.

- 1       For soil and moisture conservation operations, Depart-  
2   ment of the Interior, \$7.83.
- 3       For surveying the public lands, \$29.36.
- 4       For administration of Indian property, \$7.88.
- 5       For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior,  
6   Indians), \$171.90.
- 7       For conservation of health among Indians, \$340.67.
- 8       For education of natives of Alaska, \$258.93.
- 9       For general expenses, Indian service, \$12.20.
- 10      For Indian school support, \$510.61.
- 11      For Indian Service supply fund, \$403.40.
- 12      For irrigation, Indian reservations (reimbursable),  
13   \$9.55.
- 14      For maintaining law and order on Indian reservations,  
15   \$140.10.
- 16      For maintenance, irrigation systems, Flathead Reserva-  
17   tions, Montana (receipt limitation), \$17.54.
- 18      For maintenance, San Carlos irrigation project, Gila  
19   River Reservation, Arizona (reimbursable), \$1.94.
- 20      For purchase and transportation of Indian supplies,  
21   \$164.38.
- 22      For support and rehabilitation of needy Indians,  
23   \$332.52.
- 24      For support of Indians and administration of Indian  
25   property, \$13.93.



1       **Department of Justice:** For contingent expenses, De-  
2 partment of Justice, \$116.59.

3       For enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, \$118.66.

4       For Federal jails and correctional institutions, mainte-  
5 nance, \$4.19.

6       For general expenses, Immigration and Naturalization  
7 Service, \$24.21.

8       For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts (trans-  
9 fer to Justice), \$1,378.89.

10       For miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field, Depart-  
11 ment of Justice, \$360.94.

12       For penitentiaries and reformatories, maintenance,  
13 \$15,487.32.

14       For prison camps, maintenance, \$28.83.

15       For salaries, field service, Immigration and Naturaliza-  
16 tion Service, \$41.08.

17       For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investiga-  
18 tion, 72 cents.

19       For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investiga-  
20 tion (national defense), \$262.81.

21       For salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturaliza-  
22 tion Service, \$430.58.

23       For salaries and expenses, Lands Division, Department  
24 of Justice, \$3,073.85.

- 1 For salaries and expenses, veterans' insurance litigation,  
2 Department of Justice, \$10.85.
- 3 For salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so  
4 forth, Department of Justice, \$15.28.
- 5 For salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth,  
6 Department of Justice, \$421.48.
- 7 For support of United States prisoners, \$627.81.
- 8 For traveling expenses, Department of Justice, \$187.09.
- 9 For traveling expenses, Immigration and Naturalization  
10 Service, \$3.05.
- 11 **Department of Labor:** For traveling expenses, Depart-  
12 ment of Labor, \$206.46.
- 13 For commissioners of conciliation, Department of Labor  
14 (national defense), \$2.85.
- 15 **Navy Department:** For emergency fund for the Presi-  
16 dent, Navy (allotment to Navy Department), \$1,045.24.
- 17 For naval emergency fund, \$26,569.72.
- 18 For miscellaneous expenses, Navy, \$492.15.
- 19 For contingent expenses, Navy Department, \$1.84.
- 20 For libraries, Navy, \$6.60.
- 21 For welfare and recreation, Navy, \$69.
- 22 For Naval Reserve Officer's Training Corps, \$4.07.
- 23 For contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Hydro-  
24 graphic Office, \$13,070.70.
- 25 For engineering, Bureau of Engineering, \$20,221.33.

- 1 For engineering, Navy, \$13,956.80.
- 2 For maintenance, Bureau of Ships, \$631,443.47.
- 3 For ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, \$409,864.84.
- 4 Ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance,
- 5 \$782.50.
- 6 For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$113,-
- 7 002.36.
- 8 For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,
- 9 \$36,666.95.
- 10 For fuel and transportation, Navy, \$36,607.88.
- 11 For foreign service pay adjustment, appreciation of
- 12 foreign currencies, Navy, \$16.80.
- 13 For Medical Department, Navy, \$122,546.25.
- 14 For care of the dead, Navy, \$50.
- 15 For maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, \$22,-
- 16 586.08.
- 17 For pay and allowances, Coast Guard (Navy),
- 18 \$6,048.31.
- 19 For outfits, Coast Guard (Navy), \$45,270.36.
- 20 For civilian employees, Coast Guard (Navy), \$781.05.
- 21 For general expenses, Coast Guard (Navy), \$67,575.30.
- 22 For general expenses, Lighthouse Service, Coast Guard
- 23 (Navy), \$8,297.64.
- 24 For salaries, lighthouse vessels, Coast Guard (Navy),
- 25 \$759.15.



- 1       For aviation, Navy, \$18,462,144.53.
- 2       For aviation, 1938 contracts, Navy, \$60,593.42.
- 3       For pay, Marine Corps, \$2,923.17.
- 4       For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$46,815.32.
- 5       For Naval Reserve, \$3,399.23.
- 6       **Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the**
- 7 **postal revenues):** For clerks, first- and second-class post
- 8 offices, \$582.50.
- 9       For furniture, carpets, and safes for public buildings,
- 10 Post Office Department, \$15.32.
- 11       For miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post
- 12 offices, \$395.70.
- 13       For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office
- 14 Department, \$1,130.87.
- 15       For operating force for public buildings, Post Office
- 16 Department, \$27.50.
- 17       For transportation of equipment and supplies, \$268.64.
- 18       For village delivery service, \$57.31.
- 19       **Department of State:** For emergency fund for the
- 20 President, Navy (allotment to Department of State),
- 21 \$555.74.
- 22       For emergency fund for the President, War (allotment
- 23 to Department of State), \$77.69.
- 24       For contingent expenses, Department of State, \$291.29.
- 25       For salaries of Ambassadors and Ministers, \$94.31.

- 1 For salaries, Foreign Service clerks, \$30.
- 2 For miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign  
3 Service, \$539.50.
- 4 For transportation, Foreign Service, \$6,712.48.
- 5 For contingent expenses, Foreign Service, \$29.79.
- 6 For office and living quarters' allowances, Foreign Serv-  
7 ice, \$1,594.70.
- 8 For cost of living allowances, Foreign Service,  
9 \$1,059.33.
- 10 For representation allowances, Foreign Service,  
11 \$298.57.
- 12 For Foreign Service pay adjustment, appreciation of  
13 foreign currencies (State), \$37.50.
- 14 For convention for promotion of inter-American cul-  
15 tural relations, \$20.
- 16 For Eighth American Scientific Congress, \$22.50.
- 17 For working fund, State commercial and cultural rela-  
18 tions (emergency management, coordination between Ameri-  
19 can republics, War), \$24.28.
- 20 For cooperation with the American republics, \$89.69.
- 21 **Treasury Department:** For collecting the revenue from  
22 customs, \$1,810.65.
- 23 For salaries, Office of Treasurer of United States,  
24 \$295.33.

1 For expenses of loans, Act September 24, 1917, as  
2 amended and extended, \$66.09.

3 For salaries and expenses, Foreign Exchange Control,  
4 \$6.02.

5 For salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement,  
6 \$7.45.

7 For salaries and expenses, Procurement Division, \$2.61.

8 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Narcotics, \$13.50.

9 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and  
10 Printing, \$12,738.45.

11 For collecting the internal revenue, \$502.10.

12 **War Department:** For pay of the Army, \$3,469.43.

13 For travel of the Army, \$94.31.

14 For arrears of pay, bounty, and so forth, \$7.85.

15 For subsistence of the Army, \$52.46.

16 For general appropriations, Quartermaster Corps, \$23.65.

17 For emergency fund for the President, War (allotment  
18 to War Department), \$382.91.

19 For Selective Service System (transfer to War),  
20 \$1,228.20.

21 For Army transportation, \$65.33.

22 For Air Corps, Army, \$162.49.

23 For Medical and Hospital Department, Army, \$10.20.

24 For replacing regular supplies of the Army, \$5.28.

25 For replacing clothing and equipage, \$41.28.



- 1 For clothing and equipage, Army, \$94.08.
- 2 For National Guard, \$42.80.
- 3 For citizens' military training camps, \$49.97.
- 4 For working fund, War, Finance, \$2,883.25.
- 5 For working fund, War, Signal Corps, \$107,321.23.
- 6 For working fund, War, Air Corps, \$196,626.98.
- 7 For working fund, War, Medical, \$28,224.
- 8 For working fund, War, Ordnance, \$553,942.91.
- 9 For working fund, War, Chemical Warfare Service,
- 10 \$1,643.88.
- 11 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War,
- 12 Act February 9, 1937), \$26.40.
- 13 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War),
- 14 \$9,001.78.
- 15 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War,
- 16 Act June 22, 1936), \$1,943.95.
- 17 For Foreign Service pay adjustment, appreciation of
- 18 foreign currencies (War), \$23.55.
- 19 For cemetery expenses, War Department, \$3.50.
- 20 **District of Columbia:** For public parks, expenses, Dis-
- 21 trict of Columbia, \$5.
- 22 Total, audited claims, section 304 (a), \$21,311,025.58,
- 23 together with such additional sum due to increases in rates
- 24 of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign

1 currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements  
2 of the General Accounting Office.

3 SEC. 305. For payment of claims allowed by the Gen-  
4 eral Accounting Office covering judgments rendered in the  
5 United States District Court for the Western District of  
6 Washington, Northern Division, against a collector of cus-  
7 toms, where a certificate of probable cause has been issued  
8 as provided for under section 989 of the Revised Statutes  
9 (28 U. S. C. 842), and certified to the Seventy-eighth  
10 Congress in House Document Numbered 788, under the  
11 Department of Commerce, \$591.19.

#### 12 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

13 SEC. 401. Appropriations of the executive departments  
14 and independent establishments of the Government for the  
15 fiscal year 1945 shall be available for the expenses of com-  
16 mittees, boards, or other interagency groups engaged in  
17 authorized activities of common interest to such depart-  
18 ments and establishments and composed in whole or in part  
19 of representatives thereof who receive no additional com-  
20 pensation by virtue of such membership: *Provided*, That  
21 employees of such departments and establishments render-  
22 ing service for such committees, boards, or other groups,  
23 other than as representatives, shall receive no additional  
24 compensation by virtue of such service.

25 SEC. 402. No part of any appropriation contained in

1 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any  
2 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organiza-  
3 tion that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of  
4 the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for  
5 the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima  
6 facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not  
7 advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advo-  
8 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States  
9 by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who  
10 advocates, or who is a member of an organization that  
11 advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United  
12 States by force or violence and accepts employment the  
13 salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation  
14 contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon  
15 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned  
16 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That  
17 the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in  
18 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

19 SEC. 403. If at any time during the fiscal year 1945 the  
20 termination of the Act entitled "An Act to provide tem-  
21 porary additional compensation for employees in the Postal  
22 Service". approved April 9, 1943, or of the Act entitled  
23 "An Act to provide for the payment of overtime compensa-  
24 tion to Government employees, and for other purposes",  
25 approved May 7, 1943, shall be fixed by concurrent resolu-



1 tion of the Congress at a date earlier than June 30, 1945,  
2 the appropriations contained in this Act shall cease to be  
3 available on such earlier date for obligation for the purposes  
4 of the terminated Act and the unobligated portions of appro-  
5 priations allocated for the purposes of such terminated Act  
6 shall not be obligated for any other purposes of the appro-  
7 priation during the fiscal year 1945.

8       *SEC. 404. That during the fiscal year 1945 there shall*  
9 *be available for expenditure or obligation for long-distance*  
10 *telephone tolls and for telegrams and cablegrams by the De-*  
11 *partment of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the*  
12 *Department of the Interior, the Department of Justice, the*  
13 *Department of Labor, the Treasury Department, and the*  
14 *Post Office Department not to exceed 90 per centum in the*  
15 *case of each of said Departments of the amounts included*  
16 *for such purposes in the Budget estimates for the fiscal year*  
17 *1945 under the schedules in the Budget under the heading*  
18 *"Communication services": Provided further, That the sav-*  
19 *ings hereby effected in the items for long-distance telephone*  
20 *tolls and for telegrams and cablegrams for each of the said*  
21 *Departments shall not be diverted to other use but shall be*  
22 *covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: Provided*  
23 *further, That section 8 of the Interior Department Appro-*  
24 *priation Act, 1945, is hereby repealed.*

- 1 SEC. ~~404~~ 405. This Act may be cited as the "First  
2 Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945".

Passed the House of Representatives December 8, 1944.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

*Clerk.*

[Report No. 1384]

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## **AN ACT**

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, and to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

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DECEMBER 11 (legislative day, NOVEMBER 21), 1944

Read twice and referred to the Committee on  
Appropriations

DECEMBER 14 (legislative day, NOVEMBER 21), 1944

Reported with amendments







OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
Legislative Reports and Service Section

78th-2nd, No.177

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
(Issued December 16, 1944, for actions of Friday, December 15, 1944)

(For staff of the Department only)

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Columbia Basin.....21	Forestry.....6	bill.....4,15
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Dairy industry.....16	Personnel.....5,11,17	Water utilization.....21
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SENATE

1. FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 5587 (pp. 9628, 9635-51). (For provisions see Digest 176.)  
Agreed to all committee amendments.  
Sen. Russell, Ga., discussed the conservation and use item in the bill (pp. 9644-5).  
Sens. McKellar, Glass, Hayden, Tydings, Russell, Nye, Holman, and Brooks and Reps. Cannon of Mo., Woodrum, Ludlow, Snyder, O'Neal, Rabaut, Johnson of Okla., Dirksen, Engel, Case, and Keefe were appointed conferees (pp. 9651, 9690).
2. ECONOMY; APPROPRIATIONS. The Joint (Byrd) Economy Committee submitted and inserted in the Record a "Report on Unexpended Balances of Appropriations and Contract Authorizations" (pp. 9624-8).
3. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. Passed without amendment H. R. 5566, to authorize REA to make loans to cooperative associations to repay or refinance loans from TVA. Sen. McKellar, Tenn., inserted Deputy REA Administrator Nicholson's letter on this bill. (p. 9563.) This bill will now be sent to the President.
4. RIVERS AND HARBORS BILL. After rejecting the conference report on this bill, H. R. 3961, (pp. 9628-35) the Senate requested the House to return the bill for reconsideration because "The House is unwilling to go into conference" (pp. 9646-7). The Senate had rejected the conference report largely because of the so-called Elliott amendment on the Central Valley Project (pp. 9630-5, 9638, 9690).
5. PERSONNEL; SELECTIVE SERVICE. Both Houses received the Selective Service System's report of registrants deferred as of Sept. 30, 1944, because of Federal employment. To Military Affairs Committees. (pp. 9624, 9691.)
6. FORESTRY. Public Lands and Surveys Committee reported without amendment H.R. 5409, authorizing the exchange of lands adjacent to the Pike National Forest (S. Rept. 1386) (p. 9624).
7. NOMINATIONS. Began debate on the nominations of the Surplus Property Board members (pp. 9654-61).



HOUSE

8. CROP INSURANCE. Received the conference report on H. R. 4911, the crop-insurance bill (pp. 9690-1).

The conferees agreed to the Senate amendments, except as follows: They retained the House limitation on administrative expenses except that the limitation is not applicable until after the crop year 1949, provided that after the crop year 1949 the reserves shall not be less than 10% of premiums for any commodity, and agreed to the principle of the House provision regarding payment of claims on a pro rata basis in certain situations.

9. CONGRESSIONAL REORGANIZATION. Passed as reported S. Con. Res. 23, the Maloney-Monroney resolution establishing a Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress, to report not later than April 1, 1945 (pp. 9671-8).

Later in the day the Senate concurred in the amendments (pp. 9662, 9671-8).

10. GOVERNMENT RECORDS. Rep. Cochran, Mo., spoke on the possibility of saving office space by establishing a central place for inactive records (p. 9670).

11. LEAVE. Agreed to the Senate amendments to H. R. 4918, to provide for lump-sum payments to employees, for accumulated or accrued annual leave, upon separation or entrance into military service, or to their estates upon their death (p. 9681). This bill will now be sent to the President.

12. ALASKA DEVELOPMENT. Delegate Dimond, Alaska, spoke on this subject (pp. 9683-7).

13. RECLAMATION. Received the conference report on S. 1782, to amend the Reclamation Project Act so as to extend the time in which amendatory contracts may be made (p. 9671).

Irrigation and Reclamation Committee reported with amendment H. R. 4808, to amend the Fact Finders Act (H. Rept. 2021, pt. II) (p. 9691).

JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

14. SMALL BUSINESS. By Sen. Murray, Mont., S. J. Res. 165, extending the life of the Smaller War Plants Corporation. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 9624.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

15. RIVERS AND HARBORS BILL. Sen. Aiken, Vt., inserted editorials favoring the development of the St. Lawrence waterway (pp. 5123-24).
16. DAIRY AND MEAT INDUSTRIES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Miller, Nebr., on the "unsatisfactory handling" of dairy and meat products and inserting a letter to Chester A. Bowles and Judge Jones regarding price control and subsidies on these products (pp. A5124-5).
17. COMPENSATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Brumbaugh, Pa., and Rep. Plumley, Vt., favoring increased compensation for postal employees (pp. A5126, A5146).
18. AGRICULTURE PROGRAM. Sen. Thomas, Okla., inserted Robert M. Harriss' statement favoring the adoption of the domestic-allotment plan on major commodities (p. A5133).

78TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 5587

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DECEMBER 15, 1944

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

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## AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, and to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4       in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply de-  
5       ficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending  
6       June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, and to provide  
7       supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June  
8       30, 1945 and 1946, and for other purposes, as follows:

## 1 TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

## 2 LEGISLATIVE

## 3 (1) SENATE

4 (2) *For payment to Annie Farley Smith, widow of Ellison*  
5 *D. Smith, late a Senator from the State of South Carolina,*  
6 *\$10,000.*

7 (3) *Office of the Vice President: Beginning January 20,*  
8 *1945, the allowance for clerical assistance to the Vice Presi-*  
9 *dent hereby is increased from \$11,460 to \$15,420 per annum,*  
10 *the necessary additional amount to be paid from the appro-*  
11 *priation for salaries of officers and employees of the Senate,*  
12 *and the Legislative Branch and Judiciary Appropriation*  
13 *Act for the fiscal year 1945 is amended accordingly.*

14 (4) *Clerical assistance to Senators: For an additional amount*  
15 *for clerical assistance to Senators (including chairmen of*  
16 *standing committees) from January 1 to June 30, 1945,*  
17 *to provide \$5,040 per annum for each Senator from each*  
18 *State having a population of four million or more inhabitants,*  
19 *\$45,360; and \$4,020 per annum for each Senator from*  
20 *each State having a population of less than four million,*  
21 *\$156,780; in all, fiscal year 1945, \$202,140.*

22 (5) *Inquiries and investigations: For an additional amount*  
23 *for expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by the*  
24 *Senate, including compensation to stenographers of commit-*  
25 *tees, at such rate as may be fixed by the Committee to Audit*



1 *and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, but not*  
 2 *exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, fiscal year 1945,*  
 3 *\$200,000: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall*  
 4 *be expended for per diem and subsistence expenses except in*  
 5 *accordance with the provisions of the Subsistence Expense*  
 6 *Act of 1926, approved June 3, 1926, as amended.*

#### 7 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

8 For payment to the widow of Hampton P. Fulmer, late  
 9 a Representative from the State of South Carolina, \$10,000  
 10 to be disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House.

#### 11 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

12 Miscellaneous items: For an additional amount for mis-  
 13 cellaneous items, fiscal year 1944, \$1,000.

14 Telegraph and telephone: For an additional amount for  
 15 telegraph and telephone service, exclusive of personal services,  
 16 fiscal year 1944, \$5,000.

#### 17 (6) COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

18 *For an amount, which is hereby authorized, to enable*  
 19 *the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal*  
 20 *Expenditures to carry out the duties imposed upon it by*  
 21 *section 601 of the Revenue Act of 1941 (55 Stat. 726), to*  
 22 *remain available during the existence of the committee,*  
 23 *\$10,000, one-half to be disbursed by the Secretary of the*  
 24 *Senate and the other half by the Clerk of the House on*  
 25 *vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.*

## 1 THE JUDICIARY

## 2 SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

3 Preparation of Rules for Civil Procedure: For an addi-  
4 tional amount for preparation of Rules for Civil Procedure,  
5 Supreme Court, \$19,700, fiscal year 1945, which amount  
6 together with the appropriation for this purpose in the First  
7 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, shall be available until  
8 June 30, 1946.

## 9 MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

10 Fees of commissioners: For an additional amount for  
11 fees of commissioners, fiscal year 1943, including the objects  
12 specified under this head in the Judiciary Establishment  
13 Appropriation Act, 1943, \$5,500.

## 14 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

## 15 BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

16 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for  
17 printing and binding, fiscal year 1945, \$25,000.

## 18 WAR REFUGEE BOARD

19 For all expenses necessary in carrying out the provi-  
20 sions of Executive Order Numbered 9417, dated January  
21 22, 1944; including the employment of personnel without  
22 regard to the civil-service and classification laws (not to  
23 exceed \$50,200); printing and binding; and purchase of  
24 newspapers and periodicals; fiscal year 1945, \$150,000, pay-  
25 able from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the Presi-

1 dent", contained in the First Supplemental National Defense  
2 Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented and amended.

3 OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

4 OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

5 (7)The Alien Property Custodian is hereby authorized to  
6 pay out of any funds or other property or interest vested in  
7 him or transferred to him not to exceed \$4,000,000 for the  
8 entire fiscal year 1945 for all necessary expenses incurred  
9 by the Office of Alien Property Custodian in carrying out  
10 the powers and duties conferred on the Alien Property  
11 Custodian pursuant to the Trading with the Enemy Act  
12 of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.): *Pro-*  
13 *vided*, That after June 30, 1945, the Office of Alien Prop-  
14 erty Custodian shall not incur any obligations for the admin-  
15 istrative expenses of said Office except pursuant to an annual  
16 appropriation by the Congress specifically therefor.

17 *The Alien Property Custodian is hereby authorized to*  
18 *pay out of any funds or other property or interest vested in*  
19 *him or transferred to him not to exceed \$4,500,000 for the*  
20 *entire fiscal year 1945 for all necessary charges and expenses*  
21 *in carrying out the powers and duties conferred on the Alien*  
22 *Property Custodian pursuant to the Trading with the Enemy*  
23 *Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.),*  
24 *without regard to any other provisions of law as to objects of*  
25 *expenditure: Provided, That of said sum, not to exceed*



1 \$3,700,000 shall be available for the general administrative  
 2 expenses of the Office of Alien Property Custodian, and  
 3 not to exceed \$800,000 shall be available for charges and  
 4 expenses directly related to particular properties or interests  
 5 vested in or transferred to the Custodian: Provided further,  
 6 That after June 30, 1945, the Office of Alien Property  
 7 Custodian shall not incur any obligations for the expenses  
 8 of said Office except pursuant to a further annual author-  
 9 ization by the Congress specifically therefor: Provided fur-  
 10 ther, That on or before April 1, 1945, the Alien Property  
 11 Custodian shall make a report to the Appropriations Com-  
 12 mittees of the Senate and the House of Representatives giv-  
 13 ing detailed information on all administrative and nonadmin-  
 14 istrative expenses incurred in connection with the activities  
 15 of the Office of Alien Property Custodian.

## 16 INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

### 17 AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

18 Notwithstanding section 105 of the Independent Offices  
 19 Appropriation Act, 1944, the appropriation "American  
 20 Battle Monuments Commission, fiscal year 1944", shall be  
 21 construed as having been available in the amount of not  
 22 to exceed \$850 for travel expenses.

23 Notwithstanding section 105 of the Independent Offices  
 24 Appropriation Act, 1945, the appropriation "American  
 25 Battle Monuments Commission, fiscal year (8)1944 1945".

1 shall be construed as being available in the amount of not to  
2 exceed \$1,500 for travel expenses.

3 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

4 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for  
5 salaries and expenses, Civil Service Commission, fiscal year  
6 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the  
7 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, \$1,409,400.

8 Salaries and expenses, national defense: For an addi-  
9 tional amount for salaries and expenses, Civil Service Com-  
10 mission (national defense), fiscal year 1945, including the  
11 objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices  
12 Appropriation Act, 1945, \$1,196,000.

13 During the fiscal year 1945, the Civil Service Commis-  
14 sion is authorized to pay from available appropriations actual  
15 transportation and other necessary expenses, and not to  
16 exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence to persons serving  
17 while away from their permanent homes or regular places of  
18 business in an advisory capacity to the Commission with or  
19 without compensation from the United States.

20 OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION AND RECONVERSION

21 OFFICE OF CONTRACT SETTLEMENT

22 For all necessary expenses, fiscal year 1945, of the  
23 Office of Contract Settlement established by the Contract  
24 Settlement Act of 1944, including fees and expenses of  
25 witnesses; travel expenses, including (1) expenses of

1 attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the  
2 work of said office, (2) actual transportation and other neces-  
3 sary expenses, and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of  
4 subsistence of persons serving while away from their perma-  
5 nent homes or regular places of business in an advisory  
6 capacity to or employed by the Office of Contract Settle-  
7 ment without other compensation from the United States,  
8 or at \$1 per annum, and (3) upon the approval of the  
9 Director of Contract Settlement, expenses to and from their  
10 homes or regular place of business in accordance with the  
11 Standardized Government Travel Regulations, including  
12 travel in privately owned automobile (and including per  
13 diem in lieu of subsistence at place of employment), of  
14 persons employed intermittently away from their homes or  
15 regular places of business as consultants and receiving com-  
16 pensation on a per diem when-actually-employed basis;  
17 printing and binding; maintenance, repair, and operation  
18 of passenger automobiles; purchase of lawbooks, books of  
19 reference, newspapers, and periodicals; contract stenographic  
20 reporting services; and personal services in the District of  
21 Columbia, \$289,700.

22 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

23 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

24 Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals: For  
25 an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for pay of per-



1 sonnel and maintenance of hospitals, including the objects  
 2 specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency  
 3 Appropriation Act, 1945, ~~(9)~~ and the pay, allowance, com-  
 4 mutation of quarters, and uniform allowance of regular  
 5 and reserve commissioned nurses, the number of regular com-  
 6 missioned nurses appointed to be in addition to the number  
 7 of regular active commissioned officers otherwise authorized,  
 8 and not to exceed fifty regular commissioned nurses may be  
 9 appointed in grades above that of senior assistant and for  
 10 purposes of pay and pay period shall be considered as having  
 11 had on the date of appointment service equal to that of the  
 12 junior officer of the grade to which appointed, ~~(10)~~ ~~\$963,400~~  
 13 \$1,225,823.

14 Uniform allowance: On request of the Federal Security  
 15 Administrator, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized  
 16 to transfer such amounts as may be necessary, but not to  
 17 exceed a total of \$300,000, from unexpended balances of  
 18 appropriations for the Public Health Service, fiscal year  
 19 1944, to an appropriation account to be established for  
 20 the payment of allowances for uniforms to regular and reserve  
 21 commissioned officers of the Public Health Service pursuant  
 22 to section 607 of the Act of July 1, 1944 (Public Law  
 23 410).

24 Emergency health and sanitation activities (national

1 defense) : For an additional amount for emergency health and  
2 sanitation activities (national defense), fiscal year 1945,  
3 including the objects specified under this head in the Federal  
4 Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, and including  
5 the purchase of thirty passenger automobiles, and the afore-  
6 said appropriation together with the amount appropriated  
7 herein shall be available for the control of malaria and  
8 diseases of tropical origin pursuant to section 311 of the  
9 Act of July 1, 1944 (Public Law 410), and the develop-  
10 ment and prosecution of a program for the control of com-  
11 municable diseases in Liberia in cooperation with the Libe-  
12 rian Government, \$1,875,000.

13 (11) *Tuberculosis: For expenses necessary, fiscal year 1945,*  
14 *to carry out the purposes of section 314 (b) of the Public*  
15 *Health Service Act of July 1, 1944, including personal serv-*  
16 *ices in the District of Columbia; purchase of reports, docu-*  
17 *ments, and other material for publication and of reprints*  
18 *from State, city, and private publications; the purchase*  
19 *(not exceeding six), and maintenance, repair, and operation*  
20 *of passenger-carrying automobiles; and items otherwise*  
21 *chargeable to the appropriation "Miscellaneous and con-*  
22 *tingent expenses, Public Health Service"; \$668,000, of*  
23 *which amount not to exceed \$129,032 may be transferred to*  
24 *the appropriation "Pay, and so forth, commissioned officers,*  
25 *Public Health Service", for the employment of fifty addi-*

1 *tional regular commissioned officers, of which number twenty-*  
2 *four are authorized to be commissioned in grades above that*  
3 *of senior assistant.*

4       Claims for damages, operation of vessels, Public Health  
5 Service: To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined  
6 by the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency under  
7 the provisions of the Act of July 1, 1944 (Public Law 410),  
8 in sums not exceeding \$3,000 in any one case, as fully set  
9 forth in House Document Numbered 796, Seventy-eighth  
10 Congress, \$66.99.

11                       FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

12       Enforcement operations: For an additional amount for  
13 enforcement operations Food and Drug Administration, fiscal  
14 year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in  
15 the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945,  
16 \$79,000.

17                       COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

18       For an additional amount for Columbia Institution for  
19 the Deaf, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified  
20 under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropria-  
21 tion Act, 1945, \$20,400.

22                       OFFICE OF EDUCATION

23       General expenses: For an additional amount for general  
24 expenses, Office of Education, fiscal year 1945, including



1 the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security  
2 Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, **(12)**~~\$15,300~~ \$18,000.

3 **(13)**OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

4 **(14)***Traveling expenses: For an additional amount for trav-*  
5 *eling expenses, Federal Security Agency, fiscal year 1945,*  
6 *including the objects specified under this head in the Fed-*  
7 *eral Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, \$99,000.*

8 **(15)***Printing and binding: For an additional amount for*  
9 *printing and binding, Federal Security Agency, fiscal year*  
10 *1945, including the objects specified under this head in the*  
11 *Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, \$6,000.*

12 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

13 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

14 War Public Works (community facilities) : For an ad-  
15 ditional amount to enable the Federal Works Administrator  
16 to carry out the functions vested in him by titles II and III  
17 of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C.  
18 1531-1534 and 1541), **(16)**~~\$7,500,000~~ \$15,000,000, to  
19 remain available during the continuance of the unlimited na-  
20 tional emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941,  
21 but not to be available for obligation for new projects after  
22 June 30, 1945, of which amount not to exceed \$100,000 shall  
23 be available for administrative expenses, including the objects  
24 specified under the head "Defense public works (community  
25 facilities) " in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941,

1 and the joint resolution approved December 23, 1941 (Pub-  
 2 lic Law 371) : *Provided*, That the limitation of \$70,000,000  
 3 under the above head in the First Deficiency Appropriation  
 4 Act, 1944, on the total amount that may be allocated for  
 5 contributions to public and private agencies for the mainte-  
 6 nance and operation of public works after July 1, 1943, is  
 7 hereby increased to \$80,000,000 (17): *Provided further*,  
 8 *That in making allocations out of the funds appropriated in*  
 9 *this paragraph for construction projects priority shall be*  
 10 *given to emergency projects involving an estimated cost to the*  
 11 *Federal Government of less than \$250,000.*

#### 12 PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

13 The words "other services" appearing in the proviso  
 14 clause under the head "Salaries and expenses, public build-  
 15 ings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent  
 16 area", fiscal year 1945, shall be deemed to include (18)*tele-*  
 17 *type service and* telephone switchboards or equivalent tele-  
 18 phone-switching equipment serving one or more govern-  
 19 mental activities in buildings operated by the Public Buildings  
 20 Administration where it is found that such service is econom-  
 21 ical and in the interest of the Government.

22 The appropriation "Salaries and expenses, public build-  
 23 ings and grounds outside the District of Columbia", fiscal  
 24 year 1945, shall also be available for the furnishing of quar-  
 25 ters, maintenance, and (19)*teletype or* other services on a re-

1 imbursable basis to any governmental activity and for ex-  
2 penses incident to moving any governmental activity in  
3 connection with the assignment, allocation, and transfer of  
4 building space.

5 PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

6 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage  
7 to roads and highways under the Defense Highway Act of  
8 1941 (23 U. S. C. 3), as amended (23 U. S. C. 110), as  
9 fully set forth in House Document Numbered 794, Seventy-  
10 eighth Congress, \$417,910.29.

11 FOREIGN-SERVICE PAY ADJUSTMENT

12 For an additional amount for foreign-service pay  
13 adjustment, appreciation of foreign currencies, fiscal  
14 year 1945, including the objects specified under this head  
15 in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945,  
16 \$150,000.

17 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

18 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for  
19 printing and binding, General Accounting Office, fiscal year  
20 1945, \$40,000.

21 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

22 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal  
23 year 1945, for salaries and expenses of the National Advisory  
24 Committee for Aeronautics, including the objects specified



1 in the appropriation for this purpose in the Independent  
2 Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, \$2,656,000.

3 Construction: For an additional amount for construction  
4 and equipment, Langley Field, Virginia, \$835,000, to be  
5 available until expended.

6 Construction: For an additional amount for construction  
7 and equipment Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory, Cleve-  
8 land, Ohio, \$3,910,000, to be available until expended.

9 THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

10 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for  
11 salaries and expenses of the Archivist and The National  
12 Archives, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified  
13 under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act,  
14 1945, \$22,000.

15 NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

16 War housing: For an additional amount to carry out the  
17 purposes of title I of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended  
18 (42 U. S. C. ch. 9), and subject to the applicable provisions  
19 of the joint resolution approved October 14, 1940 (54 Stat.  
20 1115), ~~(20)\$10,000,000~~ \$20,000,000, to remain available  
21 during the continuance of the unlimited national emergency  
22 declared by the President on May 27, 1941, but not to be  
23 available for obligation for new projects after June 30, 1945.

## 1 NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

2 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for  
3 salaries and expenses, National Mediation Board, fiscal year  
4 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the  
5 Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1945, \$14,400.

## 6 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

7 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for  
8 salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art, fiscal year  
9 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the  
10 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, \$8,600.

## 11 TARIFF COMMISSION

12 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal  
13 year 1945, for salaries and expenses, Tariff Commission, in-  
14 cluding the objects specified under this head in the Independ-  
15 ent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, \$21,881.

## 16 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

17 Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For an additional  
18 amount, fiscal year 1945, for hospital and domiciliary facili-  
19 ties, Veterans' Administration, including the 3 per centum  
20 limitation specified under this head in the Independent  
21 Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, \$10,571,000.

22 Of the appropriation for administration, medical, hospital,  
23 and domiciliary services, Veterans' Administration, fiscal  
24 year 1945, not to exceed \$5,000 shall be available for the  
25 preparation, shipment, installation, and display of exhibits,

1 photographic displays, moving pictures, and other visual  
 2 educational information and descriptive material, including  
 3 the purchase or rental of equipment.

4 The limitation upon the amount which may be expended  
 5 to repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities in the several  
 6 hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans'  
 7 Administration, appearing in the appropriation for adminis-  
 8 tration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services, Veterans'  
 9 Administration, fiscal year 1945, is hereby increased from  
 10 \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000.

11 The limitation imposed by section 105 of the Independ-  
 12 ent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, upon "travel expenses",  
 13 is hereby increased to \$4,000,000.

## 14 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

### 15 (21) REGULATORY AGENCIES

16 *Office of Recorder of Deeds: For an additional amount*  
 17 *for salaries and expenses, Office of Recorder of Deeds, fiscal*  
 18 *year 1945, \$700.*

## 19 PUBLIC SCHOOLS

### 20 CAPITAL OUTLAY

21 For the construction of an eight-room extensible ele-  
 22 mentary school building, four rooms to be left unfinished,  
 23 to be located in the vicinity of Fifteenth and Hamlin Streets  
 24 Northeast, including treatment of grounds, \$167,500, of



1 which not to exceed \$3,520 may be transferred to the credit  
2 of the appropriation account "Office of Municipal Architect,  
3 construction services," for the preparation of plans and  
4 specifications for said building.

5 For the construction of an eight-room addition to the  
6 Kimball School, including an assembly hall-gymnasium, re-  
7 modeling of the present building, and treatment of grounds,  
8 \$250,000, of which not to exceed \$5,250 may be transferred  
9 to the credit of the appropriation account "Office of Municipal  
10 Architect, construction services," for the preparation of plans  
11 and specifications for said building.

12 The appropriation for the purchase of a site in the vicinity  
13 of Fifty-third and Drake Streets Southeast, for the construc-  
14 tion of a sixteen-room elementary school building, including  
15 an assembly hall-gymnasium, in the District of Columbia  
16 Appropriation Act, 1945, shall cease to be available for  
17 the purchase of a site at such location but is hereby made  
18 available for the purchase of a site for the same purpose in  
19 the vicinity of Fifty-third and Blaine Streets Northeast.

20 HEALTH DEPARTMENT

21 Capital outlay, Gallinger Municipal Hospital: For the  
22 preparation of plans and specifications and for inspection for  
23 a pediatrics building to be constructed at a total cost of not  
24 to exceed \$650,000, fiscal year 1945, \$29,250; and for the  
25 preparation of plans and specifications and for inspection for

1 a laboratory building to be constructed at a total cost of not  
2 to exceed \$200,000, fiscal year 1945, \$9,000; in all, \$38,250.

### 3 PUBLIC WELFARE

#### 4 FAMILY WELFARE SERVICE

5 Capital outlay, child care: For preparation of plans and  
6 specifications for a receiving home and classification center  
7 for children to be constructed in parcel 141/68 at a total cost  
8 of not to exceed \$285,500, fiscal year 1945, \$12,000.

9 Capital outlay, institutions for the indigent: For the  
10 preparation of plans and specifications for new buildings to  
11 be constructed, at a total cost of not to exceed \$1,250,000,  
12 at the Home for the Aged and Infirm, to remain available  
13 until June 30, 1946, \$50,000; and for beginning construc-  
14 tion of a new heating plant at the Home for the Aged  
15 and Infirm, including all necessary appurtenances thereto,  
16 \$120,000, including not to exceed \$15,000 for preparation  
17 of plans and specifications and not to exceed \$5,000 for  
18 soil investigations, and the Commissioners of the District  
19 of Columbia are authorized to enter into a contract or con-  
20 tracts for the construction of such heating plant at a total  
21 cost of not to exceed \$357,500; in all, \$170,000.

#### 22 MENTAL REHABILITATION SERVICE

23 Capital outlay, District Training School: For an addi-  
24 tional amount for continuing the construction of dormitories,  
25 \$14,000; for the preparation of plans and specifications

1 for two detention dormitories to be constructed at a total  
2 cost of not to exceed \$268,000, fiscal year 1945, \$12,000;  
3 and the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$28,000  
4 for a new deep well, water treatment, and extension of  
5 water supply line, and the improvement and extension of  
6 the water system, in the District of Columbia Appropriation  
7 Act, 1944, is continued available for the same purposes dur-  
8 ing the fiscal year 1945; in all, \$26,000.

9 PUBLIC WORKS

10 Capital outlay, Refuse Division: For an additional  
11 amount for all necessary expenses for preparation of plans,  
12 specifications, surveys, and estimates for the extension of the  
13 proposed incinerator numbered 3 for refuse in parcel 141/13,  
14 and so forth, including the objects specified under this  
15 head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1945,  
16 and including the employment of consulting engineering  
17 services by contract or otherwise without regard to section  
18 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the civil-service and classi-  
19 fication laws, fiscal year 1945, \$8,000.

20 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

21 For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved  
22 by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of  
23 the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (46 Stat. 500),  
24 as set forth in House Document Numbered 744 of the  
25 Seventy-eighth Congress, \$1,664.50.



## JUDGMENTS

For the payment of final judgment for costs rendered against the District of Columbia in the case of David G. Busey and Orville J. Richic, \$222.05.

## AUDITED CLAIMS

For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under an appropriation the balance of which has been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), being for the service of the fiscal year 1942:

Fire Department, expenses, District of Columbia, 1942, fire fighting apparatus, \$8,257.

## DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless otherwise therein specifically provided, shall be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury of the United States in the manner prescribed by the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the respective fiscal years for which such sums are provided.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

## RESOURCES

(22) The funds appropriated in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945, under the head "Conserva-

tion and use of agricultural land resources", notwithstanding any allocation thereof heretofore made by departmental order may be used to discharge in full payments and grants earned by farmers in carrying out authorized soil and water conservation practices.

*For an additional amount, notwithstanding the limitations contained in the item "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources" contained in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, including the objects specified under the same item in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945, \$13,000,000.*

#### OFFICE OF INFORMATION

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for salaries and expenses, Office of Information, ~~(23)\$7,353~~ \$8,650, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945.

#### LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for salaries and expenses, Library, Department of Agriculture, ~~(24)\$6,375~~ \$7,500, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945.

1 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION  
 2 BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL  
 3 ENGINEERING

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 Agricultural engineering investigations: For an addi-  
 6 tional amount for agricultural engineering investigations,  
 7 fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this  
 8 head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act,  
 9 1945, ~~(25)\$61,100~~ \$83,000, of which sum not to exceed  
 10 ~~(26)\$23,100~~ \$45,000 may be expended for the construction  
 11 of a building to replace one destroyed by fire at the United  
 12 States Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Mississippi.

13 EXTENSION SERVICE

14 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal  
 15 year 1945, for salaries and expenses, ~~(27)\$34,000~~ \$40,000,  
 16 including the objects specified under this head in the Depart-  
 17 ment of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945.

18 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 Crop and livestock estimates: For an additional amount,  
 21 fiscal year 1945, for crop and livestock estimates, \$235,000,  
 22 including the objects specified under this head in the Depart-  
 23 ment of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945.



## 1       BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

## 2                       SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3   **(28)***Forest insects: For an additional amount for forest in-*  
4 *sects, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under*  
5 *this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation*  
6 *Act, 1945, \$47,000.*

7       Foreign plant quarantines: For an additional amount,  
8 fiscal year 1945, for foreign plant quarantines, \$102,000,  
9 including the objects specified under this head in the Depart-  
10 ment of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945.

## 11                       WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

12 **(29)***Supply and distribution of farm labor: The authority*  
13 *and funds provided by the Farm Labor Supply Appropria-*  
14 *tion Act, 1944, as amended, are hereby continued through*  
15 *December 31, 1945, for carrying out the purposes of said*  
16 *Act, without regard to the limitation on the amount which*  
17 *may be used for administrative expenses, and, in addition*  
18 *to the amount hereby continued available, the War Food*  
19 *Administrator may, prior to July 1, 1945, enter into con-*  
20 *tracts for the same objects for which prior appropriations*  
21 *have been made under this head to an amount not in excess*  
22 *of \$10,000,000.*

23       *Supply and distribution of farm labor: The authority*  
24 *and funds provided by the Farm Labor Supply Appropria-*  
25 *tion Act, 1944, as amended, are hereby continued through*

1 *December 31, 1945, for carrying out the purposes of said*  
 2 *Act, and, in addition to the amount hereby continued avail-*  
 3 *able, there is hereby appropriated an additional \$22,000,000*  
 4 *for such purposes, to be merged with the funds heretofore ap-*  
 5 *propriated for the farm labor supply program: Provided,*  
 6 *That not less than \$7,000,000 and not more than \$11,000,-*  
 7 *000 of such additional funds shall be apportioned among*  
 8 *the several States in the manner and for the purposes speci-*  
 9 *fied in section 2 of said Act: Provided further, That not*  
 10 *more than \$100,000 of the additional amount so apportioned*  
 11 *may be expended by the State agricultural extension services*  
 12 *for the construction of labor supply centers under the limita-*  
 13 *tions of said section 2: Provided further, That in addition*  
 14 *to the amounts heretofore made available for administrative*  
 15 *expenses pursuant to section 3 (c) of said Farm Labor*  
 16 *Supply Appropriation Act, 1944, as supplemented, there*  
 17 *is hereby made available the amount of \$605,228 for the*  
 18 *purposes of said section.*

#### 19 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

20 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for  
 21 salaries and expenses, Rural Electrification Administra-  
 22 tion, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under  
 23 this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation  
 24 Act, 1945, \$696,000.

1 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

2 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

3 Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal  
4 year 1945, for printing and binding, \$75,000.

5 (30) BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

6 *Census of agriculture: For an additional amount for*  
7 *census of agriculture, including the objects specified under*  
8 *this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation*  
9 *Act, 1945, \$5,000,000, to remain available until December*  
10 *31, 1946.*

11 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

12 General administration: For an additional amount for  
13 general administration, fiscal year 1945, including the ob-  
14 jects specified under this head in the Department of Com-  
15 merce Appropriation Act, 1945; and including not to exceed  
16 \$2,500 for entertainment of officials in the field of aviation  
17 of other countries when specifically authorized and approved  
18 by the Administrator, (31) ~~\$207,718~~ \$900,000.

19 Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For an addi-  
20 tional amount, fiscal year 1945, for establishment of air-  
21 navigation facilities, including the objects specified under this  
22 head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act,  
23 1945, (32) ~~\$152,860~~ \$560,000.

24 Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities:  
25 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for mainte-



1 nance and operation of air-navigation facilities, including  
 2 the objects specified under this head in the Department of  
 3 Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, ~~(33)\$180,163~~  
 4 ~~\$559,000~~.

5 Technical development: For an additional amount, fiscal  
 6 year 1945, for technical development, including the objects  
 7 specified under this head in the Department of Commerce  
 8 Appropriation Act, 1945, \$62,000.

9 Enforcement of safety regulations: For an additional  
 10 amount for enforcement of safety regulations for the fiscal  
 11 year 1945, including the objects specified under this head  
 12 in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945,  
 13 and including expenses of transportation of the immediate  
 14 families of employees transferred from one station in con-  
 15 tinental United States to another official station outside con-  
 16 tinental United States and return, ~~(34)\$282,737~~ \$467,000.

17 ~~(35)~~ *Advisory services to States and other agencies: Not to*  
 18 *exceed \$240,000 of the consolidated appropriation "Develop-*  
 19 *ment of landing areas" in the Department of Commerce*  
 20 *Appropriation Act, 1945, available for administrative ex-*  
 21 *penses, shall be available also for furnishing advisory serv-*  
 22 *ices to State and other public and private agencies in connec-*  
 23 *tion with the construction and operation of airports and*  
 24 *landing areas.*

1 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

2 Field expense, coastal surveys: For an additional  
3 amount for field expense, coastal surveys, fiscal year 1945,  
4 including the objects specified under this head in the De-  
5 partment of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, \$102,000.

6 Geodetic control surveys: For an additional amount for  
7 geodetic control surveys, fiscal year 1945, including the  
8 objects specified under this head in the Department of  
9 Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, \$70,000.

10 Office force: For an additional amount for office force,  
11 fiscal year 1945, \$69,000.

12 Office expenses: For an additional amount for office ex-  
13 penses, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under  
14 this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation  
15 Act, 1945, (36)~~\$34,000~~ \$40,000.

16 Aeronautical charts: The limitation in the appropria-  
17 tion "Aeronautical charts" in the Department of Commerce  
18 Appropriation Act, 1945, upon the amount which may be  
19 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia  
20 is hereby increased from \$500,000 to \$535,000.

21 PATENT OFFICE

22 Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, Patent  
23 Office; fiscal year 1945, \$6,200.

24 Photolithographing: For an additional amount for pho-  
25 tolithographing, fiscal year 1945, including the objects speci-

1 fied under this head in the Department of Commerce  
2 Appropriation Act, 1945, \$80,000.

3 Miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount for  
4 miscellaneous expenses, fiscal year 1945, including the objects  
5 specified under this head in the Department of Commerce  
6 Appropriation Act, 1945, ~~(37)\$71,000~~ \$80,000.

7 NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

8 Research and development: For an additional amount  
9 for research and development, fiscal year 1945, including  
10 the objects specified under this head in the Department of  
11 Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, \$200,000.

12 WEATHER BUREAU

13 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for  
14 salaries and expenses, fiscal year 1945, including the objects  
15 specified under this head in the Department of Commerce  
16 Appropriation Act, 1945, \$320,000.

17 CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

18 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for  
19 printing and binding, Civil Aeronautics Board, fiscal year  
20 1945, \$7,800.

21 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

22 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

23 DIVISION OF TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS

24 Salaries: For an additional amount for personal services  
25 in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1945, \$14,082.



1                                   (38) *GRAZING SERVICE*

2       *Salaries and expenses: The limitation of not to exceed*  
 3 *\$12,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia*  
 4 *contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,*  
 5 *1945, is hereby increased to not to exceed \$21,500.*

6   UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE PHILIPPINE  
 7                                   ISLANDS

8       For an additional amount for maintenance of the office  
 9 of the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine  
 10 Islands, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified  
 11 under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation  
 12 Act, 1945, \$12,000, and the amount available for ex-  
 13 penditure in the discretion of the High Commissioner is  
 14 hereby increased from \$5,200 to \$10,000.

15                                   GENERAL LAND OFFICE

16       Salaries: For an additional amount for personal services  
 17 in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1945, \$20,000.

18                                   BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

19       For deposit by the Secretary of the Treasury to the of-  
 20 ficial trust fund checking account of the special disbursing  
 21 agent of the Rosebud Indian agency, Rosebud, South Da-  
 22 kota, for disposition as provided by and subject to the pro-  
 23 visions of the Act of June 22, 1944 (Private Law 307),  
 24 \$2,382.77.

25       For compensation and expenses of an attorney em-

1 played by the Colorado River Tribe of Indians of the  
 2 Colorado River Reservation, Arizona, under a contract ap-  
 3 proved by the Secretary of the Interior on July 24, 1944,  
 4 \$800, fiscal year 1944, payable from funds on deposit to  
 5 the credit of the tribe.

6 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

7 GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

8 For additional amounts for construction of the follow-  
 9 ing projects, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified  
 10 under the head "Administrative provisions and limitations,  
 11 Bureau of Reclamation" in the Interior Department Approp-  
 12 riation Act, 1945, to be expended from the general fund  
 13 of the Treasury, to remain available until expended, and to  
 14 be reimbursable under the reclamation law:

15 (39) *Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, \$2,000,000.*

16 (40) *Colorado River project, Texas, \$126,000.*

17 Columbia Basin project, Washington, (41) ~~\$1,900,000~~  
 18 \$2,000,000.

19 Yakima project, Washington, Roza Division, \$421,000.

20 (42) FORT PECK PROJECT, MONTANA

21 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for con-  
 22 struction of the Fort Peck project, Montana, \$400,000, to  
 23 remain available until expended, and to be expendable as  
 24 specified under this head in the Interior Department Approp-  
 25 riation Act, 1945.

1 RECLAMATION FUND, SPECIAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

2 For additional amounts for construction of the following  
 3 projects, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified  
 4 under the head "Administrative provisions and limitations,  
 5 Bureau of Reclamation" in the Interior Department Appro-  
 6 priation Act, 1945, to be expended from the Reclamation  
 7 Fund, to remain available until expended, and to be reim-  
 8 bursable under the reclamation law:

9 Sun River project, Montana, \$110,000.

10 Klamath project, Oregon-California, \$400,000.

11 (43) *HUNGRY HORSE PROJECT, MONTANA*

12 *For work preliminary to construction of Hungry Horse*  
 13 *project, Montana, as authorized by section 1 of the Act of*  
 14 *June 5, 1944 (Public Law 329), fiscal year 1945, to remain*  
 15 *available until expended, \$50,000.*

16 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

17 Gaging streams: For an additional amount for gaging  
 18 streams, fiscal year 1945, \$80,000; and the amount that  
 19 shall be available only for cooperation with States or  
 20 municipalities is hereby increased to \$1,180,000.

21 (44) *BUREAU OF MINES*

22 (45) *Synthetic liquid fuels: The appropriation for synthetic*  
 23 *liquid fuels in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,*  
 24 *1945, is hereby made available in an amount not to exceed*



1 \$50,000 for temporary employment of engineers, architects,  
 2 and technical consultants or firms or corporations thereof, by  
 3 contract or otherwise, without regard to civil-service and  
 4 classification laws.

5 (46) *Mining experiment stations: For an additional amount*  
 6 *for mining experiment stations, fiscal year 1945, including*  
 7 *the objects specified under this head in the Interior Depart-*  
 8 *ment Appropriation Act, 1945, \$160,000.*

9 (47) NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

10 *National parks: For an additional amount for the fur-*  
 11 *nishing and refurnishing of official residences in Acadia*  
 12 *National Park, Maine, for fiscal year 1945, including the*  
 13 *objects specified under this head in the Interior Department*  
 14 *Appropriation Act, 1945, \$4,000.*

15 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

16 TERRITORY OF ALASKA

17 *Insane of Alaska: For an additional amount for insane*  
 18 *of Alaska, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified*  
 19 *under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation*  
 20 *Act, 1945, \$17,300: Provided, That the limitation under*  
 21 *said head of \$840 per capita per annum for the care of*  
 22 *patients by contract during the fiscal years 1944 and 1945*  
 23 *is hereby rescinded.*

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## DAMAGE CLAIM

Damage claim: For the payment of a claim for damages adjusted and determined by the Attorney General of the United States under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims arising out of the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation", approved March 20, 1936 (31 U. S. C. 224b), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 789, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$50.

## LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding, fiscal year 1940, \$2,462.40.

Lands Division, salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Lands Division, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1942, \$499.97.

Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1944, \$190,400.

Claims Division, salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, Claims Division, fiscal year 1945, \$63,300.

1 Board of Immigration Appeals, salaries: For an addi-  
 2 tional amount for salaries, Board of Immigration Appeals,  
 3 fiscal year 1945, \$2,000.

4 Enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws: For an  
 5 additional amount for enforcement of antitrust and  
 6 kindred laws, fiscal year 1945, including the objects speci-  
 7 fied under this head in the Department of Justice Appro-  
 8 priation Act, 1945. \$150,000.

#### 9 FEDERAL PRISON PERSONNEL

10 Support of United States prisoners: For an additional  
 11 amount for support of United States prisoners, fiscal year  
 12 1942, including the objects specified under this head in  
 13 the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1942,  
 14 \$5,060.04.

### 15 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

#### 16 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

17 Salaries and expenses (national defense) : For an ad-  
 18 ditional amount for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor  
 19 Statistics (national defense), fiscal year 1945, including the  
 20 objects specified under this head in the Department of Labor  
 21 Appropriation Act, 1945, \$1,162,000.

### 22 NAVY DEPARTMENT

23 For additional amounts for appropriations for the Navy  
 24 Department, and naval service, fiscal years 1940, 1943.  
 25 and 1945, to be supplemental to the appropriations and



1 funds in the respective Naval Appropriation Acts for such  
2 fiscal years, including the objects and subject to the limita-  
3 tions specified under the respective heads and to the pro-  
4 visions under the head, "General provisions," contained in  
5 such acts, except as otherwise provided herein, as follows:

6                   NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

7                   OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

8       Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels: To  
9 pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Sec-  
10 retary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled  
11 "An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Secretary of the  
12 Navy to settle claims for damages to private property arising  
13 from collisions with naval vessels", approved December 28,  
14 1922, as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 791,  
15 Seventy-eighth Congress, \$13,605.50.

16       Not to exceed \$400,000 of the appropriation "Naval  
17 emergency fund, 1945," shall be available for the acqui-  
18 sition of interests of lessees of lands within the present bound-  
19 aries of Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 1.

20                   BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL

21       Training, education, and welfare, Navy, 1945: Addi-  
22 tional amount for welfare and recreation, \$2,500,000, to  
23 be charged to subhead "Instruction" under this appropriation  
24 head.

## 1                   BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

2       Pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval personnel,  
3   1943, \$10,000,000.

4       Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1940,  
5   for payment of claim of Frank B. Hall and Company,  
6   Incorporated, certified to be due by the General Account-  
7   ing Office, \$62,454.11.

8       Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1943,  
9   \$800,000.

10      Fuel and transportation, Navy, 1943, \$25,750,000.

## 11                   BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

12      Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks, 1945,  
13   \$250,000,000, and, in addition, \$50,000,000 by transfer  
14   from the appropriation "Naval Reserve, 1945", all toward  
15   \$1,474,931,400 contract authorization granted in the Naval  
16   Appropriation Act, 1945, to remain available until expended,  
17   which, together with unexpended balances of appropriations  
18   heretofore made under this head, shall be accounted for as  
19   one fund.

## 20                   BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS

21      The limitation on the amount of contract authorization  
22   contained under the appropriation "Aviation, Navy, 1945,"  
23   is hereby reduced from \$3,600,000,000 to \$1,600,000,000,  
24   of which latter amount not to exceed \$25,000,000 may be

1 used for expansion of and facilities in public or private  
2 plants.

3 INCREASE AND REPLACEMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS

4 Armor, armament, and ammunition: The Secretary of  
5 the Navy is authorized, in addition to appropriations  
6 hitherto made and contract authorizations provided for such  
7 purpose, to enter into contracts for tools, equipment, and  
8 facilities in, and land for, public and private plants for the  
9 manufacture or production of ordnance materials, munitions,  
10 and equipment, in an amount not exceeding \$60,000,000.

11 COAST GUARD

12 Damage claims: To pay claims for damages adjusted and  
13 determined by the Secretary of the Navy under the pro-  
14 visions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the  
15 adjustment and settlement of certain claims for damages  
16 resulting from the operation of vessels of the Coast Guard  
17 and the Public Health Service, in sums not exceeding \$3,000  
18 in any one case", approved June 15, 1936, as fully set  
19 forth in House Document Numbered 798, Seventy-eighth  
20 Congress, \$523.06.

21 GENERAL PROVISION

22 For the fiscal year 1945 and prior years occupancy of  
23 emergency housing facilities under the jurisdiction of the  
24 Navy Department or the National Housing Agency, on a  
25 rental basis, by personnel of the services mentioned in the



1 title of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, or by their  
2 dependents, shall not deprive such personnel of money  
3 allowances for rental of quarters.

4 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

5 (Out of the Postal Revenues)

6 OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

7 Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, fiscal  
8 year 1945, Office of the Postmaster General, \$9,500.

9 SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

10 For an additional amount for salaries, fiscal year 1945,  
11 Office of the Chief Inspector, \$7,350.

12 For an additional amount for salaries, fiscal year 1945,  
13 Bureau of Accounts, \$38,000.

14 CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

15 For an additional amount for contingent and miscel-  
16 laneous expenses, including the objects specified under this  
17 head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act,  
18 1945, and including \$660 additional for expenses of the  
19 purchasing agent and of the Solicitor and attorneys con-  
20 nected with his office while traveling on business of the  
21 Department, \$10,000.

22 FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

23 OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

24 Compensation to postmasters: For an additional amount  
25 for compensation to postmasters, fiscal year 1943, including

1 the objects specified under this head in the Post Office  
2 Department Appropriation Act, 1943, \$10,000.

3 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

4 Domestic Air Mail Service: For an additional amount  
5 for Domestic Air Mail Service, fiscal year 1945, including  
6 the objects specified under this head in the Post Office  
7 Department Appropriation Act, 1945, and including  
8 \$11,200 additional for supervisory officials and clerks at air  
9 mail transfer points, \$11,400.

10 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

11 Domestic mail indemnities: The unobligated balance of  
12 the appropriation "Indemnities, domestic mail, 1944", shall  
13 be merged with the appropriation "Indemnities, domestic  
14 mail, 1945", and the latter appropriation shall be available  
15 for the objects for which made for prior fiscal years.

16 Unpaid money orders: For an additional amount for  
17 unpaid money orders more than one year old. fiscal year  
18 1945, \$474,000. .

19 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

20 Post-office equipment, stationery, and supplies: For an  
21 additional amount for post-office stationery, equipment, and  
22 supplies, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified  
23 under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation  
24 Act, 1945, \$340,000.

25 Equipment shops, Washington, District of Columbia:

1 For an additional amount for equipment shops, Washing-  
2 ton, District of Columbia, fiscal year 1945, including the  
3 same objects specified under this head in the Post Office  
4 Department Appropriation Act, 1945, \$675,000.

5 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

6 FOREIGN SERVICE

7 Salaries, ambassadors and ministers: For an additional  
8 amount for salaries of ambassadors and ministers, fiscal year  
9 1945, including the objects under this head in the Depart-  
10 ment of State Appropriation Act, 1945, and in the Second  
11 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, \$102,000.

12 Salaries and clerks, Foreign Service: For an additional  
13 amount for salaries of clerks, Foreign Service, fiscal year  
14 1945, including the objects under this head in the Depart-  
15 ment of State Appropriation Act, 1945, \$420,000.

16 Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service:  
17 For an additional amount for miscellaneous salaries and  
18 allowances, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1945, including the  
19 objects under this head in the Department of State Appro-  
20 priation Act, 1945, \$143,000.

21 Foreign Service quarters: For an additional amount for  
22 Foreign Service quarters, fiscal year 1945, including the  
23 objects under this head in the Department of State Appro-  
24 priation Act, 1945, \$140,000.



1       Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service: For an addi-  
 2       tional amount for cost of living allowances, Foreign Service,  
 3       fiscal year 1945, including the objects under this head in the  
 4       Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945, \$340,000.

5       Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For an ad-  
 6       ditional amount for representation allowances, Foreign  
 7       Service, fiscal year 1945, including the objects under this  
 8       head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945,  
 9       \$139,000.

10       Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an additional  
 11       amount for contingent expenses, Foreign Service, fiscal year  
 12       1945, including the objects under this head in the Depart-  
 13       ment of State Appropriation Act, 1945, and including the  
 14       purchase of fifteen additional passenger automobiles at not to  
 15       exceed \$3,000 each, \$1,900,000: *Provided*, That reimburse-  
 16       ments incident to the maintenance of commissary service  
 17       authorized under said head shall be credited to the appropria-  
 18       tion for this purpose current at the time obligations are  
 19       incurred or current at the time such amounts are received.

#### 20                                   INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

21       Salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commis-  
 22       sion, United States and Mexico: For an additional amount  
 23       for salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commis-  
 24       sion, United States and Mexico, fiscal year 1945, including

1 the objects specified under this head in the Department of  
2 State Appropriation Act, 1945, \$35,000.

3 Cultural relations with China and the neighboring coun-  
4 tries and countries of the Near East and Africa: For all  
5 expenses, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised  
6 Statutes, necessary to enable the Secretary of State inde-  
7 pendently or in cooperation with other agencies of the  
8 Government to carry out a program of cultural relations  
9 with China and the neighboring countries and with countries  
10 of the Near East and Africa, fiscal year 1945, \$600,000 (pay-  
11 able from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the Presi-  
12 dent", contained in the First Supplemental National Defense  
13 Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented and amended),  
14 including the purchase of books, publications, scientific and  
15 other equipment, and educational and cultural materials;  
16 contributions of money and materials to, and contracts with,  
17 educational, cultural, and nonprofit institutions and organi-  
18 zations of the United States and the above countries, directly  
19 or through independent agencies; compensation, allowances,  
20 and grants to citizens of the United States and the above  
21 countries who are students, professors, or technical experts,  
22 at such rates and under such regulations as may be deter-  
23 mined by the Secretary of State, including expenses incurred  
24 by such persons in traveling between places of residence,

1 Washington, District of Columbia, and posts of duty abroad,  
2 and including travel expenses of citizens of the above countries  
3 without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regu-  
4 lations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended;  
5 advance of moneys without regard to section 3648 of the Re-  
6 vised Statutes; printing and binding without regard to section  
7 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (40 Stat. 1270) ; and not to  
8 exceed \$10,000 shall be available for temporary employ-  
9 ment of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise,  
10 without regard to the civil-service and classification laws.

11 Conference of Allied Ministers of Education in London:  
12 For all necessary expenses of the participation by the  
13 United States in the Conference of Allied Ministers of Educa-  
14 tion in London, including personal services in the District  
15 of Columbia and elsewhere without regard to civil-service  
16 and classification laws; travel expenses without regard to  
17 the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the  
18 Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended; allowances  
19 for living and quarters for temporary and permanent per-  
20 sonnel in accordance with standardized regulations pre-  
21 scribed by the President for civilian officers and employees  
22 of the Government temporarily stationed in foreign coun-  
23 tries and in accordance with the Acts of June 26, 1930,  
24 and February 23, 1931; entertainment, stenographic re-  
25 porting, and other services by contract, books of reference



1 and periodicals, and rent of office space without regard to  
2 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; printing and binding;  
3 and the share of the United States in the expenses of the  
4 secretariat of the Conference; fiscal year 1945, \$43,000,  
5 payable from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the  
6 President", contained in the First Supplemental National  
7 Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented and  
8 amended.

9 (48) *United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War*  
10 *Crimes: For all necessary expenses of the participation by*  
11 *the United States in the United Nations Commission for the*  
12 *Investigation of War Crimes, including personal services*  
13 *without regard to civil-service and classification laws; travel-*  
14 *ing expenses without regard to the Standardized Government*  
15 *Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926,*  
16 *as amended, allowances for living and quarters for temporary*  
17 *and permanent personnel in accordance with standardized*  
18 *regulations prescribed by the President for civilian officers*  
19 *and employees of the Government temporarily stationed in*  
20 *foreign countries and in accordance with the Acts of June*  
21 *26, 1930, and February 23, 1931; entertainment, steno-*  
22 *graphic reporting and other services by contract, books of*  
23 *reference and periodicals, and rent of office space without*  
24 *regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; printing and*  
25 *binding; and the share of the United States in the expenses*

1 of the Secretariat of the Commission; fiscal year 1945,  
2 \$30,000, payable from the appropriation "Emergency fund  
3 for the President", contained in the First Supplemental Na-  
4 tional Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented  
5 and amended.

6 Cooperation with the American republics: The sum of  
7 \$300,000 of the \$400,000 of the appropriation for this pur-  
8 pose for 1944 which was continued available for 1945 in  
9 the Department of State Appropriation Act for 1945 is  
10 consolidated with and made a part of the appropriation for  
11 1945 as of July 1, 1944.

12 United States contributions to international commissions,  
13 congresses, and bureaus: For an additional amount for  
14 United States contributions to international commissions,  
15 congresses, and bureaus, fiscal year 1945, to meet the con-  
16 tribution of the United States to the Inter-American Institute  
17 of Agricultural Sciences, \$90,087.97.

## 18 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

### 19 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

20 Not to exceed \$21,296.92 of the unexpended balance  
21 of the appropriation "Reimbursement to carriers of deficits  
22 during Federal control" in the Second Deficiency Appro-  
23 priation Act, 1941, is hereby made available to pay the  
24 claim of the Tremont and Gulf Railroad Company certified  
25 to the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with section

1 204 of the Transportation Act of 1920, as amended by the  
2 Act of January 7, 1941.

3 (49) *Smaller War Plants Corporation, capital stock: For an*  
4 *additional amount to enable the Secretary of the Treasury*  
5 *to make payment for capital stock of the Smaller War Plants*  
6 *Corporation, \$100,000,000, to remain available until June*  
7 *30, 1945.*

8 To pay the claim of Reverend James T. Denigan, of  
9 Long Island City, New York, in accordance with the author-  
10 ity and subject to the provisions of Private Law 356, ap-  
11 proved July 1944, fiscal year 1945, \$6,500.

#### 12 FISCAL SERVICE

#### 13 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

14 Salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement: For  
15 an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Division of  
16 Disbursement, fiscal year 1945, including the objects speci-  
17 fied under this head in the Treasury Department Appropria-  
18 tion Act, 1945, \$1,500,000.

19 Printing and binding, Division of Disbursement: For an  
20 additional amount for printing and binding, Division of Dis-  
21 bursement, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified  
22 under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation  
23 Act, 1945, \$35,000.

24 Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered:  
25 For an additional amount for refund of moneys erroneously



1 received and covered, fiscal year 1945, including the objects  
2 specified under this head in the Treasury Department Approp-  
3 priation Act, 1945, \$125,000.

4 Payment of unclaimed moneys (trust fund): For an  
5 additional amount for payment of unclaimed moneys, fiscal  
6 year 1945, \$50,000, payable from funds held by the United  
7 States in trust fund receipt account, "Unclaimed moneys  
8 of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown."

9

## BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

10 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for  
11 collecting the revenue from customs, fiscal year 1945, in-  
12 cluding the objects specified under this head in the Treasury  
13 Department Appropriation Act, 1945, \$850,000: *Provided*,  
14 That the limitation of \$1,300 upon the unit price which may  
15 be paid by the Bureau of Customs for motor-propelled  
16 passenger-carrying vehicles, specified in the appropriation,  
17 is hereby increased to \$1,500.

18

## BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

19 Salaries and expenses: The limitations under collecting  
20 the internal revenue on the amounts which may be expended  
21 for printing and binding and stationery, fiscal year 1944, are  
22 hereby increased from \$1,970,000 to \$2,066,526 and from  
23 \$1,218,870 to \$1,306,034, respectively.

24

## PROCUREMENT DIVISION

25 Federal property utilization: For an additional amount

1 for Federal property utilization, fiscal year 1945, includ-  
2 ing the objects specified under this head in the Treasury  
3 Department Appropriation Act, 1945, and including ex-  
4 penses of care and handling and other necessary expenses  
5 of the Procurement Division incident to the disposal of  
6 property under the Surplus Property Act of 1944, ex-  
7 penses of attendance at meetings concerned with the  
8 work of such Division, purchase (including exchange)  
9 of lawbooks, purchase (not to exceed 116), maintenance,  
10 repair and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying  
11 vehicles, and actual transportation and other necessary ex-  
12 penses, and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence,  
13 of persons serving while away from their permanent homes  
14 or regular places of business in an advisory capacity to or  
15 employed by such Division without other compensation from  
16 the United States, or at \$1 per annum, \$11,430,000: *Pro-*  
17 *vided*, That the limitations on the amounts which may be  
18 expended for stationery and for printing and binding are  
19 hereby increased from \$45,000 to \$90,000, and for \$40,000  
20 to \$100,000, respectively.

## 21 WAR DEPARTMENT

### 22 MILITARY ACTIVITIES

#### 23 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

24 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage  
25 to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or

1 death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War  
2 under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide  
3 for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruc-  
4 tion of property or personal injury or death caused by mili-  
5 tary personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident  
6 to activities, of the War Department or of the Army", ap-  
7 proved July 3, 1943 (Public Law 112), as fully set forth  
8 in House Document Numbered 795, Seventy-eighth Con-  
9 gress, \$276,702.96.

10

## CIVIL FUNCTIONS

11

## CORPS OF ENGINEERS

12

13 Rivers and harbors and flood control: The limitation  
14 contained in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act,  
15 1945, under the head "Rivers and harbors and flood  
16 control" on expenditures from the various appropriations  
17 for rivers and harbors and flood control for the payment of  
18 services of technical and clerical personnel in the office  
19 of the Chief of Engineers is hereby increased for the fiscal  
year 1945 from \$760,000 to \$788,500.

20

21 Rivers and harbors: For an additional amount for  
22 rivers and harbors, fiscal year 1945, including the objects  
23 specified under this head in the War Department Civil  
24 Appropriation Act, 1945, \$2,780,000, to be available until  
expended.

25

Flood control: For an additional amount for flood con-



1 trol, general, fiscal year 1945, including the objects speci-  
 2 fied under this head in the War Department Civil Appro-  
 3 priation Act 1945, \$7,230,000, to be available until  
 4 expended.

## 5 THE PANAMA CANAL

6 Civil government: For an additional amount for Civil  
 7 government, Panama Canal and Canal Zone, for the fiscal  
 8 year 1945, including the objects specified under this head  
 9 in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1945,  
 10 \$10,400, to remain available until expended.

## 11 TITLE II—PENALTY MAIL COSTS

12 SEC. 201. For deposit in the general fund of the Treas-  
 13 ury for costs of penalty mail, fiscal year 1945, as required  
 14 by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law  
 15 364), as follows:

## 16 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

17 Architect of the Capitol, ~~(50)\$255~~ \$300.

18 Botanic Garden: Not to exceed \$45 of the appropria-  
 19 tion "Maintenance, Botanic Garden, 1945."

20 Library of Congress, ~~(51)\$12,750~~ \$15,000.

21 Government Printing Office, ~~(52)\$258,400~~ \$304,000.

## 22 THE JUDICIARY

23 Supreme Court of the United States: Not to exceed  
 24 ~~(53)\$1,360~~ \$1,600 of the appropriation "Miscellaneous  
 25 expenses, Supreme Court, 1945".

1 Court of Customs and Patent Appeals: For an additional  
 2 amount for contingent expenses, Court of Customs and  
 3 Patent Appeals, ~~(54)\$153~~ \$180: *Provided*, That not to  
 4 exceed such amount of such total appropriation for such fiscal  
 5 year shall be available for the purpose of this section.

6 United States Customs Court: For an additional  
 7 amount for contingent expenses, United States Customs  
 8 Court, ~~(55)\$425~~ \$500: *Provided*, That not to exceed such  
 9 amount of such total appropriation for such fiscal year shall  
 10 be available for the purpose of this section.

11 Court of Claims: For an additional amount for con-  
 12 tingent expenses, Court of Claims, ~~(56)\$425~~ \$500: *Pro-*  
 13 *vided*, That not to exceed such amount of such total appro-  
 14 priation for such fiscal year shall be available for the purposes  
 15 of this section.

16 Miscellaneous expenses, United States Courts, ~~(57)\$71,-~~  
 17 ~~400~~ \$84,000.

#### 18 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

19 The White House Office: Not to exceed ~~(58)\$3,825~~  
 20 \$4,500 of the appropriation "Contingent expenses, the  
 21 White House Office, 1945".

22 Bureau of the Budget: Not to exceed ~~(59)\$425~~ \$500  
 23 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of  
 24 the Budget, 1945".

25 Office of Censorship: Not to exceed ~~(60)\$8,500~~ \$10,000

1 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of Censor-  
2 ship, 1945".

3 Petroleum Administration for War: Not to exceed  
4 ~~(61)\$21,250~~ \$25,000 of the appropriation "Salaries and  
5 expenses, Petroleum Administration for War, 1945".

6 Office of Price Administration: Not to exceed  
7 ~~(62)\$5,100,000~~ \$6,000,000 of the appropriation "Salaries  
8 and expenses, Office of Price Administration, 1945".

9 Office of Strategic Services: Not to exceed ~~(63)\$25,500~~  
10 \$30,000 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office  
11 of Strategic Services, 1945".

12 War Refugee Board: Not to exceed \$36 of the appro-  
13 priation for salaries and expenses of the War Refugee Board.

14 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT—OFFICE FOR  
15 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

16 Office of Alien Property Custodian: Not to exceed \$6,145  
17 of the funds available for the expenses of the Office.

18 Office of Civilian Defense: Not to exceed ~~(64)\$1,658~~  
19 \$1,950 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office  
20 of Civilian Defense, 1945".

21 Committee on Fair Employment Practice: Not to ex-  
22 ceed ~~(65)\$638~~ \$750 of the appropriation "Salaries and  
23 expenses, Committee on Fair Employment Practice, 1945".

24 Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs: Not  
25 to exceed ~~(66)\$1,250~~ \$5,000 of the appropriation "Salaries



1 and expenses, Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American  
2 Affairs, 1945”.

3 Office of Defense Transportation: Not to exceed  
4 ~~(67)\$178,500~~ \$210,000 of the appropriation “Salaries and  
5 expenses, Office of Defense Transportation, 1945.”

6 Office of Economic Stabilization: Not to exceed  
7 ~~(68)\$1,275~~ \$1,500 of the appropriation “Salaries and ex-  
8 penses, Office of Economic Stabilization, 1945.”

9 Foreign Economic Administration, ~~(69)\$43,605~~ \$51,-  
10 300, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation “Sal-  
11 aries and expenses, Foreign Economic Administration,  
12 1945”, and funds of the Export-Import Bank of Washington,  
13 the Petroleum Reserves Corporation, the Rubber Develop-  
14 ment Corporation, and the United States Commercial  
15 Company.

16 National War Labor Board: Not to exceed ~~(70)\$40,-~~  
17 ~~800~~ \$48,000 of the appropriation “Salaries and expenses,  
18 National War Labor Board, 1945.”

19 Office of Scientific Research and Development: Not to  
20 exceed ~~(71)\$8,500~~ \$10,000 of the appropriation “Salaries  
21 and expenses, Office of Scientific Research and Development,  
22 1945.”

23 Office of War Information: Not to exceed ~~(72)\$78,710~~  
24 \$92,600 of the appropriation “Salaries and expenses, Office  
25 of War Information, 1945.”

1 War Manpower Commission, ~~(73)\$525,300~~ \$618,000.

2 Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, ~~(74)\$8,075~~  
3 \$9,500.

4 War Production Board: Not to exceed ~~(75)\$298,006~~  
5 \$350,595 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, War  
6 Production Board, 1945."

7 Smaller War Plants Corporation: Not to exceed  
8 ~~(76)\$33,150~~ \$39,000 of the appropriation "Administrative  
9 expenses, Smaller War Plants Corporation, 1945."

10 INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

11 American Battle Monuments Commission: Not to ex-  
12 ceed \$15 of the appropriation "American Battle Monu-  
13 ments Commission, 1945".

14 American Commission for the Protection and Salvage  
15 of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas: Not  
16 to exceed \$100 of the appropriation for this agency for the  
17 fiscal year 1945.

18 Civil Service Commission, ~~(77)\$224,400~~ \$264,000.

19 Employees' Compensation Commission, ~~(78)\$11,050~~  
20 \$13,000.

21 Federal Communications Commission: Not to exceed  
22 ~~(79)\$10,285~~ \$12,100 of the appropriation "Salaries and  
23 expenses, Federal Communications Commission, 1945".

24 Federal Power Commission, ~~(80)\$1,165~~ \$4,900.

25 Federal Security Agency, ~~(81)\$425,000~~ \$500,000.

1 Federal Trade Commission: Not to exceed (82)~~\$3,443~~  
 2 \$4,050 of the appropriation "Federal Trade Commission,  
 3 1945".

4 Federal Works Agency, (83)~~\$28,050~~ \$33,000.

5 General Accounting Office: For an additional amount  
 6 in the appropriation "Miscellaneous expenses, General  
 7 Accounting Office, 1945", (84)~~\$38,250~~ \$45,000: *Provided,*  
 8 That not to exceed such amount of such total appropriation  
 9 for such fiscal year shall be available for the purposes of this  
 10 section.

11 Interstate Commerce Commission, (85)~~\$21,250~~ \$25,-  
 12 000.

13 National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics: Not to  
 14 exceed (86)~~\$4,272~~ \$5,025 of the appropriation "Advisory  
 15 Committee for Aeronautics, 1945".

16 National Archives: Not to exceed (87)~~\$2,550~~ \$3,000  
 17 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, National  
 18 Archives 1945".

19 National Capital Housing Authority, (88)~~\$2,550~~  
 20 \$3,000.

21 National Capital Park and Planning Commission: Not  
 22 to exceed \$75 of the appropriation "National Capital Park  
 23 and Planning Commission".

24 National Housing Agency, (89)~~\$275,170~~ \$323,729, to  
 25 be derived by transfer from funds of the constituent units of



1 such agency available for administrative expenses for the  
 2 fiscal year 1945, as follows: Office of the Administrator,  
 3 **(90)**~~\$6,375~~ \$7,500; Federal Home Loan Bank Administra-  
 4 tion, **(91)**~~\$138,065~~ \$162,429; Federal Housing Adminis-  
 5 tration, **(92)**~~\$34,000~~ \$40,000; and Federal Public Housing  
 6 Authority, **(93)**~~\$96,730~~ \$113,800.

7 National Labor Relations Board, **(94)**~~\$15,045~~ \$17,700.

8 National Mediation Board and the National Railroad  
 9 Adjustment Board, **(95)**~~\$659~~ \$775.

10 Railroad Retirement Board, **(96)**~~\$25,500~~ \$30,000.

11 Securities and Exchange Commission: Not to exceed  
 12 **(97)**~~\$12,750~~ \$15,000 of the appropriation "Securities and  
 13 Exchange Commission, 1945".

14 Selective Service System: Not to exceed **(98)**~~\$2,040,000~~  
 15 \$2,400,000 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses,  
 16 Selective Service System, 1945".

17 Smithsonian Institution: Not to exceed **(99)**~~\$4,284~~  
 18 \$5,040 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Smith-  
 19 sonian Institution, 1945".

20 Smithsonian Institution (National Gallery of Art):  
 21 Not to exceed **(100)**~~\$1,186~~ \$1,395 of the appropriation  
 22 "Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art, 1945".

23 The Tax Court of the United States: Not to exceed  
 24 **(101)**~~\$489~~ \$575 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses,  
 25 The Tax Court of the United States, 1945".

1 Tennessee Valley Authority: Not to exceed ~~(102)\$45,~~  
 2 ~~900~~ \$54,000 of the Tennessee Valley Authority fund, 1945.

3 Veterans' Administration, ~~(103)\$446,250~~ \$525,000.

4 United States Maritime Commission: Not to exceed  
 5 ~~(104)\$76,500~~ \$90,000, within the amount limitation upon  
 6 administrative expenses for the fiscal year 1945, of the con-  
 7 struction fund established by the Merchant Marine Act, 1936;  
 8 such sum to cover also the amount necessary for the War  
 9 Shipping Administration.

10 United States Tariff Commission: Not to exceed  
 11 ~~(105)\$850~~ \$1,000 of the appropriation "United States  
 12 Tariff Commission, 1945".

13 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

14 National Capital Parks: Not to exceed ~~(106)\$192~~ \$225  
 15 of the appropriation "National Capital Parks, 1945".

16 National Capital Park and Planning Commission: Not  
 17 to exceed \$72 of the appropriation "National Capital Park  
 18 and Planning Commission, District of Columbia, 1945".

19 Juvenile court: Not to exceed ~~(107)\$400~~ \$470 of the  
 20 appropriation "Juvenile court, courts, District of Columbia,  
 21 1945".

22 Municipal court: Not to exceed ~~(108)\$447~~ \$525 of the  
 23 appropriation "Municipal court, courts, District of Columbia,  
 24 1945".

25 Municipal court of appeals: Not to exceed ~~(109)\$425~~

1 \$500 of the appropriation "Municipal court of appeals, courts,  
2 District of Columbia, 1945".

3 Probation system: Not to exceed (110)~~\$107~~ \$125 of the  
4 appropriation "Probation system, courts, District of Colum-  
5 bia, 1945".

6 Office of Register of Wills: Not to exceed (111)~~\$425~~  
7 \$500 of the appropriation "Office of Register of Wills, courts,  
8 District of Columbia, 1945".

9 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

10 For the Department of Agriculture, including the War  
11 Food Administration, (112)~~\$2,905,300~~ \$3,418,000, to-  
12 gether with not to exceed (113)~~\$23,970~~ \$28,200 of the  
13 funds made available to the Commodity Credit Corporation  
14 for administrative expenses.

15 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

16 For the Department of Commerce (except Civil Aero-  
17 nautics Board and loan agencies), (114)~~\$263,500~~ \$310,000.

18 Civil Aeronautics Board: For an additional amount  
19 under the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aero-  
20 nautics Board, 1945", (115)~~\$3,145~~ \$3,700: *Provided*, That  
21 not to exceed such amount of such total appropriation for such  
22 fiscal year shall be available for the purposes of this section.

23 Reconstruction Finance Corporation: Not to exceed  
24 (116)~~\$22,525~~ \$26,500 of the funds made available to this



1 Corporation and to The RFC Mortgage Company for admin-  
 2 istrative expenses.

3 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

4 For the Department of the Interior, (117)~~\$238,000~~  
 5 \$280,000.

6 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

7 For the Department of Justice, (118)~~\$297,500~~  
 8 \$350,000.

9 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

10 For the Department of Labor, (119)~~\$99,025~~ \$116,500.

11 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

12 For the State Department, (120)~~\$42,500~~ \$50,000.

13 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

14 For the Treasury Department, (121)~~\$5,412,800~~  
 15 \$6,368,000.

16 WAR DEPARTMENT—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

17 The Panama Canal (offices in the United States only) :  
 18 Not to exceed (122)~~\$6,745~~ \$7,900 of the appropriation  
 19 "Maintenance and operation, Panama Canal".

20 TITLE III—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED

21 CLAIMS

22 PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

23 SEC. 301. (a) For the payment of claims for damages  
 24 to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and deter-  
 25 mined by the following respective departments and inde-

1 pendent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled  
2 "An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims  
3 arising against the Government of the United States in the  
4 sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved  
5 December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth  
6 in House Document Numbered 800, Seventy-eighth Con-  
7 gress, as follows:

8 Executive Office of the President:

9 Office for Emergency Management:

10 Division of Central Administrative Services.  
11 \$625.22;

12 War Shipping Administration, \$202;

13 Office of Price Administration, \$352.77;

14 Independent offices:

15 Federal Communications Commission, \$20.50;

16 National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, \$136;

17 Selective Service System, \$120.15;

18 Veterans' Administration, \$247.84;

19 Federal Security Agency, \$1,391.74;

20 Federal Works Agency, (123)\$903.80 \$736.71;

21 National Housing Agency, \$70.55;

22 Department of Agriculture, \$2,213.09;

23 War Food Administration, \$296.99;

24 Department of Commerce, \$503.39;

25 Department of the Interior, \$1,199.96;

- 1 Department of Justice, \$601.85;  
2 Department of the Navy, \$81,015.93;  
3 Post Office Department (out of postal revenues),  
4 \$3,696.75;  
5 Treasury Department, \$1,623.49;  
6 In all, (124) ~~\$95,222.02~~ \$95,054.93.

7 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

8 SEC. 302. (a) For the payment of the final judgments,  
9 including costs of suits, which have been rendered under the  
10 provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An Act to  
11 provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of  
12 the United States", as amended by section 297 of the Act of  
13 March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and which have been  
14 certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in House Document  
15 Numbered 792, under the following agencies:

16 Executive Office of the President:

17 Office of Price Administration, \$300;

18 Federal Works Agency, \$7,027.47;

19 Post Office Department, \$3,200;

20 War Department, \$2,800;

21 In all, \$13,327.47, together with such additional sum  
22 as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as specified in  
23 such judgments or as provided by law.

24 (b) For the payment of judgments, including cost of  
25 suits, rendered against the Government of the United States



1 by United States district courts under the provisions of an  
2 Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United  
3 States in admiralty for damages caused by and salvage serv-  
4 ices rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States,  
5 and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (46  
6 U. S. C. 781-789), and certified to the Seventy-eighth  
7 Congress in House Document Numbered 790 under the  
8 following departments:

9 Navy Department, \$10,450;

10 War Department, \$30,777.01;

11 In all, \$41,227.01, together with such additional sum  
12 as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as and where  
13 specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

14 (c) None of the judgments contained under this cap-  
15 tion shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired  
16 except such as have become final and conclusive against the  
17 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

18 (d) Payment of interest wherever provided for judg-  
19 ments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue  
20 for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this  
21 Act.

22 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

23 SEC. 303. (a) For payment of the judgments rendered  
24 by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-eighth

1 Congress in House Document Numbered 797, under the  
2 following agencies, namely:

3 Independent Offices:

4 Veterans' Administration, \$13,666.33;

5 Federal Works Agency:

6 Public Buildings Administration, \$21,455.34;

7 Work Projects Administration, \$34,443.81;

8 Department of Commerce, \$6,580.59;

9 Department of the Interior:

10 Geological Survey, \$17,933.25;

11 Navy Department, \$11,812.61;

12 Post Office Department, \$6,511.49;

13 Treasury Department, \$25,839.06;

14 War Department, \$87,035.76;

15 In all, \$225,278.24, together with such additional sum  
16 as may be necessary to pay interest or costs as and where  
17 specified in such judgments.

18 (b) For payment of judgment numbered 45822 ren-  
19 dered by the Court of Claims in favor of John J. Gorman  
20 covering payment of accrued annuities withheld due to suit,  
21 \$4,870.71, to be paid from the "Civil-service retirement and  
22 disability fund".

23 (c) None of the judgments contained under this caption  
24 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired,

1 except such as have become final and conclusive against the  
2 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

3 AUDITED CLAIMS

4 SEC. 304. (a) For the payment of the following claims,  
5 certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under  
6 appropriations the balances of which have been carried to  
7 the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act  
8 of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropria-  
9 tions heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service  
10 of the fiscal year 1942 and prior years, unless otherwise  
11 stated, and which have been certified to Congress under  
12 section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as  
13 fully set forth in House Document Numbered 799, Seventy-  
14 eighth Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

15 **Executive:** For salaries and expenses, Office for Emer-  
16 gency Management, \$3,348.20.

17 For emergency fund for the President, War (allotment  
18 to Office for Emergency Management), \$155.05.

19 For emergency fund for the President, War (allotment  
20 to Office for Emergency Management for use of National  
21 Defense Research Committee), \$289.33.

22 For national defense activities, National Resources Plan-  
23 ning Board, \$30.46.

24 For maintenance, Executive mansion and grounds,  
25 \$15.63.



1     For emergency fund for the President, Navy (allotment  
2 to Executive office), \$5.80.

3     **Legislative:** For public printing and binding, Govern-  
4 ment Printing Office, \$2,880.74.

5     For mileage of Members and Delegates, House of Rep-  
6 resentatives, \$242.

7     **The Judiciary:** For miscellaneous expenses, United  
8 States courts, \$229.35.

9     For probation system, United States courts, \$345.17.

10     For traveling expenses, United States courts, \$1.05.

11     For fees of commissioners, United States courts, \$25.

12     **Independent Offices:** For salaries and expenses, Civil  
13 Service Commission, \$39.49.

14     For national defense activities, Civil Service Commission,  
15 \$48.75.

16     For national defense activities, Federal Communications  
17 Commission, \$36.45.

18     For salaries and expenses, Federal Communications Com-  
19 mission, \$41.50.

20     For Federal Power Commission, \$267.62.

21     For Federal Trade Commission, \$1.30.

22     For salaries, General Accounting Office, \$34.74.

23     For valuation of property of carriers, Interstate Com-  
24 merce Commission, \$221.20.

25     For Interstate Commerce Commission, \$242.36.

- 1 For safety of employees, Interstate Commerce Commis-  
2 sion, \$42.88.
- 3 For locomotive inspection, Interstate Commerce Com-  
4 mission, \$248.23.
- 5 For salaries and expenses, National Archives, \$8.09.
- 6 For salaries and expenses, Railroad Retirement Board,  
7 \$4.09.
- 8 For salaries, Railroad Retirement Board, \$38.28.
- 9 For miscellaneous expenses, National Labor Relations  
10 Board, \$1.44.
- 11 For Securities and Exchange Commission, \$38.22.
- 12 For United States Tariff Commission, \$6.40.
- 13 For salaries and expenses, National Youth Administra-  
14 tion, \$376.76.
- 15 For youth work and student aid, National Youth Ad-  
16 ministration, \$3,727.09.
- 17 For project expenses, National Youth Administration  
18 (national defense), \$1,209.67.
- 19 For traveling expenses, Federal Security Agency,  
20 \$58.86.
- 21 For salaries and expenses, Office for Emergency Man-  
22 agement (transfer to Federal Security Agency, Office of  
23 Administrator), \$44.
- 24 For miscellaneous expenses, Office of Administrator,  
25 Federal Security Agency, \$19.75.

- 1       For salaries and expenses, Food and Drug Administra-  
2       tion, \$53.56.
- 3       For grants to States for unemployment compensation  
4       administration, Social Security Board, \$70.97.
- 5       For selecting, testing, and placement, defense workers,  
6       Social Security Board (national defense), \$105.52.
- 7       For miscellaneous expenses, Social Security Board,  
8       \$27.96.
- 9       For salaries and expenses, Social Security Board, \$7.73.
- 10       For emergency health and sanitation activities, Public  
11       Health Service (national defense), \$1,008.31.
- 12       For expenses, Division of Venereal Diseases, Public Health  
13       Service, \$3.23.
- 14       For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, Pub-  
15       lic Health Service, \$386.77.
- 16       For working fund, Federal Security Agency, Public  
17       Health Service (emergency management), \$231.84.
- 18       For disease and sanitation investigation, Public Health  
19       Service, \$34.60.
- 20       For preventing the spread of epidemic diseases, Public  
21       Health Service, \$62.80.
- 22       For maintenance, National Cancer Institute, Public  
23       Health Service, \$3.60.
- 24       For pay, and so forth, commissioned officers, Public  
25       Health Service, \$4,774.98.



1 For maintenance, National Institute of Health, Public  
2 Health Service, \$40.55.

3 For vocational education, defense workers, Office of  
4 Education, \$17.77.

5 For salaries and expenses, Office of Education (national  
6 defense), \$19.40.

7 For Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Federal Security Agency,  
8 \$78.60.

9 For general administrative expenses, Public Buildings  
10 Branch, Procurement Division, \$775.60.

11 For general administrative expenses, Public Buildings  
12 Administration, \$903.45.

13 For furniture and repairs of same for public buildings,  
14 Public Buildings Administration, \$638.91.

15 For repair, preservation, and equipment, public build-  
16 ings outside the District of Columbia, Public Buildings  
17 Administration, \$4,177.77.

18 For repair, preservation, and equipment, public build-  
19 ings, Procurement Division, \$4,999.41.

20 For salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds  
21 in the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administra-  
22 tion, \$1,001.53.

23 For salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds  
24 in the District of Columbia and adjacent area, Public Build-  
25 ings Administration, \$572.03.

1 For salaries and expenses, public buildings outside the  
2 District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration,  
3 \$368.84.

4 For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,  
5 \$8,225.66.

6 For Army and Navy pensions, \$36.

7 **Department of Agriculture:** For emergency fund for  
8 the President, defense housing, temporary shelter (allotment  
9 to Agriculture, Farm Security Administration), \$456.92.

10 For printing and binding, Department of Agriculture,  
11 \$766.66.

12 For special research fund, Department of Agriculture,  
13 \$101.41.

14 For salaries and expenses, Extension Service, \$239.98.

15 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry,  
16 \$76.51.

17 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Dairy Industry,  
18 \$10.50.

19 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry,  
20 \$52.45.

21 For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,  
22 \$1,456.69.

23 For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$4,077.96.

24 For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (trans-  
25 fer to Farm Credit Administration), \$789.34.

1 For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of  
2 navigable streams, \$527.46.

3 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Chem-  
4 istry and Engineering, \$56.

5 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and  
6 Plant Quarantine, \$11.60.

7 For control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and  
8 plant diseases, \$313.99.

9 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-  
10 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$24,312.04.

11 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-  
12 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to  
13 Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Act June 28,  
14 1937), \$4.

15 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-  
16 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to  
17 Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$485.12.

18 For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department  
19 of Agriculture, \$582.60.

20 For parity payments, Department of Agriculture.  
21 \$549.59.

22 For administration of Federal Crop Insurance Act, De-  
23 partment of Agriculture, \$15.24.

24 For conservation and use of agricultural land resources,  
25 Department of Agriculture, \$40,767.16.



1        For submarginal land program, Farm Tenant Act, De-  
2    partment of Agriculture, \$27.

3        For land utilization and retirement of submarginal land,  
4    Department of Agriculture, \$7,933.65.

5        For liquidation and management of resettlement proj-  
6    ects, Department of Agriculture, \$29.24.

7        For emergency dehydration investigations, Department  
8    of Agriculture, \$21.68.

9        For cooperative farm forestry, Department of Agricul-  
10   ture, \$15.

11       For loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation, Department  
12   of Agriculture, \$2,380.08.

13       For salaries and expenses, Agricultural Marketing Serv-  
14   ice, \$102.63.

15       For salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administration,  
16   Department of Agriculture, \$152.79.

17       For loans to farmers in storm-, flood-, and drought-  
18   stricken areas, \$26.94.

19       For loans to farmers in drought- and storm-stricken  
20   areas, emergency relief, \$20.48.

21       For salaries and expenses, Rural Electrification, Depart-  
22   ment of Agriculture, \$201.25.

23       For working fund, Agriculture, Forest Service, \$1,-  
24   218.81.

1 For administrative expenses, Commodity Credit Cor-  
2 poration, Department of Agriculture, \$14.60.

3 For rural rehabilitation loans, Department of Agriculture  
4 (advances from Reconstruction Finance Corporation), \$16.

5 **Department of Commerce:** For Advisory Committee  
6 for Aeronautics (transfer to Commerce, Standards), \$4,100.

7 For aviation, Navy (transfer to Commerce, Standards),  
8 \$11.55.

9 For Civil Aeronautics Authority fund, \$8,599.

10 For civilian pilot training, Office of Administrator of  
11 Civil Aeronautics, \$1,416.11.

12 For coastal surveys, Coast and Geodetic Survey,  
13 \$174.35.

14 For cooperation with the American republics (transfer  
15 to Commerce, Weather Bureau), \$18.66.

16 For customs statistics, Department of Commerce, \$43.50.

17 For enforcement of safety regulations, Office of Admin-  
18 istrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$2.

19 For enforcement of safety regulation, Office of Adminis-  
20 trator of Civil Aeronautics, \$399.55.

21 For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil  
22 Aeronautics Authority, \$18,383.02.

23 For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Office of  
24 Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$147.37.

1 For Field Office Service, Bureau of Foreign and Do-  
2 mestic Commerce, \$515.59.

3 For magnetic and seismological work, Coast and Geo-  
4 detic Survey, \$84.70.

5 For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Office of  
6 Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$5,255.07.

7 For pay of officers and men, vessels, Coast and Geodetic  
8 Survey, \$2,228.65.

9 For research and development, National Bureau of  
10 Standards, \$423.46.

11 For salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Author-  
12 ity, \$10.

13 For salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Board,  
14 \$10.49.

15 For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, Department  
16 of Commerce, \$10,262.44.

17 For technical development, Office of Administrator of  
18 Civil Aeronautics, \$3,425.14.

19 For testing, inspection, and information service, National  
20 Bureau of Standards, \$1,024.65.

21 For working fund, Commerce, Civil Aeronautics,  
22 \$995.80.

23 For working fund, Commerce, Standards (emergency  
24 management), \$760.91.



1        **Department of the Interior:** For Alaska fisheries, Fish  
2 and Wildlife Service, \$195.32.

3        For contingent expenses, Department of the Interior,  
4 \$17.91.

5        For coal-mine inspections and investigations, Bureau of  
6 Mines, \$410.

7        For cooperation with the American republics (transfer  
8 to Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service), \$14.43.

9        For expenses, mining experiment stations, Bureau of  
10 Mines, \$31.42.

11       For fishery industries, Fish and Wildlife Service, \$6.07.

12       For general expenses, Bureau of Mines, \$20.

13       For Geological Survey, \$3,645.88.

14       For migratory bird conservation fund, Fish and Wildlife  
15 Service (receipt limitation), \$1,395.14.

16       For National Park Service, \$177.42.

17       For operating rescue cars and stations, and investigation  
18 of accidents, Bureau of Mines, 35 cents.

19       For propagation of food fishes, Fish and Wildlife Service,  
20 \$82.87.

21       For salaries and expenses, agricultural experiment sta-  
22 tion and vocational school, Virgin Islands, \$62.

23       For salaries and expenses, Biological Survey, Fish and  
24 Wildlife Service, \$239.47.

- 1       For salaries and expenses, Fish and Wildlife Service,  
2   \$3.29.
- 3       For salaries and expenses, Government of the Virgin  
4   Islands, \$50.61.
- 5       For salaries and expenses, Grazing Service, Department  
6   of the Interior, \$3.26.
- 7       For soil and moisture conservation operations, Depart-  
8   ment of the Interior, \$7.83.
- 9       For surveying the public lands, \$29.36.
- 10       For administration of Indian property, \$7.88.
- 11       For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior,  
12   Indians), \$171.90.
- 13       For conservation of health among Indians, \$340.67.
- 14       For education of natives of Alaska, \$258.93.
- 15       For general expenses, Indian service, \$12.20.
- 16       For Indian school support, \$510.61.
- 17       For Indian Service supply fund, \$403.40.
- 18       For irrigation, Indian reservations (reimbursable),  
19   \$9.55.
- 20       For maintaining law and order on Indian reservations,  
21   \$140.10.
- 22       For maintenance, irrigation systems, Flathead Reserva-  
23   tions, Montana (receipt limitation), \$17.54.
- 24       For maintenance, San Carlos irrigation project, Gila  
25   River Reservation, Arizona (reimbursable), \$1.94.

1 For purchase and transportation of Indian supplies,  
2 \$164.38.

3 For support and rehabilitation of needy Indians,  
4 \$332.52.

5 For support of Indians and administration of Indian  
6 property, \$13.93.

7 **Department of Justice:** For contingent expenses, De-  
8 partment of Justice, \$116.59.

9 For enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, \$118.66.

10 For Federal jails and correctional institutions, mainte-  
11 nance, \$4.19.

12 For general expenses, Immigration and Naturalization  
13 Service, \$24.21.

14 For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts (trans-  
15 fer to Justice), \$1,378.89.

16 For miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field, Depart-  
17 ment of Justice, \$360.94.

18 For penitentiaries and reformatories, maintenance,  
19 \$15,487.32.

20 For prison camps, maintenance, \$28.83.

21 For salaries, field service, Immigration and Naturaliza-  
22 tion Service, \$41.08.

23 For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investiga-  
24 tion, 72 cents.



- 1        For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investiga-  
2        tion (national defense), \$262.81.
- 3        For salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturaliza-  
4        tion Service, \$430.58.
- 5        For salaries and expenses, Lands Division, Department  
6        of Justice, \$3,073.85.
- 7        For salaries and expenses, veterans' insurance litigation,  
8        Department of Justice, \$10.85.
- 9        For salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so  
10       forth, Department of Justice, \$15.28.
- 11       For salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth,  
12       Department of Justice, \$421.48.
- 13       For support of United States prisoners, \$627.81.
- 14       For traveling expenses, Department of Justice, \$187.09.
- 15       For traveling expenses, Immigration and Naturalization  
16       Service, \$3.05.
- 17       **Department of Labor:** For traveling expenses, Depart-  
18       ment of Labor, \$206.46.
- 19       For commissioners of conciliation, Department of Labor  
20       (national defense), \$2.85.
- 21       **Navy Department:** For emergency fund for the Presi-  
22       dent, Navy (allotment to Navy Department), \$1,045.24.
- 23       For naval emergency fund, \$26,569.72.
- 24       For miscellaneous expenses, Navy, \$492.15.
- 25       For contingent expenses, Navy Department, \$1.84.

- 1 For libraries, Navy, \$6.60.
- 2 For welfare and recreation, Navy, \$69.
- 3 For Naval Reserve Officer's Training Corps, \$4.07.
- 4 For contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Hydro-
- 5 graphic Office, \$13,070.70.
- 6 For engineering, Bureau of Engineering, \$20,221.33.
- 7 For engineering, Navy, \$13,956.80.
- 8 For maintenance, Bureau of Ships, \$631,443.47.
- 9 For ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, \$409,864.84.
- 10 Ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance,
- 11 \$782.50.
- 12 For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$113,-
- 13 002.36.
- 14 For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,
- 15 \$36,666.95.
- 16 For fuel and transportation, Navy, \$36,607.88.
- 17 For foreign service pay adjustment, appreciation of
- 18 foreign currencies, Navy, \$16.80.
- 19 For Medical Department, Navy, \$122,546.25.
- 20 For care of the dead, Navy, \$50.
- 21 For maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, \$22,-
- 22 586.08.
- 23 For pay and allowances, Coast Guard (Navy),
- 24 \$6,048.31.
- 25 For outfits, Coast Guard (Navy), \$45,270.36.

- 1 For civilian employees, Coast Guard (Navy), \$781.05.
- 2 For general expenses, Coast Guard (Navy), \$67,575.30.
- 3 For general expenses, Lighthouse Service, Coast Guard
- 4 (Navy), \$8,297.64.
- 5 For salaries, lighthouse vessels, Coast Guard (Navy),
- 6 \$759.15.
- 7 For aviation, Navy, \$18,462,144.53.
- 8 For aviation, 1938 contracts, Navy, \$60,593.42.
- 9 For pay, Marine Corps, \$2,923.17.
- 10 For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$46,815.32.
- 11 For Naval Reserve, \$3,399.23.
- 12 **Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the**
- 13 **postal revenues):** For clerks, first- and second-class post
- 14 offices, \$582.50.
- 15 For furniture, carpets, and safes for public buildings,
- 16 Post Office Department, \$15.32.
- 17 For miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post
- 18 offices, \$395.70.
- 19 For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office
- 20 Department, \$1,130.87.
- 21 For operating force for public buildings, Post Office
- 22 Department, \$27.50.
- 23 For transportation of equipment and supplies, \$268.64.
- 24 For village delivery service, \$57.31.
- 25 **Department of State:** For emergency fund for the



1 President, Navy (allotment to Department of State),  
2 \$555.74.

3 For emergency fund for the President, War (allotment  
4 to Department of State), \$77.69.

5 For contingent expenses, Department of State, \$291.29.

6 For salaries of Ambassadors and Ministers, \$94.31.

7 For salaries, Foreign Service clerks, \$30.

8 For miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign  
9 Service, \$539.50.

10 For transportation, Foreign Service, \$6,712.48.

11 For contingent expenses, Foreign Service, \$29.79.

12 For office and living quarters' allowances, Foreign Serv-  
13 ice, \$1,594.70.

14 For cost of living allowances, Foreign Service,  
15 \$1,059.33.

16 For representation allowances, Foreign Service,  
17 \$298.57.

18 For Foreign Service pay adjustment, appreciation of  
19 foreign currencies (State), \$37.50.

20 For convention for promotion of inter-American cul-  
21 tural relations, \$20.

22 For Eighth American Scientific Congress, \$22.50.

23 For working fund, State commercial and cultural rela-  
24 tions (emergency management, coordination between Ameri-  
25 can republics, War), \$24.28.

- 1       For cooperation with the American republics, \$89.69.
- 2       **Treasury Department:** For collecting the revenue from
- 3 customs, \$1,810.65.
- 4       For salaries, Office of Treasurer of United States,
- 5 \$295.33.
- 6       For expenses of loans, Act September 24, 1917, as
- 7 amended and extended, \$66.09.
- 8       For salaries and expenses, Foreign Exchange Control,
- 9 \$6.02.
- 10      For salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement,
- 11 \$7.45.
- 12      For salaries and expenses, Procurement Division, \$2.61.
- 13      For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Narcotics, \$13.50.
- 14      For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and
- 15 Printing, \$12,738.45.
- 16      For collecting the internal revenue, \$502.10.
- 17      **War Department:** For pay of the Army, \$3,469.43.
- 18      For travel of the Army, \$94.31.
- 19      For arrears of pay, bounty, and so forth, \$7.85.
- 20      For subsistence of the Army, \$52.46.
- 21      For general appropriations, Quartermaster Corps, \$23.65.
- 22      For emergency fund for the President, War (allotment
- 23 to War Department), \$382.91.
- 24      For Selective Service System (transfer to War),
- 25 \$1,228.20.

- 1 For Army transportation, \$65.33.
- 2 For Air Corps, Army, \$162.49.
- 3 For Medical and Hospital Department, Army, \$10.20.
- 4 For replacing regular supplies of the Army, \$5.28.
- 5 For replacing clothing and equipage, \$41.28.
- 6 For clothing and equipage, Army, \$94.08.
- 7 For National Guard, \$42.80.
- 8 For citizens' military training camps, \$49.97.
- 9 For working fund, War, Finance, \$2,883.25.
- 10 For working fund, War, Signal Corps, \$107,321.23.
- 11 For working fund, War, Air Corps, \$196,626.98.
- 12 For working fund, War, Medical, \$28,224.
- 13 For working fund, War, Ordnance, \$553,942.91.
- 14 For working fund, War, Chemical Warfare Service,  
15 \$1,643.88.
- 16 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War,  
17 Act February 9, 1937), \$26.40.
- 18 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War),  
19 \$9,001.78.
- 20 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War,  
21 Act June 22, 1936), \$1,943.95.
- 22 For Foreign Service pay adjustment, appreciation of  
23 foreign currencies (War), \$23.55.
- 24 For cometerial expenses, War Department, \$3.50.



1       **District of Columbia:** For public parks, expenses, Dis-  
2       trict of Columbia, \$5.

3       Total, audited claims, section 304 (a), \$21,311,025.58,  
4       together with such additional sum due to increases in rates  
5       of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign  
6       currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements  
7       of the General Accounting Office.

8       SEC. 305. For payment of claims allowed by the Gen-  
9       eral Accounting Office covering judgments rendered in the  
10      United States District Court for the Western District of  
11      Washington, Northern Division, against a collector of cus-  
12      toms, where a certificate of probable cause has been issued  
13      as provided for under section 989 of the Revised Statutes  
14      (28 U. S. C. 842), and certified to the Seventy-eighth  
15      Congress in House Document Numbered 788, under the  
16      Department of Commerce, \$591.19.

17                   **TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS**

18      SEC. 401. Appropriations of the executive departments  
19      and independent establishments of the Government for the  
20      fiscal year 1945 shall be available for the expenses of com-  
21      mittees, boards, or other interagency groups engaged in  
22      authorized activities of common interest to such depart-  
23      ments and establishments and composed in whole or in part  
24      of representatives thereof who receive no additional com-  
25      pensation by virtue of such membership: *Provided, That*

1 employees of such departments and establishments render-  
2 ing service for such committees, boards, or other groups,  
3 other than as representatives, shall receive no additional  
4 compensation by virtue of such service.

5 SEC. 402. No part of any appropriation contained in  
6 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any  
7 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organiza-  
8 tion that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of  
9 the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for  
10 the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima  
11 facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not  
12 advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advo-  
13 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States  
14 by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who  
15 advocates, or who is a member of an organization that  
16 advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United  
17 States by force or violence and accepts employment the  
18 salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation  
19 contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon  
20 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned  
21 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That  
22 the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in  
23 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

24 SEC. 403. If at any time during the fiscal year 1945 the  
25 termination of the Act entitled "An Act to provide tem-

1 porary additional compensation for employees in the Postal  
2 Service", approved April 9, 1943, or of the Act entitled  
3 "An Act to provide for the payment of overtime compensa-  
4 tion to Government employees, and for other purposes",  
5 approved May 7, 1943, shall be fixed by concurrent resolu-  
6 tion of the Congress at a date earlier than June 30, 1945,  
7 the appropriations contained in this Act shall cease to be  
8 available on such earlier date for obligation for the purposes  
9 of the terminated Act and the unobligated portions of appro-  
10 priations allocated for the purposes of such terminated Act  
11 shall not be obligated for any other purposes of the appro-  
12 priation during the fiscal year 1945.

13 (125) SEC. 404. *That during the fiscal year 1945 there shall*  
14 *be available for expenditure or obligation for long-distance*  
15 *telephone tolls and for telegrams and cablegrams by the De-*  
16 *partment of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the*  
17 *Department of the Interior, the Department of Justice, the*  
18 *Department of Labor, the Treasury Department, and the*  
19 *Post Office Department not to exceed 90 per centum in the*  
20 *case of each of said Departments of the amounts included*  
21 *for such purposes in the Budget estimates for the fiscal year*  
22 *1945 under the schedules in the Budget under the heading*  
23 *"Communication services": Provided further, That the sav-*  
24 *ings hereby effected in the items for long-distance telephone*  
25 *tolls and for telegrams and cablegrams for each of the said*



1 *Departments shall not be diverted to other use but shall be*  
 2 *covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: Provided*  
 3 *further, That section 8 of the Interior Department Appro-*  
 4 *priation Act, 1945, is hereby repealed.*

5 SEC. (126)~~404~~ 405. This Act may be cited as the  
 6 "First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945".

Passed the House of Representatives December 8, 1944.

Attest: SOUTH TRIMBLE,  
*Clerk.*

Passed the Senate with amendments December 15 (legis-  
 lative day, November 21), 1944.

Attest: EDWIN A. HALSEY,  
*Secretary.*

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## AN ACT

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Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, and to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

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### IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DECEMBER 15, 1944

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the  
Senate numbered

(line 33) to arrive at the total unexpended balances of appropriations for the new fiscal year (line 34), which differs from the total unexpended balance of appropriations at close of the fiscal year (line 17) by the sum of the amounts reverted to the surplus fund (lines 26 and 30).

#### UNEXPENDED BALANCES, FISCAL YEAR 1944

In the fiscal year 1941 and running through 1944, appropriations exceeded expenditures to such an extent that there has resulted large unexpended balances. Of course, it is not possible to maintain a balance between the two—plans, contracts, and purchases must be made well in advance of expenditure—but unnecessarily large balances are dangerous. An analysis of unexpended balances at the end of fiscal years 1941, 1942, 1943, and 1944 is shown in table I above.

The fiscal year 1944, which covers the period July 1, 1943, through June 30, 1944, is taken to present a current picture with respect to unexpended balances. This information is presented in the following tables compiled from information furnished by the Bureau of Accounts of the Treasury Department and relates only to general and special accounts. The tables are based on reports submitted by agencies pursuant to Budget-Treasury Regulation No. 1, issued under Executive Order 8512.

TABLE 3.—Analysis of unexpended balances of appropriations and contract authorizations, as of June 30, 1944

[Figures are stated in millions of dollars and due to rounding off may not add to totals]

Department or establishment	Unexpended balances of appropriations	Unappropriated contract authorizations	Total unexpended balances	Analysis of unexpended balances		
				Unliquidated obligations	Available for obligation in fiscal year 1944	Not available for obligation
War Department.....	79,473		79,473	45,536	33,935	2
Navy Department.....	20,721	19,319	40,040	26,963	11,264	1,813
War Shipping Administration.....	3,128		3,128	2,058	1,069	1
U. S. Maritime Commission.....	1,514	1,942	3,456	3,725	269	
All other departments.....	9,198	956	10,154	3,169	6,392	593
Interest on the public debt.....	176		176			
Total.....	114,210	22,217	136,427	81,627	52,392	2,409

<sup>1</sup> Line 17, table 1.

<sup>2</sup> Line 14, table 1.

<sup>3</sup> Line 14, plus line 17, table 1.

<sup>4</sup> Line 29, table 1.

<sup>5</sup> Credit. Does not include \$5,700,000,000 additional contract authority under the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945 (Public Law 358), approved June 27, 1944.

<sup>6</sup> Line 20, table 1.

<sup>7</sup> Line 23, table 1.

Table 2 shows as funds available for obligation during the fiscal year 1944 a total of \$129,828,000,000, against which obligations were incurred to an amount of \$77,436,000,000.

Table 3 is an analysis of the unexpended balances at June 30, 1944, showing \$136,427,000,000 unexpended, of which unliquidated obligations are \$81,627,000,000 and unobligated balances are \$54,801,000,000. Included in the unliquidated obligations are unappropriated contract authorizations to an amount of \$22,217,000,000.

It will be noted that the bulk of the moneys made available for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944, were appropriations granted the War Department and Navy Department.

The War Department had a total amount of \$75,007,000,000 available for obligation during the fiscal year 1944. Against this availability, obligations in the amount of \$41,072,000,000 were incurred leaving \$33,935,000,000 unobligated. For fiscal year 1945 Congress appropriated \$15,445,000,000 and in addition reappropriated unobligated balances in an amount of \$33,873,000,000—making a total of \$49,318,000,000 available for obligation during the fiscal year 1945, with-

TABLE 2.—Available funds, obligations, and expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944

[Figures are stated in millions of dollars and due to rounding off may not add to total]

Department or establishment	Obligations		Expenditures	
	Available for obligation	Obligated	Available for expenditure	Expended
War Department.....	75,007	41,072	128,896	49,423
Navy Department.....	32,020	20,756	47,184	26,463
War Shipping Administration.....	3,764	2,695	5,199	2,071
U. S. Maritime Commission.....	1,434	703	5,509	3,995
All other departments.....	15,949	9,557	18,799	9,601
Interest on the public debt.....	2,653	2,653	2,785	2,609
Total.....	129,828	77,436	208,372	94,162

<sup>1</sup> Does not include 5,700 million dollars additional contract authority under the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945 (Public Law 358), approved June 27, 1944.

<sup>2</sup> Line 7, table I.

<sup>3</sup> The amounts of contracts awarded, orders placed, and all other transactions which have the effect of legally reserving appropriations so as to require expenditures or reserving contract authorizations so as to require appropriations.

<sup>4</sup> Line 15, table I.

<sup>5</sup> Line 16, table I.

liquidated obligations. Of this amount reserved for unliquidated obligations, \$72,499,000,000 represents the War and Navy outstanding obligations.

In making the foregoing statements, it is taken for granted that the obligations of \$77,436,000,000 are maximum. There is available billions of dollars of war matériel, including equipment, planes, munitions, and supplies, which will therefore cut down production requirements. Additionally, there is \$81,627,000,000 of unliquidated obligations covering various sorts of matériel.

#### THE FISCAL SITUATION

The Bureau of the Budget in the Review of the 1945 Budget, released August 1, 1944, stated the public debt at June 30, 1944, was \$201,003,000,000, and estimated the public debt at June 30, 1945, as \$251,286,000,000. The public debt on November 29, 1944, as reflected on the Treasury daily statement, was \$214,077,915,000.

This is a tremendous sum and carries an annual charge for interest, at present low rates, approaching \$5,000,000,000. The measure of the public debt may be more fully realized in the fact that it will mean a per capita debt equivalent to \$1,800 for every man, woman, and child in the United States; or to state it in terms of labor force, it will mean a per capita debt equivalent to approximately \$4,200 for each employable person.

The post-war budget should be balanced—revenues should equal or exceed possible expenditures on a peacetime taxing program—a taxing program favorable to the maintenance of high levels in business activity and full employment.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

The committee recommends that:

1. Section 303 of the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, approved June 28, 1944, be amended to provide that the Bureau of the Budget submit a report to Congress showing the condition of the balances of appropriations and contract authorizations at any time prior to, but not later than 6 months after, the conclusion of the European and Japanese wars and that the Congress consider unexpended balances then current and provide legislation to lapse or cancel out all unnecessary balances.

Note.—Revised on the basis of latest available information.

#### SUMMARY STATEMENT OF UNEXPENDED BALANCE REPORT

In the report it is strongly asserted that the post-war Budget should be balanced—revenues should equal or exceed possible expenditures on a peacetime taxing program—a taxing program favorable to the maintenance of high levels in business activity and full employment.

The committee recommended that "section 303 of the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, approved June 28, 1944, be amended to provide that the Bureau of the Budget submit a report to Congress showing the condition of the balances of appropriations and contract authorizations at any time prior to, but not later than 6 months after, the conclusion of the European and Japanese wars and that the Congress consider unexpended balances then current and provide legislation to lapse or cancel out all unnecessary balances."

The report contains tables that showed the unexpended balance of appropriations and contract authorizations was over \$136,000,000,000 as of June 30, 1944. At the beginning of the fiscal year 1945 (July 1, 1944, to June 30, 1945), there was over \$174,000,000,000 available for expenditure, and on October 1, 1944, there had been expended a little more than \$23,000,000,000, leaving a balance available for

out considering deficiency and supplemental appropriations which will be made during the fiscal year. Against this availability \$8,266,000,000 has been obligated to September 30, 1944.

The Navy Department had funds totaling \$32,020,000,000 available for obligation during fiscal year 1944. Of this sum, \$20,756,000,000 were obligated, leaving \$11,264,000,000 unobligated. For fiscal year 1945 Congress made \$26,489,000,000 available by appropriation and in addition approved contract authorizations in the amount of \$5,075,000,000. Decreases in unappropriated contract authorizations, due to appropriations, adjustments, and cancellations, amounted to \$10,446,000,000. An unobligated balance of \$10,925,000,000 was made available in continuing appropriations or by extension of 1944 appropriations into 1945, making \$32,043,000,000 available for obligation in fiscal year 1945, without considering deficiency and supplemental appropriations which will be made during the fiscal year. Against this availability \$5,340,000,000 has been obligated to September 30, 1944.

Of the \$136,427,000,000 shown on table 3 as the unexpended balance for fiscal year 1944, \$81,627,000,000 is reserved to settle un-



expenditure in the amount of more than \$151,000,000.

The bulk of the moneys made available were appropriations granted the War and Navy Departments.

It was pointed out in the report that the data presented did not include deficiency and supplemental appropriations that will be made from time to time during the fiscal year 1945, and which will materially increase the balance remaining at the close of the fiscal year.

The figures in the report have been approved by the Treasury Department and the Bureau of the Budget.

#### INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION CONFERENCE

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, yesterday I asked unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the Record certain documents concerning the International Civil Aviation Conference. The Public Printer has informed me that the expense of printing the documents would be \$1,144. I withdraw my request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Carolina withdraws his request.

#### OUR LIBERAL HERITAGE—ADDRESS BY SENATOR WHEELER

[Mr. McKellar asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address entitled "Our Liberal Heritage," delivered by Senator Wheeler at the Haverford College Forum, Haverford, Pa., on December 14, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT PLAN—STATEMENT BY ROBERT M. HARRISS

[Mr. Thomas of Oklahoma asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a statement entitled "Domestic Allotment Plan," by Robert M. Harriss, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### ST. LAWRENCE RIVER DEVELOPMENT—EDITORIAL COMMENT

[Mr. Aiken asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial entitled "Illinois and the St. Lawrence Project" from the Chicago Sun of December 13, 1944; an editorial entitled "St. Lawrence Plan" from the Easton (Pa.) Express of December 8, 1944; an editorial entitled "The St. Lawrence Seaway" from the Great Falls (Mont.) Tribune of December 3, 1944; and an editorial entitled "One Country, Too" from the Nashville Tennessean of December 6, 1944, which appear in the Appendix.]

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

Message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Perry, one of its clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2825) for the relief of Sigfried Olsen, doing business as Sigfried Olsen Shipping Co.

The message also announced that the House had receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3732) to repeal the prohibition against the filling of a vacancy in the office of district judge in the district of New Jersey, and concurred therein.

The message further announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4911) to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr.

FLANNAGAN, Mr. COOLEY, Mr. ZIMMERMAN, Mr. HOPE, and Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

#### FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1945

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 5587, a bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the bill by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 5587) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, and to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Tennessee.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the committee amendments be first considered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

#### DECLARATION OF PORTION OF ILLINOIS & MICHIGAN CANAL TO BE NONNAVIGABLE

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, yesterday afternoon during the call of the calendar I was attending a meeting of the Committee on Appropriations considering the deficiency appropriation bill when House bill 4626, relating to the Illinois & Michigan Canal, was reached on the calendar and passed. I ask unanimous consent that the vote by which the bill was passed be reconsidered, and that it be restored to the calendar.

Mr. HILL. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. BROOKS. I yield.

Mr. HILL. What is the bill?

Mr. BROOKS. It is a bill relating to the Illinois & Michigan Canal, a canal entirely within the State of Illinois. It is a local matter, which I desired to discuss before it was passed.

Mr. HILL. Is that the bill which declares a particular stream to be non-navigable?

Mr. BROOKS. Yes.

Mr. HILL. Is it a House bill, if I may ask?

Mr. BROOKS. It is a House bill.

Mr. HILL. Does the Senator know whether or not a companion bill has been introduced in the Senate?

Mr. BROOKS. No; there has not.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, what is the request of the Senator from Illinois? There was so much confusion in the Senate when he spoke that I did not hear.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, I stated that during my absence from the floor yesterday attending the full hearing of the Appropriations Committee, House bill 4626 was called on the calendar and passed. I now ask that the vote by which the bill was passed be reconsidered, and that the bill be returned to the calendar.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Illinois? The Chair hears none, and the vote by which the bill was passed is reconsidered, and the bill is returned to the calendar.

#### RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, I am under the necessity of reporting the conference agreement on the conference report on House bill 3961, the river and harbor bill, and am under the further necessity of moving that the conference report be rejected. That is because I find here in the Senate a very determined and substantial opposition to what is known as the Elliott amendment. I take it I need not go into an explanation of that. The Senate struck out the Elliott amendment and we did our best with the House conferees to have it kept out, but they did not agree. The object of my motion is to send the matter back to further conference with a view to trying to arrive at some agreement which will enable us to get the river and harbor bill through at this session. It is rather difficult and rather desperate, and it is embarrassing, but I see no other course to pursue. I have been notified by a number of Senators on both sides that extensive debate on the subject of the Elliott amendment will take place. I hope there will be no debate at this time.

Mr. McKELLAR. What is the Elliott amendment?

Mr. BAILEY. The Elliott amendment is the amendment relating to the Central Valley in California. It is local to the State.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I cannot agree with that statement. The Elliott amendment affects the fundamental irrigation and reclamation laws.

Mr. BAILEY. It takes that local project from under those laws.

Mr. HATCH. Yes.

Mr. BAILEY. That is what I mean by saying it is local to that State.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, is it the Senator's request that the Senate reject the conference report?

Mr. BAILEY. Yes; in order that we may ask for a further conference and do what we can to straighten out the matter. But I have no idea that we can come back here and get anywhere unless the Elliott amendment shall be stricken out. I have received sufficient notice from Senators to be suspicious that it would take a long time to complete action on the report. They do not say they would filibuster, and I am not charging them with filibustering, but they say they will take a great deal of time, and time we do not now have. So I wish to go ahead with this matter and do the best I can in the interest of the whole bill.



Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wisconsin yield to me?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield to the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, there is no question that there should be a limitation of 160 acres upon the right to the use of water from a reclamation project built at public expense. There are practical considerations in California, particularly with respect to lands irrigated by underground supplies, which make it very difficult to enforce the limitation. However, I am unwilling to concede that there is a lack of brains, skill, and ability in the United States Senate to deal with the situation in California and do the right thing about it. For that reason I believe that this question should be considered by the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, and should not be handled as a rider to a river and harbor bill.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I have only this to say in response to the statement of the junior Senator from California: In the first place, if exemptions have been made, that does not justify the blanket exemption attempted to be made in this bill. Secondly, if the Reclamation Act is being evaded, or if its general provisions are not being properly enforced, that certainly is no justification for further exemptions. In making that statement, I do not say that I am familiar with the situation, or know the statement made by the Senator from California to be true. However, that is no reason for the blanket exemption which is sought for this tremendous project in the State of California.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. As an outsider, so to speak, I wish to ask about the statement which has been made by two Senators, that the 160-acre limitation is being constantly disregarded by the authorities. If that is the case, it is certainly the duty of this body and the body at the other end of the Capitol to change that situation and bring about the enforcement of the law. I believe that the law is exceedingly wise. It is a crying shame if the administrators of the law are disregarding the plain mandate of the law.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I agree with the Senator, if that be the fact. I do not know it to be the fact.

Let me state further, Mr. President, that as one Member of this body I am exceedingly interested in the maintenance of the family-size, family-owned, family-operated farm, because I believe it is one of the cornerstones upon which our political democracy rests. I believe there should be a comprehensive review, study, and redetermination of the land policy of the United States; but, Mr. President, this is certainly no way to go about it. The method proposed could only have unfortunate repercussions and results.

In conclusion, let me say that no man should assume from the statement made by the Senator from California that all the citizens of California are in agreement with the position which he feels

compelled to take upon this matter, as a perusal of the hearings will disclose.

This conflict runs back into the history of the land policy and development of California, as well as the United States. Any interest which I have in this matter stems from my deep concern about the future economic development of agriculture in the United States. I consider the matter paramount in importance; and so long as I am a Member of this body I shall exercise my rights in discussing the question legitimately, if we are forced to do so, when it is presented in a conference report which cannot be amended, but must be rejected or accepted in its entirety.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I agree with the Senator from Wisconsin. I have been following this particular project for years in the Committee on Appropriations. For years the people of the Central Valley in California have come before that committee asking for the appropriation of money under the authority of the Reclamation Bureau. The project started with a very moderate appropriation, but it has now increased to more than \$200,000,000. From the information before the committee, it would probably cost the people of the United States \$400,000,000.

Why should the people of California now seek to get out from under the laws of the country, or the authority of the Bureau of Reclamation, and say that the money which the Congress is appropriating should be only for the benefit of the people of California, or the people of a particular valley in that State, while the people in other sections of the country, whether in my State or in Oregon or Montana, where projects have been constructed under the reclamation law, are paying back the money? That is entirely aside from the policy of the 160-acre limitation, which I believe to be a good policy.

I hope the Senator from Wisconsin will bear with me for another moment.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I am pleased to yield to the Senator.

Mr. CHAVEZ. We have millions of soldiers now making or ready to make the supreme sacrifice. Why should we now pass a law in the interest of a few, contrary to sound policy which in the future might result in giving all the people of California a chance to own a little piece of land? I agree with the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from New Mexico.

I state again that I concede there are complexities to this problem, but I refuse to believe it cannot be solved, and I state again that this is not the way to solve it. It does not give us the benefit of the consideration of the one committee in the Senate which has had long experience with this matter. If the problem is to be solved, a recommendation should first come from that committee.

Mr. President, I wish to say, furthermore, that the 160-acre limitation is not the only condition precedent which has

been required by the States and projects which have secured money from the Treasury of the United States to develop undeveloped lands. There are provisions to prevent excessive speculation and provisions relative to other important aspects of the policy which would be completely eliminated should this rider prevail and this bill become law.

Mr. President, I have indulged only in this brief discussion of the subject because statements have been made here which would indicate that those of us who do not agree with the Senator from California and who are concerned about this matter must accept full responsibility for the consequences of any discussion of it. I wish to say that I think the responsibility rests squarely upon the shoulders of those in both Houses of Congress who have sought to change the fundamental land policy of the United States with regard to reclamation projects by a rider on a rivers and harbors bill which is denied the proper legislative consideration by the one committee in the Senate most competent to pass upon this complicated and vitally important problem.

#### FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1945

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5587) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, and to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will proceed to state the committee amendments.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Title I—General appropriations—Legislative," on page 2, after line 2, to insert:

#### SENATE

For payment to Annie Farley Smith, widow of Ellison D. Smith, late a Senator from the State of South Carolina, \$10,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 6, to insert:

Office of the Vice President: Beginning January 20, 1945, the allowance for clerical assistance to the Vice President hereby is increased from \$11,460 to \$15,420 per annum, the necessary additional amount to be paid from the appropriation for salaries of officers and employees of the Senate, and the Legislative Branch and Judiciary Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1945 is amended accordingly.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 13, to insert:

Clerical assistance to Senators: For an additional amount for clerical assistance to Senators (including chairmen of standing committees) from January 1 to June 30, 1945, to provide \$5,040 per annum for each Senator from each State having a population of 4,000,000 or more inhabitants, \$45,360; and \$4,020 per annum for each Senator from each State having a population of less than 4,000,000, \$156,780; in all, fiscal year 1945, \$202,140.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I merely wish to ask the Senator in



charge of the bill if he will give a brief explanation of how the committee arrived at the various categories contained in the amendment on page 2, beginning in line 14, which I understand is the pending amendment.

Mr. McKELLAR. The House passed and sent to the Senate, House bill 5590, a bill to increase clerk hire, and for other purposes. The House of Representatives increased the amount of their clerk hire by \$3,000 a year for each Member. The bill came before the Senate committee. The committee voted to add an authorization which has not yet been taken up in the Senate. The following amendment will be agreed to, we hope, in the event that the authorization is provided:

SEC. 2. Effective January 1, 1945—

(a) The paragraph in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1945, which permits Senators and chairmen of standing committees of the Senate to rearrange the schedule of basic salaries of employees in their respective offices or committees is hereby amended by striking out "\$4,500" wherever it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "\$5,040."

The odd amount of dollars provided for is because multiples of \$5 are used in making these changes.

The next provision is as follows:

(b) The aggregate amount of the basic compensation authorized to be paid to employees in the offices of Senators (including employees of standing committees of which Senators are chairmen) is hereby increased by (1) \$4,020 in the case of each Senator from a State which has a population of less than 4,000,000 inhabitants and (2) by \$5,040 in the case of each Senator from a State which has a population of 4,000,000 or more inhabitants.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President—

Mr. McKELLAR. I will yield in one moment. I ask the Senator first to permit me to make an explanation, and then I will yield to him.

Mr. President, the committee thought, and I think correctly, that it is not our duty to interfere with what the House wishes to do with reference to their clerk hire, and I thought the provision affecting the House should be agreed to.

We submitted this matter to a subcommittee, as I recall. The subcommittee reported on the matter for the committee, and the committee sustained what the subcommittee had reported. Both the Senator from Connecticut and the Senator from Kansas had an idea that we should appoint assistant Senators or Senate investigators, or persons to serve in some such capacities; but on the whole the committee, by majority vote, concluded that the proper thing to do was to do what we have done heretofore and to follow the course we have previously followed, so that if any Senator wishes to divide the money allotted to him for clerk hire, he will be able to divide it as he pleases.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, as I understand the statement of the Senator with regard to the contemplated change; namely, the amendment which will be adopted if the pending amendment is agreed to—

Mr. McKELLAR. No; the amendment will be adopted to the bill, if it is passed,

we hope. I give notice of our desire to have both bills considered. Of course, we cannot consider two bills at the same time.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. If it is a bill, then, as I understand the situation, a Senator representing a State with a population of 4,000,000 or more inhabitants would be permitted to employ 1 person as a secretary, and would be permitted to pay him \$5,040.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, no; he could do just as he pleased. He could rearrange the salaries to suit himself.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. But that would be permissible, I understand.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. But a Senator who happened to represent a State having a population of less than 4,000,000 persons could pay to only 1 individual \$4,020.

Mr. McKELLAR. Unless he rearranged the salaries paid his personnel.

Mr. REED and Mr. GURNEY addressed the Chair.

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield to the Senator from South Dakota, who is a member of the committee, if the Senator from Wisconsin will permit me to do so. He probably wishes to answer the question.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I do not have the benefit of having before me the bill which we are to consider following the action on the pending amendment, if it is adopted. But whether the amount is \$4,020 or \$4,500, the point I wish to make is sound, I think, in either event; namely, that if what a Senator desires to do in connection with this matter is to secure an able, first-class secretary, the population differential will discriminate between Senators from States with a population of 4,000,000 or more and Senators from States with a population of 4,000,000 or less, or else I do not understand the situation properly.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, no; the Senator does not understand it properly. If the Senate so provides, the Senator from Wisconsin, as well as other Senators, may arrange for a salary of \$5,040. But the remainder of the fund is to be divided as heretofore, namely, in the way the Senator has stated.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The point is clear, however, that in these times, when it is so difficult to obtain competent persons because of competitive salaries paid in the executive branch of the Government and in private industry, the net effect would be to make less money available to a Senator from a State with 4,000,000 or less population than to a Senator from a State with 4,000,000 or more population.

I submit, Mr. President, that if there is any justification for the limitation, so far as the actual number of clerks is concerned, because of the theory that a Senator from a populous State has more work to do than a Senator from a less populous State, the language should be so drawn that in the event a Senator from a less populous State than one containing 4,000,000 or more desires to concentrate the salary in the hands of one person of competence, he should not be discriminated against merely because he

comes from a State of less than 4,000,000 population. A Senator who comes from a State with less than 4,000,000 population is entitled to the services of a person who is just as competent as is the employee of a Senator who comes from a more populous State.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, that is not the question involved here at all.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I believe it is.

Mr. McKELLAR. If the Senator will permit me—

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I am delighted to yield to the Senator from Tennessee. The Senator from Wisconsin is merely seeking information. The Senator from Tennessee has the knowledge. The Senator from Wisconsin has not.

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall try to give the theory of the committee in regard to this subject. The committee received a number of applications from Senators representing large States; for example, the State of New York. I do not know whether Illinois was included, and I am not sure whether Michigan was included.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Michigan was not included.

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not recall any requests with reference to Michigan. Perhaps the requests came only from Senators representing California and New York. The only discrimination would now seem to be with respect to the \$1,020, which represents the difference between \$5,040 and \$4,020. If there is a discrimination it is because of the method used by Senators in dividing the salaries. It is a question of mathematics and not of money, or otherwise the amount would perhaps be \$5,000. Senators from the large States are allowed an additional amount of approximately \$1,000. That, however, would be the only discrimination. We thought we could save more money by giving them the difference than by giving them extra clerks at considerably greater salaries.

So far as I am concerned personally, it does not make a particle of difference to me what the Senate does with this provision. It means nothing to me whatever. I believe that if Senators desire an increased amount for clerk hire, now is the time to provide it, because the House has provided for a similar increase, perhaps not so large, but at least similar, and if Senators wish to make provision along the same line, now is the time to do it. However, Senators may vote as they wish, so far as I am concerned. I am indifferent to the matter either way. I shall vote in favor of the provision because the committee instructed that it be reported. It may be better to kill the whole thing. If the Senate does so it will be entirely satisfactory to me. I am not personally interested in the matter.

Mr. GURNEY rose.

Mr. McKELLAR. I will yield to the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. GURNEY) who was a member of the committee which made the report.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I thought I had the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wisconsin has the floor. Does the Senator from Wisconsin desire to yield, and if so, to whom?



Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I will yield in a moment.

Mr. President, I can understand the adoption of the consolation differential so far as the number of clerks is concerned. I wish to suggest, however, that if this provision is agreed to there should be a proviso adopted which would permit a Senator from a State with less population than 4,000,000 to pay the same maximum salary to a single employee as would be paid by Senators who come from States of 4,000,000 population or more.

Mr. McKELLAR. If the Senator will yield, I may say to him that if he will read lines 12 and 13 on page 3 of House bill 5590, he will see that all Senators will have \$5,040 for their respective offices.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Yes; but in the case of a Senator coming from a less populous State there would be available for him approximately \$1,000 less, as I understand. After all, so far as ability of the person to be employed is concerned, what counts is the amount of money to be paid, and not what is authorized.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I read from the law as it now stands:

Senators and chairmen of standing committees may change the number of employees in their respective offices or committees, and may rearrange the schedule of basic salaries of such employees in multiples of \$5 per month.

That would take care of the multiples, about which all of us, including myself, are perhaps somewhat ignorant. But it is the law of the land at the present time. That is why it is used in connection with the amendment to this bill.

I continue reading:

*Provided*, That such changes and rearrangements shall not increase the aggregate of the salaries provided for such offices or committees by law or Senate resolution: *Provided further*, That no salary shall be fixed under this paragraph at a rate in excess of \$4,500 per annum, and no action shall be taken to reduce any salary which is specifically fixed by law at a rate higher than \$4,500 per annum: *Provided further*, That Senators and committee chairmen, before the day on which they are to become effective, shall certify in writing such changes or rearrangements to the disbursing office of the Senate which thereafter shall pay such employees in accordance with such certifications.

We do not change that law at all except to amend it so that the maximum amount which a Senator may pay a clerk will be raised from \$4,500 to \$5,040. Instead of providing Senators from the States of large populations with extra clerks, they are allowed approximately \$1,000 more than they were before. As I understand it, that is the effect of the amendment.

If the Senator would be good enough to yield to the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY], I should like to have him explain the amendment. I am sure he will give the Senator the facts about it.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. GURNEY. I thank the Senator from Wisconsin. The subcommittee had information before it that it was not the desire of 96 Senators to have a high-priced assistant, expert, research man, or whatever he might be called. Many Senators of whom we inquired needed

more help to work on soldiers' and veterans' affairs. The Senator from Wisconsin knows the increased load all of us have had. Some Senators want more clerks; some are losing clerks and stenographers because of the higher wages offered downtown or in private business. So we made it possible to pay an increased amount to the secretary, or whatever name he may be designated by. We want to give that opportunity to each Senator, and he would be allowed to do that, and there would be no discrimination between the Senators from the various States because of population. So as not to make it mandatory that they hire so many extra clerks, we provided a lump sum. I feel that that is about the best solution we could have come to, inasmuch as we all know of the extra assistance each Senator needs at this time.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. What I was trying to get at was whether or not the Senator had considered the proposal that there should not be any discrimination in the total amount of money available to any one Senator on the ground of population provided the money was paid to one individual person.

Mr. GURNEY. That did not enter into the consideration of the subcommittee, because most of the Senators who were talking about an assistant felt that they could not get an assistant really capable of being a research man who would be efficient and could be relied on unless he was paid \$6,000 or \$7,000 or \$7,500. We did not feel that \$5,000 approached the necessary salary for such an assistant. So we provided in the bill that each Senator should have complete authority to separate his payments to his clerks as he desired, and made it possible for all Senators who desire to do so to pay a salary of \$5,040 to a research man. I hope I have made it plain.

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. MALONEY. I want the Senator from Wisconsin and the Senate to know that the point which he is making was brought up in the Senate committee. We discussed it at some length, and I pointed out the discrepancy which the Senator has so ably described this morning. The committee, after quite lengthy consideration, decided to do what is provided in the bill. I desire the RECORD to show that I voted against this proposal, and that I thought it was a mistake. I made up my mind not to oppose it here because I did not want to run the risk of involving the Senate in a controversy with the House of Representatives. I do not think we should interfere with what Members of the other House feel is their need, and I was afraid if a controversy was provoked the Senate might possibly reject the House request, and, if that should happen, we would, in my judgment, provoke a feeling which might last as long as we live and be very detrimental to the Government.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I share absolutely the Senator's feeling that the House should be the judge of its own requirements and that neither body should in-

terfere with the other. I was simply seeking information on this question.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President—

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield to the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. CHANDLER. The Senator from Wisconsin will recall that this matter has been discussed very frequently here before. I object to discrimination between the States. I agree that a Senator from a small State deserves adequate help just as much as a Senator coming from a larger State. I trust that all Members of Congress will read the statement made by the Senator from Connecticut, and I hope that comity may prevail in these matters between the two Houses.

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wisconsin yield to me once more?

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President—

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield first to the Senator from Connecticut and then I shall yield to the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. MALONEY. I feel that after the statement just made by my able friend from Kentucky the RECORD might mislead someone as to my position. I do not want to associate myself with that view. My concern is to get one especially able assistant, a research or executive assistant, and there should be no discrimination between the States as to size in that particular respect. That is the view of the Senator from Wisconsin, and it is with that view that I wish to associate myself.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Personally, I feel, as I have said, that this is a step in that direction, but I was somewhat concerned lest in trying to compare H. R. 5590 with the pending deficiency bill I may have gotten somewhat confused.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I have a great deal of sympathy with the views which have been expressed. I shall attempt to use any money which may come to me under this provision of the bill for the very purposes suggested by the Senator from Connecticut. I believe that under this provision any Senator can allocate the funds which will come to him as he sees fit under the law. Therefore, if it is desired to have an assistant of the character referred to, or any other character, a Senator can have him under this law by rearranging the salaries of his office.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Yes, but here is the point: Suppose a Senator comes from a State with less than 4,000,000 population; he now has a staff of secretaries and stenographers in his office and he desires not to reduce the salaries or to discharge anyone now in his office, because they are already overburdened. He will find that when he comes to avail himself of this proposal, if it becomes law, he will only have \$4,020 additional with which to employ a single individual, whereas a Senator from a State with 4,000,000 or more population will have \$5,040.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is true.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. So far as my own office is concerned, in all good conscience I am ashamed of the money which I now am forced to pay them in the light of



what they can make somewhere else and the amount of work which they are called upon to do. Therefore, so far as I am concerned, coming from a State of less than 4,000,000 population I cannot in good conscience either discharge one person and thus increase the burden of the others nor can I in good conscience reduce the compensation they are now receiving. So, the net effect of this is that a Senator from a State with less than 4,000,000 population will have to engage someone for \$4,020, whereas a Senator coming from a larger State can engage someone for \$5,040.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, we have those discriminations now; the Senators from the larger States have more clerks than do the Senators from the smaller States. That is discrimination as I understand discrimination to be. All Senators are not equal in the number of clerks they have.

I desire, however, to say for the Senator's information, that it will not be difficult to reallocate it, unless I happen to be the most unjust and unkind employer in the world, for in my office I have had a number of resignations lately, as I think all of us have had, because we do not pay as much salary as private business pays or as the departments pay. I know I have the greatest trouble in the world; I think I have had three or four or five resignations during the last year.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. All I am seeking to do in this matter—and I should like to submit it for the consideration of the Senator—is to explore the possibility of an amendment being adopted which would provide—and I am not now proposing the amendment but simply stating the effect which I should like to see obtained—that if a Senator from a State of 4,000,000 or less population paid this additional money to one individual he should have the right to pay him \$5,040 instead of \$4,020.

Mr. McKELLAR. Will the Senator state what the population of Wisconsin is?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. About 3,000,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. A little over 3,000,000?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Yes.

Mr. McKELLAR. Let me read the law:

Thirty additional clerks, at \$1,500 per annum each, one for each Senator from each State which has a population of 3,000,000 or more inhabitants, \$45,000.

That is the provision of law at this time. It is said they should all be paid the same.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I did not say that.

Mr. McKELLAR. It was said this was a discrimination, in giving certain big States a thousand-dollars more from the fund. Last year we passed a law giving to the Senators from States of 3,000,000 inhabitants or more another clerk. That is a discrimination in favor of the States with population of 3,000,000 or more.

I call the attention of Senators to this:

For three additional clerks at \$1,500 per annum each for each Senator from any

State which has a population of 10,000,000 or more inhabitants, \$18,000.

In other words, we discriminate in favor of certain States, of which the Senator's State is one, and then we go to the other big States and give the Senator from New York another clerk at \$1,500.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I am familiar with that, and I understand the basis upon which it was determined, namely, that the amount of work which a Senator has to do in his office depends on how many people there are in his State. I have some doubt that that is necessarily true, but I am not asking for the right for any Senator who desires to employ more than one person to offset this population differential which is in the basic law, and maintained in the appropriation bill and the bill which is to follow, but I am asking that serious consideration be given to the suggestion that any Senator who desires to employ merely one single additional person should have the right to pay that person the same amount of money that any other Senator would have the right to pay.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I do not understand that a Senator could employ any additional person. There is no authorization in the bill to increase the number of employees. A Senator may take his \$4,000 and add it to \$1,500 if he wishes, up to \$5,040, but we have specific authorization for a certain number of clerks at certain fixed salaries, which we may then readjust. I do not see anything here which would in any way increase the number a Senator might employ.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield to the Senator from South Dakota, who desires to interrupt.

Mr. GURNEY. I do not think the Senator from Ohio is interpreting the law correctly, because I am sure that, even as the law stands today—and we are not changing it—a Senator could have four assistants in his office, or ten. We are not told how many there can be in a Senator's office.

Mr. TAFT. Yes, the statute is in detail. The statute provides 6 clerks for every Senator. It provides one additional clerk for the Senators from 13 States, 2 additional clerks over the base for the Senators from 3 States, and 4 additional clerks over the base for the Senators from 2 States.

Mr. McKELLAR. Will the Senator from Wisconsin yield to me to read the present law?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. It reads:

Senators and chairmen of standing committees may change the number of employees in their respective offices or committees, and may rearrange the schedule of basic salaries of such employees in multiples of \$5 per month.

Mr. TAFT. I stand corrected.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is the law, and it has been the law for some time.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wisconsin yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. WHEELER. Notwithstanding that the law, as the Senator has said, has been changed so as to give Senators from some of the larger States more help than those from the smaller States, I think all must realize that, as a matter of fact, that is not entirely a fair allocation, because the people in the larger States do not write to their Senators in proportion to the number who write to Senators from the smaller States. I happen to know that at times my correspondence has been larger than that of almost any other Senator. It depends to a large extent upon what the particular issue before us is, and what we are developing. So there is discrimination.

Let me say again, Mr. President, that a few years ago some of the progressive Republicans were referred to by some Senators from the Eastern States as "wild jackasses." Consequently, if we are from Western States, where we are not supposed to have the intelligence possessed by those in the States with larger populations, like Pennsylvania and New York, and some of the other States, then it is without question that we should have more high-priced help than those of intelligence from the larger States. [Laughter.]

So far as I am concerned, I need some very high-class help, because I acknowledge that I do not compare, in intelligence, possibly, with the Senators from some of the larger States with populations of from four to six million, who are dependent for election on some machine organizations in their States.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wisconsin yield to me?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, I certainly do not wish to be drawn into an argument as to the right of a Senator to have clerks based on his ability. I should then feel on very uncertain ground. I should rather stick to population as the basis for staff allocation. Yet, I wish to say that while I am one of the Senators who would benefit by the additional \$1,000, I am convinced by the argument of the Senator from Wisconsin.

I wish to say that I am in the unhappy position of receiving 200 to 300 letters and telegrams and long-distance calls a day, and now, out of my own funds, I am carrying 1 clerk at \$2,700 and 1 at \$1,800 to handle that mail, and I shall be happy to shift that burden to this \$5,000, if the bill shall be passed, as I hope it will be.

Yet, Mr. President, I am keenly conscious of the position of the Senator from Wisconsin. I do believe that Senators require economic assistants, and the Senators from a small State are certainly just as much entitled to that type of worker as are the Senators from a larger State.

So I should like to see an amendment in the law providing that any Senator who did pay the \$5,040 to one employee should be entitled to the additional



amount, as well as the Senators from the larger States.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I was merely raising the question because I think it is something which should have consideration of the Senate before the bill is disposed of. Now I yield to the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, there is one matter I should like to have cleared up. The Senator from Tennessee stated that the figure of \$5,040 was arrived at because that would be the amount which the secretary could be paid. Yet as I read the bill, I find no words at all increasing the sum a secretary may receive from \$4,500 to \$5,040.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. If the Senator will refer to House bill 5590, Calendar 1406, he will find that is a bill which amends existing law, and I assume the fate of that bill will depend on whether or not the Senate approves the item in the appropriation bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is the authority for it.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Exactly.

Mr. AIKEN. However, that bill has not yet been passed.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. No; but I understand it is the plan, if the amendment shall prevail, to follow the deficiency bill with the other bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. That is the bill to which the Senator from Tennessee made reference last night when he was speaking of the appropriation bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator is correct; that is what I was referring to.

Mr. AIKEN. Then the figure \$5,040 is provided in legislation which has not been enacted?

Mr. McKELLAR. It is. If the provision we are now considering shall be rejected, the House bill will not be enacted.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] wishes to discuss the substantive issue involved, and I have already long trespassed on his time, and I therefore yield the floor.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, an earnest discussion took place in the Appropriations Committee last evening, and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MALONEY], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] and some other Senators, including myself, have a different view from that represented by the provision contained in the bill. What we are talking about here is an increased amount of help from Senators. The question has been discussed for quite a long time. The bill does give relief in some directions, but I do not think, and the Senator from Connecticut has authorized me to say that he does not think the provision contained in the bill approaches the question properly. The Senator and I discussed the matter yesterday.

The bill increases the clerical expense of the Senate by \$400,000 per annum. Two kinds of help are needed. So far as the character of the work done by a Senator is concerned, it does not make any difference whether he comes from Nevada or from New York. If the Senator is earnest, if he tries to understand the subject on which he is legislating, he

must give considerable study to it. A Senator from the smallest State in area, Rhode Island, has just as much responsibility, and must do as much research and as much reading in connection with proposed legislation, as a Senator from the largest State in area, Texas. Or using the other illustration, that of population, the Senator from Nevada, who comes from the State having the smallest population, must devote as much time to study of legislation as any other Senator. In connection with this illustration we all know that the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] carries as heavy a load as does any other Member of the Senate, notwithstanding the fact that he comes from the State having the smallest population.

Mr. President, I am authorized by the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MALONEY] to say—and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] and other Senators voted accordingly last night—that what we want to do is to provide competent research assistants at a salary perhaps of \$6,000 a year, for which sum we thought competent research assistants could be obtained, and every Senator could have the benefit of such an individual, no matter whether the Senator came from a State large or small in area or large or small in population.

Referring to the clerical side, I grant that, while the need for assistance does not run constantly with population, population is some index of the amount of miscellaneous business, mail and telegrams and departmental errands and duties which a Senator may have to perform.

In my earlier years in this body I formed a very great admiration for the late Senator Alva Adams, of Colorado. I think he was as well poised and had as much judgment as anyone who has been a Member of this body during the years of my service. I remember that Senator Adams stood upon the floor of the Senate one day and said that everyone of us who takes his job seriously is overworked. He said that anyone who took his job seriously could not help but be overworked.

For myself, Mr. President, the only time in the 24 hours I can find to read and concentrate and study is from 9 o'clock to 11:30 every night; not a night now and then, but every night. The remaining 21½ hours are taken up with other things. Senator Adams said:

We will give the departments downtown anything they ask of us. We give them all the assistants they need and pay those individuals up to \$9,000 a year, and yet we do not have the moral courage to give ourselves a competent research assistant who can take off our shoulders some of the burdens which keep us struggling 7 days a week and 52 weeks in the year.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. WHEELER. How many times are Members of the Senate compelled to vote on legislation they have not had an opportunity to study and understand, for the simple reason that it is physically impossible to do so? If we could hire

high-class assistants and pay them salaries commensurate with what such individuals would receive in a Government department, we would not be compelled to take the word of a clerk in a bureau for everything. People complain about the Congress of the United States, and one of the reasons for complaint arises from the fact that we do not have sufficient help, we do not have available individuals who can give us the result of research conducted by them with respect to all important legislation that comes before the Congress.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, every Senator votes on some legislation concerning which he has a very dim understanding, if any, simply because he has had no opportunity to inform himself. We organize our offices upon the basis of salaries for clerical employees. I hold strongly to the belief that, instead of following the plan outlined here, the Senate ought to meet the issue squarely, and allow a research assistant—call him whatever you want to, but that is simply a handy title—at a salary of \$6,000 a year, and then provide whatever clerical assistance may be necessary, and that, of course, depends somewhat upon the size of the State from which a Senator comes.

I agree with the Senator from Connecticut. I do not want to interfere with what the House does. What the House does is none of my business. But while we are increasing our clerical expenses in the Senate \$400,000 a year, I think we ought to do the job right. The Senator from Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the chairman of the subcommittee, and I have talked about this matter. I think that when we are doing this thing we ought to do it right. I do not think the way now proposed is the right way to do it. I have taken the floor because I wanted Senators to understand fully and definitely on what we are voting.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I yield the floor.

Mr. McKELLAR. No; I do not want the Senator to yield the floor. I want him to yield to me.

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator says he wants the thing done right. I think that is the idea of everyone who has dealt with the subject. I will say that I was careful enough and scrupulous enough to appoint a special committee composed of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS] to investigate and make a report as to what they recommended be done. We had a discussion similar to the one now taking place, before the committee. My distinguished friend, the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED], and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MALONEY], who is a splendid and upstanding Senator, both wanted an amendment which would give them what one Senator called an assist-



ant Senator and another called a senatorial investigator.

Mr. REED. No; a research assistant.

Mr. McKELLAR. The committee voted to adopt the proposal contained in the bill by quite a large majority, and I hope the Senate will take the same view of the matter. I am merely acting for the committee, and not personally, because it makes no difference to me personally.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I will yield the floor in a moment. If the Senator from New Mexico wants to ask a question I shall be happy to answer it. After one additional statement, Mr. President, I will yield the floor.

What we are doing in this bill is to provide \$4,000 a year additional for clerical expenses alone to Senators who do not need it. I do not need it. I can get along with my present office force. Other Senators tell me they are not using all the money provided for present clerical expenditures. Yet, regardless of their needs, it is proposed to give Senators an additional \$4,000, but by so doing we are not reaching what, in my opinion, is the crux of the whole matter, that is, to give Senators a chance to employ real assistants who can help them with the difficult problems with which they have to struggle.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. With due deference to the Senator from Kansas, I think he is unfair in his conclusion as to what this money is intended for. I fully agree with the Senator from Kansas that we should meet this question squarely. The thing about which I have been complaining is this: In the Appropriations Committee we listen to requests from the departments, many of them approved by the Bureau of the Budget, and some not approved by the Bureau of the Budget. When we appropriate millions of dollars for the departments, we never inquire as to salaries. We take it for granted that the departments will do what is fair. Yet shoe clerks are hired at salaries of \$6,500, \$7,500, or \$9,000; and we who are supposed to carry on the legislative work of the Senate, with tremendous responsibility, are worried about a salary of \$4,020.

Let me say to the Senator from Kansas that I have a secretary who is just as good as any senatorial secretary from the standpoint of training, education, and experience. However, because he is so busy carrying on secretarial work, it is impossible for him to do the research work which should be done in my office. If the Senator can find someone in Kansas to do investigating and research work for the amount now provided, I have no objection. But members of the Committee on Appropriations have investigated the question; and the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], and other Senators who are interested in the question, and who are just as sincere as we are, have come to the conclusion

that these services are needed. I know that my office would be better served if I could pay a salary of \$6,000 rather than \$4,020.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I agree with the Senator from Kansas, first, that if we are to settle this problem, we ought to settle it correctly now, because we all know that it will be some time before there will be another opportunity to approach it.

Secondly, I agree with him wholeheartedly that the crying need is primarily for an able, first-class research assistant.

Thirdly, however, I believe that we should be in a position to pay equal salaries for equal service and responsibility, as compared with the executive branch of the Government. Congress should not have such an inferiority complex that it is afraid to staff its own offices with as competent and well-paid employees as those in the executive branch of the Government.

Mr. REED. I thank the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I yield to the Senator from Montana.

Mr. WHEELER. I thoroughly agree with what the Senator from Kansas has said with reference to clerks and other employees. Downtown in the executive departments there are young persons drawing salaries of \$9,000 and \$10,000 a year, although they have had practically no experience in business or politics. They do not have to run for election, or spend money on a campaign. They do not have any calls upon them for money; and yet they are paid handsome salaries as clerks in the executive departments. A number of men who formerly worked for my committee in various capacities, such as special investigators, are now drawing high salaries in the executive departments of the Government. They have their clerks and stenographers, and finer offices than any Senator has. They come to Congress and get anything they want for their departments. They bring to committees of Congress proposed legislation which has already been drafted for them; and we do not have sufficient help to analyze the bills, or to make investigations to see whether or not they are telling the truth or whether their requests are based upon a desire to increase their own power.

I feel that the Senate of the United States is not doing a good job for the people of the country when it adopts a miserly attitude toward providing sufficient help for Senators. I believe that the people of the country would respect the Senate and Senators much more than they do if we had competent help to do research work for us.

Mr. President, I have become weary of discriminations against Senators from the Middle West or the West because our States do not have the great populations that reside in other States. I do not wish to say anything against any

other State, but we all recognize the fact that in some of the larger States where vast political machines exist, the great majority of the citizens do not know one-tenth as much about their Government and what is going on in Washington as do the people in the sparsely settled communities of the country.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I invite the attention of the Senator from Montana to the fact that the top salary in my office, for the principal assistant, is \$4,500. Downtown in the executive departments there are clerks who have been given fancy titles in the classification schedules under the civil service and many of them are paid from \$4,500 to \$7,000 a year. None of them does work equal in importance to that done by my principal secretary, or by any of the five persons employed in my office. In every one of the departments, because of peculiar titles there will be found clerks drawing salaries in excess of the highest salary we can pay to our principal secretaries.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I have been a Member of this body for a few days short of 2 years. Possibly I can speak with some authority, because I have been as active as I possibly could be in attempting to gain information with respect to legislation. It is most confusing to try to analyze all the bills which come before us and at the same time do all the committee work which we are called upon to do and which we are glad to do as Senators.

I shall support this provision in the bill, because I need the clerical assistance which would be provided. However, I offer the suggestion that for me, at least, this would not solve the problem. Possibly it may be because of the war or perhaps because of changed conditions, but it is physically impossible for me to correctly analyze and interpret proposed legislation without assistance. I should like to have someone who would be an assistant to me and not an employee of some Government agency which is lending me the services of a clerk.

There is another point to which I should like to invite attention. It will be recalled that about 2 months ago I submitted a resolution requiring committees of the Senate to make reports with respect to employees loaned to them by other governmental agencies, and who were not employed in the immediate offices of the committees. A report was required as to what agencies loaned the employees, and what salaries they were receiving. I do not know whether Senators have studied those reports, but if Senators will examine them, they will be surprised.

We do not question the salaries of employees who are loaned to Senate committees by executive agencies. It has been said that this proposal would cost \$400,000. We could eliminate a sufficient number of employees who are loaned by the executive agencies to account for perhaps four times as much as the cost which we are discussing, and at the same



time give each Senator a competent research assistant with a salary comparable to that which he might be paid in one of the executive departments.

There would be an additional advantage. If a person were employed directly by a Senator, he would be in the Senator's office, and would give the Senator his best efforts. In one committee of which I am a member there are 17 loaned secretaries, 1 from the W. P. B., another from some other agency, and so forth. When any question of legislation arises, almost always they interpret the proposed legislation in the interest of their own agencies and not in the interest of the Senate.

I do not believe that the pending proposal goes far enough toward granting the relief which I feel a new Senator needs if he is to vote intelligently on important legislation. The Senator from Nebraska must do research work, just as the Senator from New York does. A Senator should be able to employ a clerk or secretary who is just as competent and who could be paid as high a salary as a corresponding employee in any other Government agency. Such an assistant should represent the office which employs him. If a Senator could have such an assistant, he could be depended upon to make a fair investigation of proposed legislation, which would enable the Senator to render better service to his State.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I am glad to yield to the Senator.

Mr. WHEELER. I can give a concrete illustration. As chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, I had a man who worked for the committee for several years. At that time I could pay him only \$3,000 a year. He is now in the Navy. But if he had not gone into the Navy, he could have taken a position with a salary of \$10,000 a year with a private company, because representatives of the company came to me and told me that if it were not for the fact that he was going into the Navy, they would have hired him and would have paid him \$10,000 a year. He would have much preferred to stay with the committee, instead of going with a private company, provided he could have received anything like a reasonable salary on which to live.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, the subcommittee which drafted this program was headed by the very distinguished and able junior Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL]. The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY] was a member. I wonder whether the Senator from Tennessee will be willing to pass over the matter temporarily, to permit the Senator from Georgia and the Senator from South Dakota confer with, let us say, the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE], to see if we can work out some language which might be better adapted to the situation.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask the Senator please not to do that.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. Certainly.

Mr. GURNEY. I desire to call the Senator's attention to the fact that he could accomplish his purpose by offering as an amendment to the language which is now before us—it would be very easy to handle the matter in that way—a provision that, within their discretion, the respective Senators could determine whether they wished to use the entire amount for the payment of an assistant or a research man, or whether they wished to use only part of the entire amount of money for that purpose, or whether they wished to increase the salaries of some of their clerks. That could be accomplished by merely striking out the figure \$4,020, and by inserting a larger figure. The exact figure to be determined upon can very easily be figured out quite quickly.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I hope the Senator from Kansas, who is a member of the committee, will not request a rereference of this matter. The Senator will recall how much time this matter took in the committee yesterday, if he was there. If he was not there, I am sorry.

Mr. REED. Does not the Senator remember? I certainly was there.

Mr. McKELLAR. But the situation is that we have already taken every precaution under heaven to adjust and compromise and settle this matter. We have appointed a special subcommittee to do that; and the five Senators who are members of that subcommittee are as able as any other Members of this body.

We could not accept an amendment, much as we would like to. But we have come very near to it. Even the Senator from Connecticut stated, as I understood him awhile ago, that he would accept the provision which is in the bill.

I hope the Senator from Kansas will not insist on having this matter go over. We have argued it here. Many Senators have taken part in the discussion. Let us vote on the amendment. If it is to be voted down, it will be all right with me. But let us get rid of it. Let us not talk about it all day.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I was only going to ask the Senator from Tennessee to let it go over for approximately 15 minutes, to see whether or not we might determine upon some language which would meet the views which have been expressed here. I judge that it will take at least that long to dispose of the bill.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, if the Senator from Kansas does not believe that \$4,020 is sufficient, he can certainly offer an amendment to increase the amount to \$6,000. He might receive some help in that connection.

Mr. REED. I should like to have some comment made by the distinguished junior Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], who is chairman of the subcommittee which considered this matter, and for whose opinion I have very high regard. I should like to have him express his opinion, if he cares to do so.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I should like to say that yesterday the distinguished acting chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, during the

consideration of the deficiency appropriation bill, appointed a subcommittee, composed of the Senators who have been named, to look into and examine a bill passed by the House of Representatives which relates to clerical hire by the lower body.

Mr. REED. May I inquire when that was done?

Mr. RUSSELL. The bill was passed in the last day or two, but the subcommittee was appointed yesterday.

The subcommittee met. We had a full attendance of all five Senators who were named as members of the subcommittee. The matter was discussed at some length. Three or four different ideas were advanced as to the best method of dealing with the question. The plan which has been suggested to the Senate was finally approved by four members of the subcommittee. I personally did not approve the plan, but I did not think there was sufficiently wide difference between the views to justify me in making a fight on the proposition here, particularly in view of the fact that I had been chairman of the subcommittee which considered the matter.

Mr. REED. Let me suggest to the Senator from Georgia that the first I knew that this amendment was to be in the bill was yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, when I walked into the Appropriations Committee room and found the bill there with this provision. There was no opportunity for us to give it consideration, except for the brief time it was in the committee.

Mr. RUSSELL. Of course, Mr. President, the Senator states the facts, but there is nothing unusual, in what we hope are the last days of a legislative session, in having committees compelled to act very speedily. This matter was given as much consideration as I have seen accorded more important matters. Of course, the Senator from Kansas is correct; we did not invite other Senators to testify before the committee. We did not have an opportunity to do so. However, I think all members of the subcommittee had discussed the matter informally with other Members of the Senate.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I am not of a disposition to be critical of either the subcommittee or the full committee or of the earnest zeal with which the distinguished senior Senator from Tennessee discharges his very heavy burden as acting chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. The only point I was attempting to make is that we are disposing of a very important matter without due consideration.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I wish to say a brief word about the situation. I venture to say that I doubt whether there is any Member of the Senate who has more expansive or expensive notions about our clerical problems than I have. I think that some time—and I hope that time will occur in the near future—we will provide for every Senator of the United States a clerk or a secretary with education, with experience, and with capacity to take from the shoulders of Senators themselves a vast burden of work which cannot at this time be adequately



hard'ed. The difficulty is not altogether with the Senate. The difficulty lies in the fact that today there come from all the departments in Washington and from all the constituencies in the United States demands upon the time and the attention and the energies of Senators which cannot be adequately met. A physical limitation confronts us. I hope the day is not far distant when we will provide as effectively as we can for a lightening of the Senatorial burdens. I believe there will be a resultant increase in our efficiency as individual Senators and as a senatorial body.

Mr. President, this matter has had some consideration. As was pointed out, a subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee was appointed to deal with it. That subcommittee labored. That subcommittee submitted a report to the full committee. The report was definitely in the nature of a compromise, for it did not meet my view, and I do not think it met the views of many other Senators, but it is here as a compromise which has been agreed to, and I believe that the Senate of the United States would now approve the committee's recommendation.

Mr. President, I wish to say a further word with reference to the situation, because I believe that it has some bearing on the problem before us. The Senate of the United States has agreed to a concurrent resolution providing for a committee to study the entire organization of the Senate. There was agreed to by the other body a concurrent resolution authorizing a like consideration of the work of committees, rules, and practices of the House of Representatives. It seems to me absolutely certain that when that committee begins its work it will ultimately determine on the number of committees which should serve this body, the number of members to serve on each of the committees, and so forth. I believe that there will then necessarily be a consideration—thinking in terms of ultimate efficiency—of clerical staffs and the kind of service we shall be able to obtain from those who are or will be employed in the various senatorial offices. It is my conclusion that, much as I should like to see a \$6,000 research expert provided for each Senator, the proper course of wisdom at the moment would be to adopt the committee's recommendation and pin our hopes and our faith on recommendations made hereafter by the joint committee which will study all the problems of the Senate so far as our machinery, our procedure, and, I hope, our efficiency are concerned.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 2, after line 13.

The amendment was agreed to.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Mauer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1827) for the relief of Oliver N. Knight.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent reso-

lution (S. Con. Res. 23) establishing a Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

#### ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (S. 1159) creating the city of Clinton Bridge Commission and authorizing said commission and its successors to acquire by purchase or condemnation and to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge or bridges across the Mississippi River at or near Clinton, Iowa, and at or near Fulton, Ill., and it was signed by the Vice President.

#### OLIVER N. KNIGHT

Mr. ELLENDER submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1827) for the relief of Oliver N. Knight, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Omit the matter proposed to be inserted by the amendment of the House, restore the matter proposed to be stricken out by the amendment of the House, and on page 1 of the Senate bill, lines 7, 8, and 9, strike out "for the destruction of the residence of the said Oliver N. Knight and of all the money and personal property therein contained and."

And the House agree to the same.

ALLEN J. ELLENDER,

E. V. ROBERTSON,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

EUGENE J. KEOGH,

JOHN JENNINGS, JR.

*Managers on the part of the House.*

The report was agreed to.

#### FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1945

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5587), making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, and to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment of the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 21, to insert:

Inquiries and investigations: For an additional amount for expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate including compensation to stenographers of committees, at such rate as may be fixed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, but not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, fiscal year 1945, \$200,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for per diem and subsistence expenses except in accordance with the provisions of the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, approved June 3, 1926, as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Executive Office of the Presi-

dent—Office for Emergency Management—Office of Alien Property Custodian", on page 5, after line 4, to strike out:

The Alien Property Custodian is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or transferred to him not to exceed \$4,000,000 for the entire fiscal year 1945 for all necessary expenses incurred by the Office of Alien Property Custodian in carrying out the powers and duties conferred on the Alien Property Custodian pursuant to the Trading with the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.): *Provided*, That after June 30, 1945, the Office of Alien Property Custodian shall not incur any obligations for the administrative expenses of said Office except pursuant to an annual appropriation by the Congress specifically therefor.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, after line 16, to insert:

#### COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

For an amount, which is hereby authorized, to enable the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures to carry out the duties imposed upon it by section 601 of the Revenue Act of 1941 (55 Stat. 726), to remain available during the existence of the committee, \$10,000, one-half to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and the other half by the Clerk of the House on vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the amendment to which the Senate has just agreed?

Mr. McKELLAR. This is an item for the expenses of the joint committee of which the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] is the chairman. I may say that all the members of that committee—perhaps with the exception of myself, I being a member of the committee—have performed a splendid service. The Senator from Virginia asked for the additional amount which the amendment provides. Whatever funds his committee has expended have been expended economically and for the public interest. I hope the Senator from Vermont will not object to this very necessary item.

Mr. AIKEN. I am not objecting; I have not objected. I notice by the language of the amendment that the sum of \$10,000 would be available during the existence of the committee. I should like to inquire what is the legal existence of the committee?

Mr. McKELLAR. The committee will be in existence until it makes a final report.

Mr. AIKEN. Does the Senator mean that the committee would carry over into the next session of Congress?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes. I believe I am correct in that statement. I ask the Senator from Virginia to correct me if I am mistaken.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I will say that the Senator from Tennessee is correct in his statement. The committee is a joint committee of both the House and the Senate.

Mr. AIKEN. And the committee does not expire with the expiration of the present term of Congress?

Mr. McKELLAR. It does not.



Mr. BYRD. The total expenditures of the committee are only approximately \$17,000 a year.

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not believe any Senator would care to vote against the splendid work which has been done and which is being done by the use of such a comparatively small sum.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I am not objecting, because I too believe that the committee is doing good work. But I should like to invite attention to the fact that we have a regular standing committee of the Senate known as the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, which was established many years ago, and has never been given sufficient money to enable it to function properly. If that committee had sufficient funds to function and perform the duties which naturally devolve upon it, it would be unnecessary to appropriate all the money which we have appropriated for the use of special investigating committees. It seems to me, Mr. President, that when the new Congress meets we should make provision for the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments to be given sufficient funds with which to perform properly and function in a satisfactory manner. I have no objection to the appropriation provided by the amendment to which the Senate has agreed.

Mr. BYRD. I should like to make clear to the Senator from Vermont that the committee of which I am chairman is a joint committee including Members of the House and Members of the Senate; also the Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. Am I to understand from the Senator from Virginia that the total cost of his committee has been only \$17,000 a year?

Mr. BYRD. That is correct.

Mr. RUSSELL. Does that include the cost of personnel involved?

Mr. BYRD. It includes stenographic expenses, the cost of the expert attached to the committee, and all similar expenses.

Mr. RUSSELL. In view of the expenses of other committees, I think the Senator from Virginia is to be commended for the splendid work which has been done by his committee with only \$17,000 made available to it for annual expenses.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I understand the functions of the committee, and I know they are somewhat different from the functions of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. But at the same time, I express the hope that the new Congress will make it possible for the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments to function by making available to it necessary funds.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I think that the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, having performed the work which it has performed on an annual expenditure of only \$17,000, when considered in compari-

son with the expenditures of other committees, is to be highly commended.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think we all owe a debt of gratitude to the Senator from Virginia for the wonderful work which he and the other members of his committee have done.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 5, after line 4, to strike out:

The Alien Property Custodian is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or transferred to him not to exceed \$4,000,000 for the entire fiscal year 1945 for all necessary expenses incurred by the Office of Alien Property Custodian in carrying out the powers and duties conferred on the Alien Property Custodian pursuant to the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.): *Provided*, That after June 30, 1945, the Office of Alien Property Custodian shall not incur any obligations for the administrative expenses of said office except pursuant to an annual appropriation by the Congress specifically therefor.

And in lieu thereof to insert:

The Alien Property Custodian is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or transferred to him not to exceed \$4,500,000 for the entire fiscal year 1945 for all necessary charges and expenses in carrying out the powers and duties conferred on the Alien Property Custodian pursuant to the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.), without regard to any other provisions of law as to objects of expenditure: *Provided*, That of said sum, not to exceed \$3,700,000 shall be available for the general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property Custodian, and not to exceed \$800,000 shall be available for charges and expenses directly related to particular properties or interests vested in or transferred to the Custodian: *Provided further*, That after June 30, 1945, the Office of Alien Property Custodian shall not incur any obligations for the expenses of said Office except pursuant to a further annual authorization by the Congress specifically therefor: *Provided further*, That on or before April 1, 1945, the Alien Property Custodian shall make a report to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives giving detailed information on all administrative and nonadministrative expenses incurred in connection with the activities of the Office of Alien Property Custodian.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, may I propound a question to the Senator from Tennessee?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Tennessee yield to the Senator from Wisconsin?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I wish to inquire whether the sum of \$4,500,000 was the amount requested?

Mr. McKELLAR. No; the amount requested was \$4,800,000.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Will the Senator explain why the requested amount was reduced?

Mr. McKELLAR. It will be recalled that some time ago the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] insisted that all governmental agencies which were using without restriction money from funds obtained by them should report to Congress and receive their appropriations

from Congress. This time \$4,000,000 was asked for to cover all necessary expenses incurred by the Office of Alien Property Custodian in carrying out the powers and duties conferred on him pursuant to the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended, with the provision that after June 30, 1945, the Office of Alien Property Custodian shall not incur any obligations for the expenses of the Office except pursuant to a further annual authorization by the Congress specifically therefor.

It developed that there were two kinds of expenses: One was the ordinary departmental expense and the other was the general expense for handling properties. It was believed by the committee that it should place a limit upon those expenses. It placed a limit of \$800,000, and reduced the allotment for administrative expenses by \$300,000.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Perhaps I did not make myself clear. Since these funds come out of receipts which the Alien Property Custodian receives, I was wondering what reasons prompted the committee to reduce the amount requested by the Office of Alien Property Custodian from \$4,800,000 to \$4,500,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall state the reason. The Senator will recall that some years ago the Alien Property Custodian very badly handled moneys and properties which came into his hands. I hardly know how to express it except to say that a scandal was created. The committee wanted to be very careful about having a report made—it would be merely for a part of the year, anyway—so that we could keep up with the expenditures of the Office as accurately as possible. That is all there is to it.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, the Senator would not wish to leave the impression, I am sure, that there has been any suggestion that the present Alien Property Custodian or his predecessor has not conducted the office on the highest possible plane?

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh no, not at all; but we are merely making assurance double sure in making these appropriations. The Alien Property Custodian did not report to Congress at all before the Russell amendment, which is one of the best amendments which have been adopted for many years.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment reported by the committee, which has been stated.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 6, line 25, it is proposed to strike out "1944" and insert "1945."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment reported by the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Independent executive agencies—Federal Security Agency—Public Health Service," on page 9, line 3, after the numerals "1945" to insert a comma



and "and the pay, allowance, commutation of quarters, and uniform allowance of regular and reserve commissioned nurses, the number of regular commissioned nurses appointed to be in addition to the number of regular active commissioned officers otherwise authorized, and not to exceed 50 regular commissioned nurses may be appointed in grades above that of senior assistant and for purposes of pay and pay period shall be considered as having had on the date of appointment service equal to that of the junior officer of the grade to which appointed"; and in line 12, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "\$963,400" and insert "\$1,225,823."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, after line 12, to insert:

Tuberculosis: For expenses necessary, fiscal year 1945, to carry out the purposes of section 314 (b) of the Public Health Service Act of July 1, 1944, including personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of reports, documents, and other material for publication and of reprints from State, city, and private publications; the purchase (not exceeding six), and maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; and items otherwise chargeable to the appropriation "Miscellaneous and contingent expenses, Public Health Service"; \$668,000, of which amount not to exceed \$129,032 may be transferred to the appropriation "Pay, and so forth, commissioned officers, Public Health Service," for the employment of 50 additional regular commissioned officers, of which number 24 are authorized to be commissioned in grades above that of senior assistant.

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not see the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER] in the Chamber at the moment. But I wish to say that this particular amendment refers to tuberculosis, and the Senator from Kentucky wanted me to say that he was very much in favor of the amendment. I make that statement for him. I think all of us feel exactly as does the Senator from Kentucky when it comes to making provision to combat the ravages of tuberculosis, and I have no doubt the amendment will be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment reported by the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment reported by the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of Education," on page 12, line 2, after the numerals "1945", to strike out "\$15,300" and insert "\$18,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, after line 2, to insert:

#### OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Traveling expenses: For an additional amount for traveling expenses, Federal Security Agency, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, \$99,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, after line 7, to insert:

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding, Federal Security Agency, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Fed-

eral Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, \$6,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Federal Works Agency—Office of the Administrator," on page 12, line 18, before the words "to remain", to strike out "\$7,500,000" and insert "\$15,000,000"; and on page 13, line 7, after the figures "\$80,000,000", to insert a colon and the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That in making allocations out of the funds appropriated in this paragraph for construction projects priority shall be given to emergency projects involving an estimated cost to the Federal Government of less than \$250,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Public Buildings Administration," on page 13, line 16, after the word "include", to insert "teletype service and."

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, on page 13 I should like to have the Senator in charge of the bill tell me why a teletype service is needed?

Mr. McKELLAR. To what page does the Senator refer.

Mr. LANGER. To page 13. The committee has there inserted the word "teletype." Why does the Public Buildings Administration need teletype service?

Mr. McKELLAR. They do need it and so testified. Their testimony is here.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President—

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. GURNEY. Information given to the committee was to the effect that the teletype is cheaper than telegrams, and of course it is cheaper than the telephone. There is a chance to save some money, as I understand, by inserting the words "teletype service" in the bill.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I may say that this language was in the original bill. The teletype is already in operation, but, for some reason in the House of Representatives a point of order was made to the provision including teletype services because it apparently was not in the original act, and it was knocked out on a point of order. The teletype machine is in operation at the present time; it has already been installed, and this is merely authority to continue to operate the teletype.

Mr. LANGER. How long has it been installed?

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not recall the testimony on that score, but I understand it is already in operation, and has been for some time.

Mr. McKELLAR. It has been in operation for several years.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment reported by the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment reported by the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 13, line 25, after the word "and", to insert "teletype or."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "National Housing Agency," on

page 15, line 20, before the words "to remain", to strike out "\$10,000,000" and insert "\$20,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "District of Columbia," on page 17, after line 14, to insert:

#### REGULATORY AGENCIES

Office of Recorder of Deeds: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Office of Recorder of Deeds, fiscal year 1945, \$700.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Agriculture—Conservation and use of agricultural land resources," on page 21, after line 23, to strike out:

The funds appropriated in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945, under the head "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources," notwithstanding any allocation thereof heretofore made by departmental order may be used to discharge in full payments and grants earned by farmers in carrying out authorized soil and water conservation practices.

And in lieu thereof to insert:

For an additional amount, notwithstanding the limitations contained in the item "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources" contained in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, including the objects specified under the same item in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945, \$13,000,000.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, may I ask either the acting chairman of the committee or the Senator from Georgia what if any effect the change in the language here, which is the first time I have had an opportunity to look at it, will have upon existing law?

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] is my expert on agricultural matters on the committee and I refer the question to him.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Tennessee for his statement. When the regular appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture was pending before the Senate last year the annual appropriation for what are commonly called triple A purposes was fixed at \$300,000,000. I pointed out at the time that that involved a reduction of \$100,000,000 in the amount of the appropriation as compared with the preceding year and a reduction of \$200,000,000 as compared with the two preceding years.

These payments are made to farmers for following soil and water conservation practices. Before the crop year—and this program of necessity is on a calendar year basis and not on a fiscal year basis, because farming operations are carried on on a calendar year basis—before the crop year the triple-A committee in each State develops a program of soil and water conservation. The committee provides a program for the construction of terraces, for the planting of certain cover crops, for the use of certain phosphates and lime to enrich the soil, and they prescribe the schedule of payments which will be made to the farmers for following each of these practices. In other words, they pay so many cents a



hundred feet for terraces constructed to conform to the standards which have been fixed; they pay a part of the value of the lime and the phosphates which the farmer applies to his soil in order to improve it and enable him to produce larger crops as well as to preserve for all the years to come, for generations yet unborn, the fertility of the soil on our farms.

All Senators are aware of the magnificent performance of the American farmer in supplying the food and fiber which have been essential for the fighting of this war. Under great handicaps, in the face of great obstacles, such as the shortage of labor and the shortage of machinery, the farmers of this country have greatly increased their production over that we have ever before known. As a result of these intensified farming operations, there has been a greater compliance with the soil-conserving practices of the crop year 1944 than there has ever been heretofore. For the first time all the funds allocated have been earned by the farmers. There have been years when as much as from sixty to eighty million dollars of this appropriation has been returned to the Treasury because the farmers did not earn it all. This year the farmers in this great agricultural movement to support the war effort have not only followed these practices to the extent of the \$300,000,000 appropriated but have conformed to these practices prescribed by the State agencies of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to an extent which will require \$313,000,000 to pay all the farmers the full amount they have earned.

The House of Representatives by a vote on an amendment offered from the floor determined that insofar as was in their power, they would keep faith with the farmers of this country and pay them the full amount they have earned. It developed, however, that the language inserted by the House would not accomplish this purpose. So the committee had the Director of the triple A before it, and upon the advice of the Department and the heads of a number of farm organizations that are interested, this amendment was inserted in the bill.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. Did the committee obtain sufficient evidence to show that the amount of \$13,000,000 is amply sufficient to pay those who have complied with the programs in question?

Mr. RUSSELL. The amount of \$13,000,000 will enable the Department of Agriculture, through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, to fully pay every farmer in the United States for compliance with the farm program of soil and water conservation.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I desire to take this opportunity to compliment the distinguished junior Senator from Georgia for his untiring efforts in behalf of the farmers of our Nation. I may state that I consulted with the Senator in respect to this item and in respect to many other items which affected our farmers, and I have always found him willing and desirous of lending help.

Mr. President, I am very happy that the Appropriation Committee saw fit to include this item so that those in charge of the triple-A program are in a position to comply with a solemn obligation made to the farmers of our country, who have so valiantly responded to the call for more and more food. Mr. President, I thank the Senator.

Mr. LANGER. Will this take care of the 4-cent increase in wheat authorized a few days ago?

Mr. RUSSELL. No, this has no connection at all with the 4-cent authorization as to wheat. As I understand, that was a case where, due to the increase of the cost to the farmer, the parity price of wheat rose 4 cents a bushel, and that merely means that the market price and the loan value of wheat go up by 4 cents. This has to do with the soil-conservation practices.

Mr. LANGER. Soil conservation only?

Mr. RUSSELL. Solely soil-conservation practice.

Mr. LANGER. Does the Senator believe that \$13,000,000 is sufficient?

Mr. RUSSELL. The information we have received from the Department of Agriculture enables me to state that certainly this \$13,000,000 will enable the administration to pay every farmer in full for complying with the program.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Will the Senator from Georgia yield to me?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I wish to thank the able Senator from Georgia for his very lucid explanation of this item, and to say that I think it is absolutely essential to provide all the money necessary to fulfill the obligations which the Government owes to the farmers under the act. I wish to subscribe to every word the Senator has said about the magnificent war efforts of the farmers. I also desire to say that, despite two enactments by Congress so far as support prices were concerned, some producers felt that they did not get adequate support, and that is not involved in this matter. We want to be doubly certain that no obligations which the Government owes to the farmers, in view of their magnificent war effort should lack complete fulfillment.

I wish to compliment the Senator for having taken this matter up and looked after it in this particular bill.

Mr. RUSSELL. I thank the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. President, I am sure all the Members of the Senate realize the fearful impact it would have on the entire agricultural program if we failed to pay the farmers after they have conformed to the requirements of the Government with respect to the soil-conservation practices the full amount they have earned.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of Information," on page 22, line 16, before the word "including", to strike out "\$7,353" and insert "\$8,650."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Library, Department of Agriculture," on page 22, line 22, before the word "including", to strike out "\$6,375" and insert "\$7,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Agricultural Research Administration, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Salaries and expenses," on page 23, line 9, after the numerals "1945", to strike out "\$61,100" and insert "\$83,000"; and in the same line, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$23,100" and insert "\$45,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Extension Service," on page 23, line 15, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$34,000" and insert "\$40,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Salaries and expenses," on page 24, after line 2, to insert:

Forest insects: For an additional amount for forest insects, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945, \$47,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "War Food Administration," on page 24, after line 11, to strike out:

Supply and distribution of farm labor: The authority and funds provided by the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944, as amended, are hereby continued through December 31, 1945, for carrying out the purposes of said act, without regard to the limitation on the amount which may be used for administrative expenses, and, in addition to the amount hereby continued available, the War Food Administrator may, prior to July 1, 1945, enter into contracts for the same objects for which prior appropriations have been made under this head to an amount not in excess of \$10,000,000.

And in lieu thereof to insert:

Supply and distribution of farm labor: The authority and funds provided by the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944, as amended, are hereby continued through December 31, 1945, for carrying out the purposes of said act, and, in addition to the amount hereby continued available, there is hereby appropriated an additional \$22,000,000 for such purposes, to be merged with the funds heretofore appropriated for the farm labor supply program: *Provided*, That not less than \$7,000,000 and not more than \$11,000,000 of such additional funds shall be apportioned among the several States in the manner and for the purposes specified in section 2 of said act: *Provided further*, That not more than \$100,000 of the additional amount so apportioned may be expended by the State agricultural extension services for the construction of labor supply centers under the limitations of said section 2: *Provided further*, That in addition to the amounts heretofore made available for administrative expenses pursuant to section 3 (c) of said Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944, as supplemented, there is hereby made available the amount of \$605,223 for the purposes of said section.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I have received a number of communications concerning the farm-labor problem, and I should appreciate it if we could



have an explanation of what the committee has done in this matter.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, if I may be permitted, I may say that we have continued, on the same scale and in exactly the same manner, what was done during the last calendar year. This matter has always been handled by the calendar year. The authority would expire on the 31st of December, so we carried it on for 1 more year, to December 31, 1945.

The amount available last year was about \$38,000,000, \$30,000,000 was expended, leaving a carry-over of \$8,000,000. We have made the carry-over available, and added \$22,000,000, so that the amount of money and the method of performing the work are provided for.

Mr. McKELLAR. Precisely the same as last year.

Mr. HOLMAN. If I may interrupt, on line 6, Senators will notice that not less than \$7,000,000 is set aside for agricultural agents.

Mr. HAYDEN. That was the amount actually expended last year.

Mr. HOLMAN. We earmarked that much.

Mr. HAYDEN. We did last year, and the earmarking gives a latitude between \$7,000,000 and \$11,000,000, which is ample. I think there was latitude up to about \$13,000,000 last year, but the actual amount used was about \$7,000,000.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Is the net effect of the committee's action to provide the same amount of money, or more than last year?

Mr. McKELLAR. Exactly the same as last year.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. None of the controversy we have previously had over this matter is involved?

Mr. McKELLAR. Not at all.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I thank the Senator.

Mr. McKELLAR. I wish to say to the Senator that the labor provisions have worked unusually well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment of the committee.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Commerce," on page 26, after line 4, to insert:

#### BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Census of agriculture: For an additional amount for census of agriculture, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, \$5,000,000, to remain available until December 31, 1946.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics," on page 26, line 18, after the word "Administrator," to strike out "\$207,718" and insert "\$900,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 26, line 23, after the numerals "1945", to strike out "\$152,860" and insert "\$560,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 27, line 3, after the numerals "1945", to strike out "\$180,163" and insert "\$559,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 27, line 15, after the word "return", to strike out "\$282,737" and insert "\$467,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 27, after line 15, to insert:

Advisory services to States and other agencies: Not to exceed \$240,000 of the consolidated appropriation "Development of landing areas" in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, available for administrative expenses, shall be available also for furnishing advisory services to State and other public and private agencies in connection with the construction and operation of airports and landing areas.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I should like to have an explanation of this item. It says, "Development of landing areas."

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the authorities have been doing that work all along, and there is an unexpended balance from the present appropriation which they can use. They have asked for the amount we have granted, and it was allowed them, as it was believed the landing areas were necessary.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Does this involve the question of airports, or are these simply emergency landing areas? Are they involved in the airport program? Can some Senator on the committee explain exactly what this involves? I have not had the benefit of the information.

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall read from the testimony of Mr. Stanton:

We had regular appropriations for that purpose up until the war started. After the war started we got this special "Development of landing areas" appropriation to build airports at places where the Army and the Navy certified that airports were needed for the war effort. At that time it was not possible for anyone else to build any other airports. Therefore, all our consultation work was devoted to work in connection with that particular type of airport. Now that this program is substantially completed, various State and municipal authorities are now extremely active in planning the development of civil airports to serve the various towns and cities throughout the country in the post-war period. We have been consulting with them as a side line to our engineering work in connection with the D. L. A. appropriation, but the D. L. A. appropriation really does not authorize us to incur any appreciable expense for the purpose.

Right now, since that program is almost finished, there is very little of this consultation work necessary in connection with the D. L. A., but there is a greater amount than ever necessary in connection with the plans of the cities and States for airport development after the war.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I thank the Senator for his explanation.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee yield to me?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. DANAHER. While the Senator is considering the Department of Commerce appropriation, let me call attention to a related item on page 26 under the Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics. The heading is "General ad-

ministration." What was the amount provided for general administration in the original appropriation act, if the Senator recalls?

Mr. McKELLAR. The House allowed \$207,718. The Senate committee increased it to \$900,000, to take the matter to conference. In response to the Senator's question as to the original appropriation, I may say it was \$2,459,000.

Mr. DANAHER. What need has been demonstrated in the meantime that led the House to appropriate only \$207,718 while the Senate committee recommended \$900,000?

Mr. McKELLAR. Heretofore the Bureau of Aeronautics had other funds with which to do this work. Now they do not have those funds, and are asking Congress for additional emergency funds with which this work may be done.

Mr. DANAHER. Did the House have this additional information before it?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; it did. It was a Budget estimate transmitted to the House, and afterward sent to the Senate, and the Senate committee simply felt that the House had not given sufficient money for that purpose, and raised it, with the idea of letting it go to conference. It do not know what will be done in conference, of course. That is the situation. It is a Budget estimate.

#### RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS— CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, I hereby enter a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the Senate rejected the conference report on House bill 3961, the river and harbor authorization bill. Having given that notice I move now under the rule that the House be requested to return the papers to the Senate. I ask that the motion be acted on at once.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BAILEY. I yield.

Mr. HILL. Does the Senator contemplate now not going back to conference on the bill?

Mr. BAILEY. We cannot go back to conference. The House is unwilling to go into conference.

Mr. HILL. The House is unwilling to go into conference?

Mr. BAILEY. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LUCAS in the chair). The question is on the motion of the Senator from North Carolina that the House be requested to return to the Senate the papers in the river and harbor bill.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BAILEY. We will receive the papers, I should say, about 4:30, and I intend to press my motion. Of course, I should like Senators who are interested to be present. I see that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] is present now.

Mr. HILL. Does the Senator intend to press for the adoption of the report? Is that correct?

Mr. BAILEY. Yes. I shall make the motion to reconsider first.

Mr. HILL. If the motion to reconsider the vote is agreed to, then the ulti-



mate end would be to have the report adopted?

Mr. BAILEY. Yes.

#### FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1945

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5587) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, and to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Coast and Geodetic Survey," on page 28, line 13, after the numerals "1945", to strike out "\$34,000" and insert "\$40,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Patent Office," on page 29, line 4, after the numerals "1945", to strike out "\$71,000" and insert "\$80,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of the Interior," on page 29, after line 23, to insert:

#### GRAZING SERVICE

Salaries and expenses: The limitation of not to exceed \$12,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, is hereby increased to not to exceed \$21,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Reclamation—General fund, construction," on page 31, after line 12, to insert:

Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colo., \$2,000,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 31, after line 13, to insert:

Colorado River project, Tex., \$126,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 31, line 15, after "Columbia Basin project, Wash.", to strike out "\$1,900,000" and insert "\$2,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 31, after line 17, to insert:

#### FORT PECK PROJECT, MONTANA

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for construction of the Fort Peck project, Montana, \$400,000, to remain available until expended, and to be expendable as specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 32, after line 8, to insert:

#### HUNGRY HORSE PROJECT, MONTANA

For work preliminary to construction of Hungry Horse project, Montana, as authorized by section 1 of the act of June 5, 1944 (Public Law 329), fiscal year 1945, to remain available until expended, \$50,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 32, after line 18, to insert:

#### BUREAU OF MINES

Synthetic liquid fuels: The appropriation for synthetic liquid fuels in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, is hereby made available in an amount not to exceed \$50,000 for temporary employment of engineers, architects, and technical consultants or firms or corporations thereof, by contract or otherwise, without regard to civil-service and classification laws.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 33, after line 2, to insert:

Mining experiment stations: For an additional amount for mining experiment stations, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, \$160,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 33, after line 6, to insert:

#### NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

National parks: For an additional amount for the furnishing and refurbishing of official residences in Acadia National Park, Maine, for fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, \$4,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of State—International obligations," on page 45, after line 4, to insert:

United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes: For all necessary expenses of the participation by the United States in the United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes, including personal services without regard to civil-service and classification laws; traveling expenses without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended, allowances for living and quarters for temporary and permanent personnel in accordance with standardized regulations prescribed by the President for civilian officers and employees of the Government temporarily stationed in foreign countries and in accordance with the acts of June 26, 1930, and February 23, 1931; entertainment, stenographic reporting and other services by contract, books of reference and periodicals, and rent of office space without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; printing and binding; and the share of the United States in the expenses of the Secretariat of the Commission; fiscal year 1945, \$30,000, payable from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President," contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented and amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Treasury Department—Office of the Secretary," on page 46, after line 24, to insert:

Smaller War Plants Corporation, capital stock: For an additional amount to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to make payment for capital stock of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, \$100,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1945.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title II—Penalty mail costs—Legislative branch," on page 51, line 15, after "Architect of the Capitol", to strike out "\$255" and insert "\$300."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 51, line 18, after "Library of Congress", to strike out "\$12,750" and insert "\$15,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 51, line 19, after "Government Printing Office", to strike out "\$258,400" and insert "\$304,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, there are a number of other amendments dealing with penalty-mail costs. They extend to page 60 of the bill. I wonder if we could not agree to adopt those amendments en bloc. I hope they can be agreed to en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Tennessee that the remaining amendments be adopted en bloc?

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, I have no intention of objecting. I should like to invite the Senator's attention, however, to page 46, line 25, the amendment which gives to the Smaller War Plants Corporation \$100,000,000 with respect to its capital stock. I should like to know if there were hearings on that subject?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes. The Smaller War Plants Corporation is out of money, and we have a Budget estimate for the amount. We thought that there was no other way but to allow that amount. That is the largest increase contained in the bill. I should like to read some statements made by Mr. Maverick, who is the head of the Smaller War Plants Corporation. I read as follows:

There was a bill passed in Congress giving us an authorization of \$200,000,000 for our corporation. I did not present it to the Appropriations Committee in the House because it was not passed in time.

The authorization is for \$200,000,000. In order not to have any controversy, either with the Senate or with the House, or any individual, we have asked for \$100,000,000. This smaller amount justifies itself.

We had a hearing before the Banking and Currency Committee of the House on October 31. At that time we had approximately \$19,000,000 left; but I testified that before November was over we would not have a dime. This has turned out to be true.

Our situation today is that we had, as of December 2, \$2,977,000. We have commitments of \$8,000,000, and when I say "commitments" I mean we have approved that many loans. We haven't contracted to make the loans, but we should make these loans of \$8,000,000. It all means, in any event, we are completely out of money.

Under those circumstances, while the sum was a very large one, the committee felt that it was very important to the country to have these small plants constructed. That was why this large appropriation was placed in the bill.

Mr. DANAHER. Would the Senator from Tennessee object to placing in the RECORD at this point the statement of the witness in that respect?

Mr. McKELLAR. Indeed not. I will give the Senator the hearings, and if he will mark the part he wants placed in the RECORD I shall be obliged to him, so we may move on with the bill.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, in furtherance of the colloquy between the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR]



and myself concerning Hon. Maury Maverick, let me say that the testimony begins on page 19 and runs through page 26 of the hearings.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes. May it be inserted at this point in the RECORD?

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

**SMALLER WAR PLANTS CORPORATION, CAPITAL STOCK**

(Statement of Hon. Maury Maverick, Administrator)

**AMOUNT OF APPROPRIATION REQUESTED**

Mr. MAVERICK. Gentleman, there was a bill passed in Congress giving us an authorization of \$200,000,000 for our corporation. I did not present it to the Appropriations Committee in the House because it was not passed in time.

The authorization is for \$200,000,000. In order not to have any controversy, either with the Senate or with the House, or any individual, we have asked for \$100,000,000. This smaller amount justifies itself.

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Our situation today is that we had, as of December 2, \$2,977,000. We have commitments of \$8,000,000, and when I say commitments I mean we have approved that many loans. We haven't contracted to make the loans, but we should make these loans of \$8,000,000. It all means, in any event, we are completely out of money.

**URGENT NEED FOR APPROPRIATION REQUESTED**

In justification for this \$100,000,000, I refer to the testimony that we had in that other hearing. In that hearing it is shown that there is full justification for authorization of \$200,000,000; in the first place, the Senate enacted the authorization bill unanimously last June on the basis of our usual loan rate.

I will now review briefly the real importance of this measure. I come before this committee in the interests of a situation which is a real emergency. Your committee is met to make deficiency provisions and it is my hope that the nonpartisan, noncontroversial request which I submit to you may be considered in the light of its utmost urgency and its direct effect upon the destinies of small business in this Nation.

**USE OF ORIGINAL CAPITAL**

In 1942 a capital stock authorization in the amount of \$150,000,000 was redeemed and appropriated to the Smaller War Plants Corporation for the broad general purpose of insuring full participation of small business in the war effort and of equitable treatment of small business in the national economy. Of the original amount of \$150,000,000, some \$30,000,000 has over a period of 3 fiscal years been allocated for the administrative expenses of the Corporation. The total amount of the remainder has been invested for the good of small businessmen in loans and leases. Such loans and leases have had a direct and beneficial effect upon the successful prosecution of the war.

**FIRST STEPS FOR CAPITAL INCREASE**

Small businesses—small manufacturers—have been mobilized more effectively through the efforts of the Corporation than through any other conceivable Government machinery. At the time the present Chairman took office in the early part of the calendar year 1944, a vigorous reorganization was effected. This reorganization extended to all of the programs of the Corporation of which the lending and leasing program is one. As a result of more energetic effort throughout the entire Corporation and a certain amount of sensible

and permissible publicity, the volume of loan applications greatly increased. So pronounced was the upward trend in the financial aid to small business that in May 1944 the Corporation, with the full approval of the President and the Budget Bureau, proposed a bill for an increase of \$200,000,000 in the capital stock which was later translated into Senate bill 2004. This bill was passed unanimously by the Senate under date of June 22, 1944. It went to the House just before the summer recess and because the House Banking and Currency Committee had before it important legislation dealing with the price-fixing and price-adjustment program of O. P. A., there was no hearing.

**BRIGHT WAR PICTURE POSTPONED CAPITAL EXPANSION**

Fortunately, from the standpoint of the corporation, the military successes which took place in the summer months had a steadying effect upon the volume of loan applications. Had this condition not occurred, an insolvent financial position would have been inevitable in the early fall. The fortunes of war are changing fortunes and it became clear that the views in many quarters were overoptimistic. It was then that the generals on the fighting fronts all over the world pleaded for no diminution in war production. The Smaller War Plants Corporation and the small business interests represented thereby have heeded this call.

**HOUSE PASSED AUTHORIZATION FOR \$200,000,000**

It was, therefore, with a feeling of real emergency that we renewed our efforts to obtain prompt congressional action on S. 2004. The latter part of November we were successful in obtaining a hearing on this bill before the House Banking and Currency Committee and a favorable report by that committee, issuance of a rule, and passage by the House followed.

At the time the deficiency bill was sent from the House, our bill, S. 2004, had not passed. After full hearing and debate, the House authorized \$200,000,000, but the appropriation bill by that time was in the Senate. At the time of our appearance before the House Banking and Currency Committee, we had on hand approximately \$19,000,000 in unencumbered cash. We advised the House that our volume of loans pending was such that that cash would be exhausted by the end of November. As of the date of this appearance before you—December 9—our cash resources have been exhausted.

**REAL EMERGENCY EXISTS**

Any further delay in provisions for appropriation under the authorization contained in S. 2004 will be of gravely harmful consequences. It will mean that the lending program of the Smaller War Plants Corporation is stopped in the hour of the small manufacturers' greatest need. It will mean that participation of small plants in such urgent production programs as the munitions program will be stopped to the great detriment of the war effort. It will mean, possibly, that millions of dollars will be invested by the Government in the construction of new facilities because of failure through systematic financial assistance for retooling purposes to utilize available small business production. It will mean that the offer of help and the promise of help for the preservation of free enterprise and the position of small business in our national economy, which American Government has given, will not be kept.

**INTENT OF CONGRESS HAS BEEN TO HELP SMALL BUSINESS**

This, I know, is not the intention of Congress. The certainty of congressional consciousness of the plight of small business has been repeatedly demonstrated. It was demonstrated in the enactment of Public Law 603, under which the Corporation was cre-

ated. It has been demonstrated by a continuing and energetic congressional interest. It has been reaffirmed by the provisions for responsibilities of the Smaller War Plants Corporation in the Contract Settlement Act, the Surplus Property Disposal Act, and the Reconversion and Mobilization Act.

**ONLY PART OF AUTHORIZATION REQUESTED**

I am not unmindful that before we can go to any great length in the formulation of reconversion programs we must win this war. I have, therefore, refrained from seeking an appropriation to the full extent of our capital stock authorization. Instead, I have asked for an appropriation of only one-half of that sum, that is, \$100,000,000. The promptness with which the Budget Bureau, and the President himself, have acted in placing before you an estimates request is clear indication of their awareness of its importance.

For our regular lending activities we are only asking for \$62,000,000. At least \$20,000,000 may be regarded as an extremely conservative provision for extraordinary increase in loan volume traceable to the munitions program and other critical production needs. The remainder is a modest sum, relatively regarded, for such specific transactions in surplus property purchase or interim financing due to contract termination, these being matters with which the Corporation is being confronted daily.

**APPROPRIATION ESSENTIAL TO PROTECT SMALL BUSINESS**

In other words, gentlemen, we are proposing to align ourselves with the greatest emphasis upon war production and we are asking that the present need for small business in the waging of the greatest production war in the history of the world not be sacrificed. The easy and cheap credit opportunities for big business are well known. In the V-T loan program, for example, one single large industrial concern borrowed a billion dollars. The trend in all lending programs has been toward large-size loans to meet the demands of bigger businesses. Only in the Smaller War Plants Corporation has there been a lending program consistently and solely dedicated to the financial needs of small enterprises. The accomplishments of the Corporation's program and of its lending machinery to little business are written in the records of the loaded cargo ships, the best equipped army in the world, and the military successes of our armed forces everywhere. The job is not over and I ask this committee to regard this request as a need in which every citizen, indeed every individual affected by the state of our economy, has a stake.

**JUSTIFICATION FREQUENTLY RECORDED**

Details of the recorded accomplishments of the Smaller War Plants Corporation have been presented to Congress in a number of hearings in recent months. Bimonthly reports of the Corporation record even more vividly the progressive history of the organization. If I had the time I should like to review these same details, but because the deficiency bill which you are considering is itself an emergency measure, and because that part of it which relates to the Smaller War Plants Corporation is an extreme emergency, I will urge upon you the granting of this appropriation with my personal assurance that not one penny not needed for the preservation of small business and the ultimate degree of participation thereof in war production will be expended.

Senator McKELLAR. What was the reason the House did not include it?

Mr. MAVERICK. The legislation was not signed until this morning. It only passed last week.

Senator HAYDEN. All you want the committee to do is to request the Bureau of the Budget, if they have a budget estimate down there, to send it up here?



Senator McKELLAR. We have an advance copy of the Budget estimate.

All right; I think we understand it.

Mr. MAVERICK. Are you going to give us a hearing, or is this the hearing?

Senator McKELLAR. This is the hearing.

Mr. MAVERICK. Thank you, sir.

#### COOPERATION WITH THE WAR DEPARTMENT IN ORDNANCE PROGRAM

Senator GURNEY. Has the War Department requested that your Small War Plants Corporation assist in the presently increased ordnance program?

Mr. MAVERICK. Yes, sir. They have asked us to assist, and one of our men is in each ordnance office throughout the entire United States, and also our entire organization is at their disposal.

#### BREAK-DOWN OF AMOUNT REQUESTED

As I have stated we are only asking out of this \$200,000,000, for \$100,000,000, which we have broken down as follows: \$62,000,000 for the regular program, \$20,000,000 for munitions, \$18,000,000 for loans and purchases.

Senator GURNEY. Loans and purchases of what?

#### ASSISTANCE TO SMALL PLANTS IN CONTRACT SETTLEMENTS

Mr. MAVERICK. That is under the Contract Settlement Act and the Surplus Property Disposal Act. Under these acts we are enjoined to do several things; among them to go out and assist in contract settlements of small plants or plants up to a certain size. In my opinion, the \$18,000,000—well, if it is going to amount to anything, it will run far more than that. It is a type of interim financing. When a man gets his cut-back, he needs interim financing to determine his future activities, and \$18,000,000 is an extremely small amount of money. We may, if necessary, purchase property surpluses for sale to small business. Our program has got potentialities of large amounts of money that will be necessary, and, according to our regular program, we think we are going to need \$100,000,000, but we have made this \$62,000,000 for the regular program and \$20,000,000 and \$18,000,000.

#### ORDNANCE FACILITIES

Ordnance is not even touched on. The facilities the War Department is going to build for that program will run into about \$500,000,000. I don't know how much the ordnance is going to run, but it will be much more than that. It may run two or three billion or more for all I know. Our Corporation has put in a list of 236 plants in which I believe we will have contracts executed, and we will finance a considerable part of that.

Senator GURNEY. Two hundred and thirty-six plants, and you expect specific requests from Ordnance to help finance those plants?

Mr. MAVERICK. Yes, sir. And if we don't get specific requests, we are going to do it anyway, because, to be perfectly frank with you, little business has a hard time getting along. Of course, it has to be approved by Ordnance in the end. We get along very well with them, but we go after the business for the little plants, which is our duty under the law.

Senator GURNEY. You wouldn't just set up a plant and finance it, unless you knew it was going to get business from Ordnance or some other military branch of the Government?

Mr. MAVERICK. No, sir. I want to explain this: These 263 plants we have submitted are in order to set up a program with existing facilities, and not to set up a competitive enterprise against those in business now. If we use existing facilities and finance the amount of their contract, we are saving the Government time, and we are also saving the building of a lot of useless plant facilities throughout the United States that are going to be white elephants on the market when the war is over. Our program is very sound

on that point. Nobody could object to it, I believe.

#### SUMMARY OF CASH POSITION AND FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

I should like to incorporate in the record a summary statement of our financial position and our balance sheet as of October 31, 1944. (The statements referred to are as follows:)

#### REPORT NO. 34

Smaller War Plants Corporation—Summary of cash position and financial operations cumulative as of Dec. 2, 1944

#### Cash:

In U. S. Treasury..... \$72,255,513.75  
Held to our order at Defense Plant Corporation..... 1,910,206.20

Total cash..... 74,165,719.95  
Earmarked for undisbursed loan and lease commitments..... 71,187,856.39  
Net available (unencumbered) cash..... 2,977,863.56  
Unrecorded cash encumbrances Dec. 2 to 7, inclusive..... 8,000,000.00  
Unrecorded cash deficit..... 5,022,136.44

#### Loans:

Direct loans:  
Net authorizations..... 112,396,908.00

<sup>1</sup> Collections in this approximate amount are in transit from the Treasury Department on redemption of unexpected balances of prior years' administrative appropriations.

#### Loans—Continued.

Amount advanced under loan agreements..... \$83,060,676.54  
Less: Principal repayments..... 49,284,598.92

Outstanding loan balance..... 33,776,077.62  
Undisbursed commitments..... 29,336,231.46

Outstanding emergency advances..... 383,297.65  
Interest collected..... 850,095.48

Indirect loans (deferred participations):  
Net authorizations..... 44,123,165.34

Amount advanced by participating banks..... 15,337,508.26  
Less: Repayments to banks..... 8,622,422.72

Outstanding deferred participations..... 35,500,742.62  
Compensation collected..... 27,628.66

#### Leases:

Net authorizations..... 19,232,443.19

Equipment purchased..... 12,881,560.88  
Less: Equipment sold..... 18,728.98

Equipment inventory..... 12,862,831.90

Undisbursed commitments..... 6,350,882.31  
Rents collected..... 1,190,050.82

#### Weekly comparative statistics

	Gross	Canceled	This week	Last week
Loans authorized.....	\$12,605,948.50	\$82,000.00	\$12,523,948.50	\$474,839.71
Loans disbursed.....			2,420,006.80	2,473,958.46
Leases authorized.....	120,993.07	152,504.67	(31,811.60)	(33,600.76)
Equipment purchased.....			116,403.44	263,046.27

#### EXHIBIT A

Smaller War Plants Corporation—Balance sheet as of Oct. 31, 1944

#### ASSETS

#### Current assets:

Cash in U. S. Treasury:  
Available for loans and leases..... \$16,154,061.05  
Reserved for unpaid commitments, loans, and leases..... 60,633,106.98  
Reserved for administrative expenses, fiscal year 1943..... 771,331.95  
Reserved for administrative expenses, fiscal year 1944..... 5,394,151.18  
Reserved for administrative expenses, fiscal year 1945..... 7,782,081.05  
90,734,731.21

#### Accounts receivable:

Due from Defense Plant Corporation..... 3,753,278.00  
Due from Government procurement agencies..... 690,842.38  
Loans receivable..... 28,538,243.04  
Less: Reserve for loss on loans..... 1,031,052.48  
27,507,190.66  
Interest receivable..... 137,524.71  
Other receivables..... 1,066.45

#### Fixed assets:

Machinery and equipment..... 12,182,876.17  
Less: Reserve for depreciation..... 890,574.95  
11,292,301.22

#### Fixed assets—Continued.

Office furniture and equipment..... \$484,613.25  
Less: Reserve for depreciation..... 105,328.39

Total assets..... 134,496,219.39

#### LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

#### Current liabilities:

Accounts payable (schedule 1)..... \$12,750.73  
Other liabilities (schedule 2)..... 15,305.05  
Other payables (administrative)..... 432,865.67  
460,921.45

Reserves: Reserve for adjustment of profit on prime contract..... 36,407.80

#### Capital stock and surplus:

Capital stock..... 150,000,000.00

#### Deficit:

To June 30, 1944, as adjusted..... 13,674,772.00  
Current fiscal period..... 2,326,337.86  
16,001,109.86

Net worth..... 133,998,890.14

Total liabilities and capital..... 134,496,219.39

#### <sup>1</sup> See the following table:

Ordinary loans..... \$7,175,439.48  
Production loans..... 19,125,915.92  
Deferred participation loans..... 27,327,685.00  
Leases..... 7,004,065.58  
Total..... 60,633,105.98

Senator McKELLAR. Well, thank you, Mr. Maverick.



Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, the Senator from Tennessee made request for consideration of a number of amendments en bloc.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes. They all relate to penalty mail costs.

Mr. WHITE. Are those amendments based on judgments, or anything of the sort, or are they simply compromises with claimants that have been worked out, or what are they?

Mr. McKELLAR. They refer to penalty mail costs. The law requires that the department or agency turn back the money into the Treasury and we have to appropriate it in order that the department or agency be paid.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, of course I ordinarily rebel against consideration of amendments en bloc.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is entirely proper. If the Senator would prefer, I shall be perfectly willing to proceed with the consideration of the amendments individually.

Mr. WHITE. I do not object.

Mr. McKELLAR. Very well, then. I ask that the amendments be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendments referred to will be considered and agreed to en bloc.

The amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

Under the subhead "The Judiciary," on page 51, line 22, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$1,360" and insert "\$1,600."

On page 52, line 2, after the word "Appeals", to strike out "153" and insert "\$180."

On page 52, line 7, after the word "Court", to strike out "\$425" and insert "\$500."

On page 52, line 11, after the word "Claims", to strike out "\$425" and insert "\$500."

On page 52, line 15, after "Miscellaneous expenses, United States Courts", to strike out "\$71,400" and insert "\$84,000."

Under the subhead "Executive Office of the President," on page 52, line 18, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$3,825" and insert "\$4,500."

On page 52, line 21, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$425" and insert "\$500."

On page 52, line 24, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$8,500" and insert "\$10,000."

On page 53, line 4, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$21,250" and insert "\$25,000."

On page 53, line 6, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$5,100,000" and insert "\$6,000,000."

On page 53, line 9, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$25,500" and insert "\$30,000."

Under the subhead "Executive Office of the President—Office for Emergency Management," on page 53, line 18, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$1,658" and insert "\$1,950."

On page 53, line 22, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$638" and insert "\$750."

On page 54, line 1, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$4,250" and insert "\$5,000."

On page 54, line 5, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$178,500" and insert "\$210,000."

On page 54, line 7, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$1,275" and insert "\$1,500."

On page 54, line 10, after the word "Administration", to strike out "\$43,605" and insert "\$51,300."

On page 54, line 16, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$40,800" and insert "\$48,000."

On page 54, line 20, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$8,500" and insert "\$10,000."

On page 54, line 23, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$78,710" and insert "\$92,600."

On page 55, line 1, after "War Manpower Commission", to strike out "\$525,300" and insert "\$618,000."

On page 55, line 2, after "Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion", to strike out "\$8,075" and insert "\$9,500."

On page 55, line 4, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$298,006" and insert "\$350,595."

On page 55, line 7, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$33,150" and insert "\$39,000."

Under the subhead "Independent Executive Agencies," on page 55, line 18, after "Civil Service Commission", to strike out "\$224,400" and insert "\$264,000."

On page 55, line 19, after "Employees' Compensation Commission", to strike out "\$11,050" and insert "\$13,000."

On page 55, line 22, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$10,285" and insert "\$12,100."

On page 55, line 24, after "Federal Power Commission", to strike out "\$4,165" and insert "\$4,900."

On page 55, line 25, after "Federal Security Agency", to strike out "\$425,000" and insert "\$500,000."

On page 56, line 1, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$3,443" and insert "\$4,050."

On page 56, line 4, after "Federal Works Agency", to strike out "\$28,050" and insert "\$33,000."

On page 56, line 7, after "1945", to strike out "\$38,250" and insert "\$45,000."

On page 56, line 10, after "Interstate Commerce Commission", to strike out "\$21,250" and insert "\$25,000."

On page 56, line 12, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$4,272" and insert "\$5,025."

On page 56, line 14, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$2,550" and insert "\$3,000."

On page 56, line 17, after the word "Authority", to strike out "\$2,550" and insert "\$3,000."

On page 56, line 21, after the word "Agency", to strike out "\$275,170" and insert "\$323,729"; in line 25, before the word "Federal", to strike out "\$6,375" and insert "\$7,500"; on page 57, line 1, before the word "Federal", to strike out "\$138,065" and insert "\$162,429"; in the same line, after the word "Administration", to strike out "\$34,000" and insert "\$40,000"; and in line 2, after the word "Authority", to strike out "\$96,730" and insert "\$113,800."

On page 57, line 4, after the word "Board", to strike out "\$15,045" and insert "\$17,700."

On page 57, line 6, after the word "Board", to strike out "\$659" and insert "\$775."

On page 7, line 7, after the word "Board", to strike out "\$25,500" and insert "\$30,000."

On page 57, line 9, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$12,750" and insert "\$15,000."

On page 57, line 11, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$2,040,000" and insert "\$2,400,000."

On page 57, line 14, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$4,284" and insert "\$5,040."

On page 57, line 18, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$1,186" and insert "\$1,395."

On page 57, line 21, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$489" and insert "\$575."

On page 57, line 23, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$45,900" and insert "\$54,000."

On page 57, line 25, after "Veterans' Administration", to strike out "\$446,250" and insert "\$525,000."

On page 58, line 2, before the word "within", to strike out "\$76,500" and insert "\$90,000."

On page 58, line 7, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$850" and insert "\$1,000."

Under the subhead "District of Columbia," on page 58, line 11, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$192" and insert "\$225."

On page 58, line 16, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$400" and insert "\$470."

On page 58, line 18, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$447" and insert "\$525."

On page 58, line 21, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$425" and insert "\$500."

On page 58, line 24, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$107" and insert "\$125."

On page 59, line 3, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$425" and insert "\$500."

Under the subhead "Department of Agriculture," on page 59, line 8, after the word "Administration", to strike out "\$2,905,300" and insert "\$3,418,000"; and in line 9, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$23,970" and insert "\$28,200."

Under the subhead "Department of Commerce," on page 59, line 14, after "loan agencies", to strike out "\$263,500" and insert "\$310,000."

On page 59, line 17, after "1945", to strike out "\$3,145" and insert "\$3,700."

On page 59, line 21, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$22,525" and insert "\$26,500."

Under the subhead "Department of the Interior," on page 59, line 25, after "For the Department of the Interior", to strike out "\$238,000" and insert "\$280,000."

On page 60, line 2, after "For the Department of Justice", to strike out "\$297,500" and insert "\$350,000."

On page 60, line 4, after "For the Department of Labor", to strike out "\$99,025" and insert "\$116,500."



On page 60, line 6, after "For the State Department", to strike out "\$42,500" and insert "\$50,000."

On page 60, line 8, after "For the Treasury Department", to strike out "\$5,412,800" and insert "\$6,368,000."

Under the subhead "War Department—Civil Functions," on page 60, line 11, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$6,715" and insert "\$7,900."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title III—Judgments and authorized claims—Property damage claims," on page 61, line 13, after "Federal Works Agency", to strike out "\$903.80" and insert "\$736.71."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 61, line 24, after the words "In all", to strike out "\$95,222.02" and insert "\$95,054.93."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Tennessee or the Senator from Arizona a question. As I understand, a number of the penalty mail amendments are all based upon precisely the same rule of procedure.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct.

Mr. BURTON. Will the Senator please state for the RECORD what that rule is? That will explain every one of them.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the amounts stated in the amendments are the amounts which were estimated for in the Budget estimates. They are the amounts which are required by the departments. The House simply slashed every one of them by 15 percent. Representatives of several of the departments, particularly the Department of Agriculture, appeared before our committee and stated that the departments simply could not function with the slash. In order to get the matter to conference we restored the Budget estimate in each instance.

Mr. BURTON. As I understand, every one of these changes is explained in the same manner—that is, it is a restoration of the Budget estimate.

Mr. McKELLAR. Exactly. Of course, each item will be considered in conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title IV—General provisions," on page 86, after line 7, to insert a new section, as follows:

Sec. 404. That during the fiscal year 1945 there shall be available for expenditure or obligation for long-distance telephone tolls and for telegrams and cablegrams by the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Justice, the Department of Labor, the Treasury Department, and the Post Office Department not to exceed 90 percent in the case of each of said Departments of the amounts included for such purposes in the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1945 under the schedules in the Budget under the heading "Communication services": *Provided further*, That the savings hereby effected in the items for long-distance telephone tolls and for telegrams and cablegrams for each of the said Departments shall

not be diverted to other use but shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided further*, That section 8 of the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, is hereby repealed.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 87, line 1, to change the section number from 404 to 405.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the committee amendments.

Without objection, the clerks will be authorized to renumber the sections.

The bill is before the Senate and open to further amendment. If there be no further amendments to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill H. R. 5587 was read the third time and passed.

Mr. McKELLAR. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. GLASS, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TADINGS, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. NYE, Mr. HOLMAN, and Mr. BROOKS conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### INCREASED CLERICAL ASSISTANCE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Mr. McKELLAR. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 5590, which increases the allowances for clerical assistance to Members of Congress, and which has already been discussed.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5590) to increase clerk hire, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with an amendment on page 3, after line 6, to insert a new section, as follows:

Sec. 2. Effective January 1, 1945—

(a) The paragraph in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1945, which permits Senators and chairmen of standing committees of the Senate to rearrange the schedule of basic salaries of employees in their respective offices or committees is hereby amended by striking out "\$4,500" wherever it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "\$5,040."

(b) The aggregate amount of the basic compensation authorized to be paid to employees in the offices of Senators (including employees of standing committees of which Senators are chairman) is hereby increased by (1) \$4,020 in the case of each Senator from a State which has a population of less than 4,000,000 inhabitants and (2) by \$5,040 in the case of each Senator from a State which has a population of 4,000,000 or more inhabitants.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, this is the authorization bill relating to the salaries of clerical employees. The only limitation now imposed on salaries of employees of Senators is the maximum limita-

tion, under which no employee may be paid more than \$4,500. It is proposed by this amendment to raise the amount to \$5,040.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct.

Mr. TAFT. That has no relation to the salary of any person stated in the appropriation bill. I cannot understand why, in rearranging the staff of a Senator, he should be limited to \$5,040. I cannot see that it would in any way change the general arrangement made by the committee if that figure were increased to \$6,600, which it seems to me would accomplish all the purposes sought by various Senators in obtaining assistants of greater ability in the research field. If this amount were increased, of course, a Senator might pay his secretary \$6,600, or he might use it for the employment of some other person.

The amendment would also allot \$4,000 or \$5,000 more for employees in the offices of Senators. Under existing circumstances, \$500 of that amount might be paid to a secretary, but the remainder must be paid to the other employees.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, we have just been through a very long debate on this subject—

Mr. TAFT. What I wish to do is to offer an amendment, on page 3, line 13, in the committee amendment, to strike out the figures "\$5,040" and insert in lieu thereof "\$6,600."

I do not understand the philosophy of the committee amendment. When we grant to Senators the right to distribute the funds allotted to them among all their employees, why should we then impose a maximum limit, and say to Senators, "Under no circumstances may you pay an employee more than \$5,040." I cannot understand the basis for that restriction, after removing all other restrictions in the rearrangement of a Senator's staff.

Mr. President, I offer the amendment to which I have referred. I can see no reason why it would change the other arrangements of the committee, except in the single respect which I have mentioned. Perhaps I am going a little further than the committee went. My amendment would cost the Government no more money. The committee has already approved the additional allotment of funds. Now I am proposing that we simply remove the restriction, or place the maximum limit higher, so that we can pay either a secretary or a special assistant more than \$5,040.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the trouble is that apparently it is impossible to pass a measure increasing clerk hire for Senators, to the absolute satisfaction of every Senator. This bill, together with the committee amendment, has received very careful consideration by our committee, as has been shown.

When I came to the Senate, the limit on salaries to employees of Senators was much lower than it is today. Since 1929 the limit has been \$3,900. Before that time I understand that it was even lower. I have forgotten what I paid when I first came to the Senate, but it was less than \$3,900. The limit was fixed at \$3,900 in 1929. After that time the House increased its limit, and we likewise in-



creased our limit to \$4,500. The committee amendment would increase the limit to \$5,040.

If we remove all limitations, we shall be out of line with the House. I think it would be exceedingly unwise to increase the amount which Senators may expend for clerical assistance almost at will, and fix no limit upon it, or fix a very high limit.

I hope the Senator from Ohio will not insist upon his amendment. If he does, then I hope Senators will vote down the amendment. All I can say is that this subject has been given the most careful consideration by one of the best subcommittees that could have been appointed in the Committee on Appropriations. It has been gone over most carefully, and I am absolutely sure that under the limitations set forth in the committee amendment Senators could readjust salaries so as to take care of every need.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, when I came to the Senate 6 years ago the salaries of secretaries to Senators were limited to \$3,900. I made a general inquiry into the subject, and I found very few Senators who were not paying out of their own pockets an additional sum over the \$3,900. Today the limit is \$4,500, and there are still a number of Senators who are paying additional sums to their secretaries out of their own pockets. It seems to me that if we were to start on a scientific basis to organize a senatorial staff, we should certainly start with a man who would receive a salary of \$6,600.

I do not see that the Senator from Tennessee has made any argument against such an allotment of funds. The departments are simply full of persons being paid \$6,500 a year, and many of them assist our committees or special committees assigned to our regular committees. In the whole field of research and in the field of the type of work which must be done by secretaries, the scale of salaries has risen steadily. A Senator would not have to pay all the money to his secretary; he would be able to distribute the money among other persons, if he chose to do so. But if a Senator thinks that such a plan is the best arrangement relative to clerical help, he should not be limited by a provision to the effect that he could not pay any one person in his office more than \$5,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the Senator has spoken of salaries which have been raised to such large proportions in the various departments of government; but let me point out that the Senator has heard interminable criticism of that, too. So far as I know, however, no one has criticized the plan which the committee has undertaken to propose, except certain Senators themselves. No persons outside the Senate have criticized the plan, although many persons have criticized the salaries now being paid to many of the employees of the various departments and agencies of government.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TAFT. I yield.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. As I understand the plan of the Senator from Ohio, it will not make an additional dollar available to a Senator, but it will simply en-

able a Senator to readjust the number of persons in his office and their salaries, if he is able to do so, and to pay the amount he suggests to a single individual if he desires to do so.

Mr. TAFT. That is correct.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. But I understand that the amendment will not take one more dollar out of the Treasury.

Since we have removed the limitation as to the number of persons, it seems to me we should increase the maximum amount which can be paid to a single individual. I do not think that could be subject to any legitimate criticism, because it would not be increasing the committee's proposal in dollars and cents by one penny.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Ohio. [Putting the question.]

The Chair is in doubt.

Mr. TAFT. I ask for a division.

On a division the amendment was rejected.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a report by the Executive Office of the President on clerks for the White House Office for the fiscal year 1945.

There being no objection, the report was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT—THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE—FOR FISCAL YEAR 1945<sup>1</sup>

1 CAF-16 employee at \$10,000, secretary to President.

1 CAF-16 employee at \$10,000, secretary to President.

1 CAF-16 employee at \$10,000, secretary to President.

1 employee at \$10,000, administrative assistant to President.

1 employee at \$10,000, administrative assistant to President.

1 employee at \$10,000, administrative assistant to President.

1 employee at \$10,000, administrative assistant to President.

1 employee at \$10,000, administrative assistant to President.

1 CAF-15 employee at \$8,000, executive clerk.

1 CAF-14 employee at \$7,000, special executive assistant.

1 CAF-13 employee at \$5,600, executive clerk.

1 CAF-13 employee at \$5,600, administrative officer.

1 CAF-13 employee at \$5,600, personal secretary.

1 CAF-12 employee at \$5,200, social secretary.

1 CAF-12 employee at \$4,600, administrative officer.

1 CAF-12 employee at \$4,600, administrative officer.

1 CAF-12 employee at \$4,600, administrative officer.

Total, 18 employees at \$140,800 in salaries per annum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee on page 2, after line 13.

The amendment was agreed to.

<sup>1</sup> Source is the Budget for fiscal year 1945 at p. 42.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendment and third reading of the bill.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

BERTHA LE FRANCO

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, on December 6, House bill 4333, making an appropriation of \$3,805 for the relief of Bertha Le Franco was reported by the Committee on Claims to the Senate, with an amendment striking out the sum \$3,805, and inserting in lieu thereof \$4,250. Through an error, the reported prints of the bill did not show that any amendment was proposed by the committee, but they showed the committee amendment figures in roman type as the amount originally provided in the bill. The bill was passed by the Senate yesterday without amendment. The error was not detected until today.

In order to carry out the purpose and intent of the Committee on Claims, I ask unanimous consent that the votes by which the bill was ordered to a third reading and passed may be reconsidered, that the committee amendment be agreed to, and that the bill as so amended may be regarded as passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Wyoming? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, in regard to the request made by the Senator from Wyoming, I wish to state that it seems to me that is rather a shotgun request. If the Senator wishes to have the bill reconsidered, let it be reconsidered. But to ask unanimous consent that the bill be reconsidered and the amendment stricken out and a new amendment considered, and so forth, all by one unanimous-consent request, is not in keeping with the dignity of the Senate or with proper parliamentary practice.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Wyoming?

Mr. CONNALLY. I object. I do not object to having the bill reconsidered. But I wish to see the bill and to know what is in it before I vote or agree by unanimous consent or agree to have action taken in any other way.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the votes by which the bill was ordered to a third reading and passed be reconsidered.

Mr. CONNALLY. That is all right; I do not object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none. Without objection, the votes are reconsidered, and the bill is before the Senate. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee, which will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 1, in line 6, after the words "sum of", it is proposed to strike out "\$3,805" and insert "\$4,250."

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DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
(Issued December 18, 1944, for actions of Saturday, December 16, 1944)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HOUSE

1. **FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945.** Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5587 (pp. 9743-6).

The conferees acted on the items of interest to USDA and WFA as follows:

Farm-labor program: Agreed to Senate amendment, but reduced the amount to \$20,000,000.

Stoneville cotton laboratory: Retained, at Senate figure of \$83,000.

Spruce budworm: Retained, but amount reduced to \$25,000.

Penalty mail: Sec. 2 mailings retained but reduced to \$3,161,650.

Bulk-mailings items fixed as follows: Information, \$8,002; Library, \$6,938; Extension Service, \$37,000.

Joint Committee on Federal Expenditures, \$10,000.

Teletype service under Public Buildings Administration: Retained but limited to the service now being rendered.

War public works (community facilities): Retained but reduced to \$12,000,000.

War housing: Retained but reduced to \$15,000,000.

Took the following action on amendments reported in disagreement by conferees:

Restored the "conservation and use" item to the language of the Budget estimate (p. 9747).

Rejected a motion by Chairman Cannon of the Appropriations Committee to restore the Senate item for a census of agriculture, by a 97-127 vote (pp. 9747-51), and insisted on disagreement to the item (p. 9751).

Agreed to a motion by Chairman Cannon to agree to the Senate limitation on communications, except for a change for Interior Department (p. 9752).

For other items see Digests 169a and 171.

2. **CROP INSURANCE.** Both Houses agreed to the conference report on the crop-insurance bill, H. R. 4911 (pp. 9719, 9735-40) (House vote was 72-19). (For provisions of report, see Digest 177.) This bill will now be sent to the President.

Rep. Flannagan, Va., discussed the provisions of the bill as reported by the conferees (pp. 9735-6). Reps. Andresen, Minn., Flannagan, and Short, Mo.,

discussed the "administrative end of the program" and commended the War Food Administrator's attitude on this problem (pp. 9736-7). Rep. Andresen discussed and urged support of the Senate flax provision (p. 9738). Rep. Dirksen, Ill., criticized the deletion of the House provision on payments not in excess of investments, and stated that "one of the fundamental rules of insurance is that no man can get more than what has been destroyed" (p. 9738).

3. CONGRESSIONAL REORGANIZATION. Reps. Monroney, Cox, Lane, Michener, Dirksen, and Plumley were appointed as House members of the Joint Committee on Reorganization of Congress, pursuant to S. Con. Res. 23 (p. 9756).
4. CIVIL SERVICE INVESTIGATION. The Civil Service Committee submitted a report pursuant to H. Res. 16, recommending that one Federal agency be responsible for improving administration (H. Rept. 2084) (p. 9759).
5. RETIREMENT. Civil Service Committee reported with amendment S. 1481, to permit persons who have received lump-sum benefits under the Employees' Compensation Act to receive annuities under the Civil Service Retirement Act (H. Rept. 2084) (p. 9759).
6. CIVIL SERVICE STATUS. Civil Service Committee reported without amendment H.R. 4699, to provide for counting military service of certain legislative employees in determining eligibility for civil-service status (H. Rept. 2086) (p. 9759).
7. GRAZING. Sen. McCarran, Nev., announced that the Public Lands and Surveys Committee had agreed to a resolution prohibiting any increase in grazing fees until the Committee has had an opportunity to study the effect which such increases might have on livestock grazing on the public domain (p. 9694).
8. ADJOURNED until Mon., Dec. 18 (p. 9759).

#### SENATE

9. NOMINATIONS. Confirmed the nominations of Robert A. Hurley (41-28) and Lt. Col. Edward Heller (43-26) to be members of the Surplus Property Board (pp. 9700-13, 9719-21, 9728-32). During the discussion, Sen. Austin, Vt., discussed the power which the Board will have over the disposed of agricultural lands (p. 9702). Discussed the nominations of W. L. Clayton to be Assistant Secretary of State (pp. 9714-9) and of Joseph C. Grew to be Under Secretary of State (pp. 9732-3). During the discussion, Sen. Bankhead, Ala., criticized Mr. Clayton's activities relating to the production of Brazilian cotton and his opposition to Federal cotton-export subsidies, stating that "he is opposed to farmers being given the right to adjust their supplies of cotton to fit the demand for it" (pp. 9716-7).
10. FORESTRY. Public Lands and Surveys Committee reported without amendment H.R. 2241, to abolish the Jackson Hole National Monument (S. Rept. 1388) (p. 9694).
11. ADJOURNED until Mon., Dec. 18 (p. 9734).

#### BILL INTRODUCED

12. LABOR. By rep. Holifield, Calif., H. R. 5626, to raise the minimum wage rate. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 9759).



## FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1945

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DECEMBER 16, 1944.—Ordered to be printed

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Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

### CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5587]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5587) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, and to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 21, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 45, and 48.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 25, 26, 38, 44, 46, 47, 123, and 124, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following:

*The Alien Property Custodian is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or transferred to him all necessary expenses incurred by the Office of Alien Property Custodian in carrying out the powers and duties conferred on the Alien Property Custodian pursuant to the Trading with the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.): Provided, That not to exceed \$4,000,000 shall be available for the entire fiscal year 1945 for the general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property Custodian, including the objects as specified in section 201 of the National War Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, printing and binding, rent in the*



*District of Columbia, and all other necessary general administrative expenses: Provided further, That after June 30, 1945, the Office of Alien Property Custodian shall not incur any obligations for the expenses of said Office except pursuant to a further annual authorization by the Congress specifically therefor: Provided further, That on or before April 1, 1945, the Alien Property Custodian shall make a report to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives giving detailed information on all administrative and nonadministrative expenses incurred in connection with the activities of the Office of Alien Property Custodian.*

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$16,650; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$12,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: *teletype service presently being furnished and*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: *teletype (presently being furnished) or*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$15,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$8,002; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24: -

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$6,938; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$37,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed in line 4 of said amendment insert \$25,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In line 6 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out the figure "\$22,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof \$20,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$37,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$75,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In line 4 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out the figure "\$100,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof \$50,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$278; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$13,875; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 52:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$281,200; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 53:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,480; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 54:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$167; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 55:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$463; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 56:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$463; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 57:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$77,700; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 58:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,163; and the Senate agree to the same.



Amendment numbered 59:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 59, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$463; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 60:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$9,250; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 61:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 61, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$23,125; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 62:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 62, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$5,550,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 63:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 63, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$27,750; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 64:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 64, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,804; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 65:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 65, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$694; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 66:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 66, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,625; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 67:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 67, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$194,250; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 68:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 68, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,388; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 69:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 69, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$47,453; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 70:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 70, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$44,400; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 71:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 71, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$9,250; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 72:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 72, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$85,655; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 73:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 73, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$571,650; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 74:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 74, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$8,788; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 75:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 75, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$324,301; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 76:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 76, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$36,075; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 77:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 77, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$244,200; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 78:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 78, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$12,025; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 79:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 79, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$11,193; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 80:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 80, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,533; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 81:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 81, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$462,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 82:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 82, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,747; and the Senate agree to the same.



Amendment numbered 83:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 83, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$30,525; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 84:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 84, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$41,625; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 85:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 85, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$23,125; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 86:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 86, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,649; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 87:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 87, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,775; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 88:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 88, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,775; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 89:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 89, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$299,450; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 90:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 90, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$6,938; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 91:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 91, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$150,247; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 92:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 92, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$37,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 93:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 93, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$105,265; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 94:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 94, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$16,373; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 95:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 95, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$717; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 96:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 96, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$27,750; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 97:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 97, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$13,875; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 98:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 98, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,220,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 99:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 99, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,662; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 100:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 100, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,291; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 101:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 101, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$532; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 102:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 102, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$49,950; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 103:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 103, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$485,625; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 104:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 104, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$83,250; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 105:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 105, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$925; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 106:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 106, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$209; and the Senate agree to the same.



Amendment numbered 107:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 107, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$435; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 108:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 108, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$486; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 109:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 109, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$463; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 110:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 110, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$116; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 111:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 111, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$463; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 112:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 112, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,161,650; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 113:

That the House reeede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 113, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$26,085; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 114:

That the House reeede from is disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 114, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$286,750; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 115:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 115, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,423; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 116:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 116, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$24,513; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 117:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 117, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$259,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 118:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 118, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$323,750; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 119:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 119, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$107,763; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 120:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 120, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$46,250; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 121:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 121, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$5,890,400; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 122:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 122 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$7,308; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 22, 30, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 125, and 126.

CLARENCE CANNON,  
C. A. WOODRUM,  
LOUIS LUDLOW,  
JED JOHNSON,  
EMMET O'NEAL,  
LOUIS C. RABAUT,  
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,  
ALBERT J. ENGEL,  
FRANCIS CASE,  
FRANK B. KEEFE,

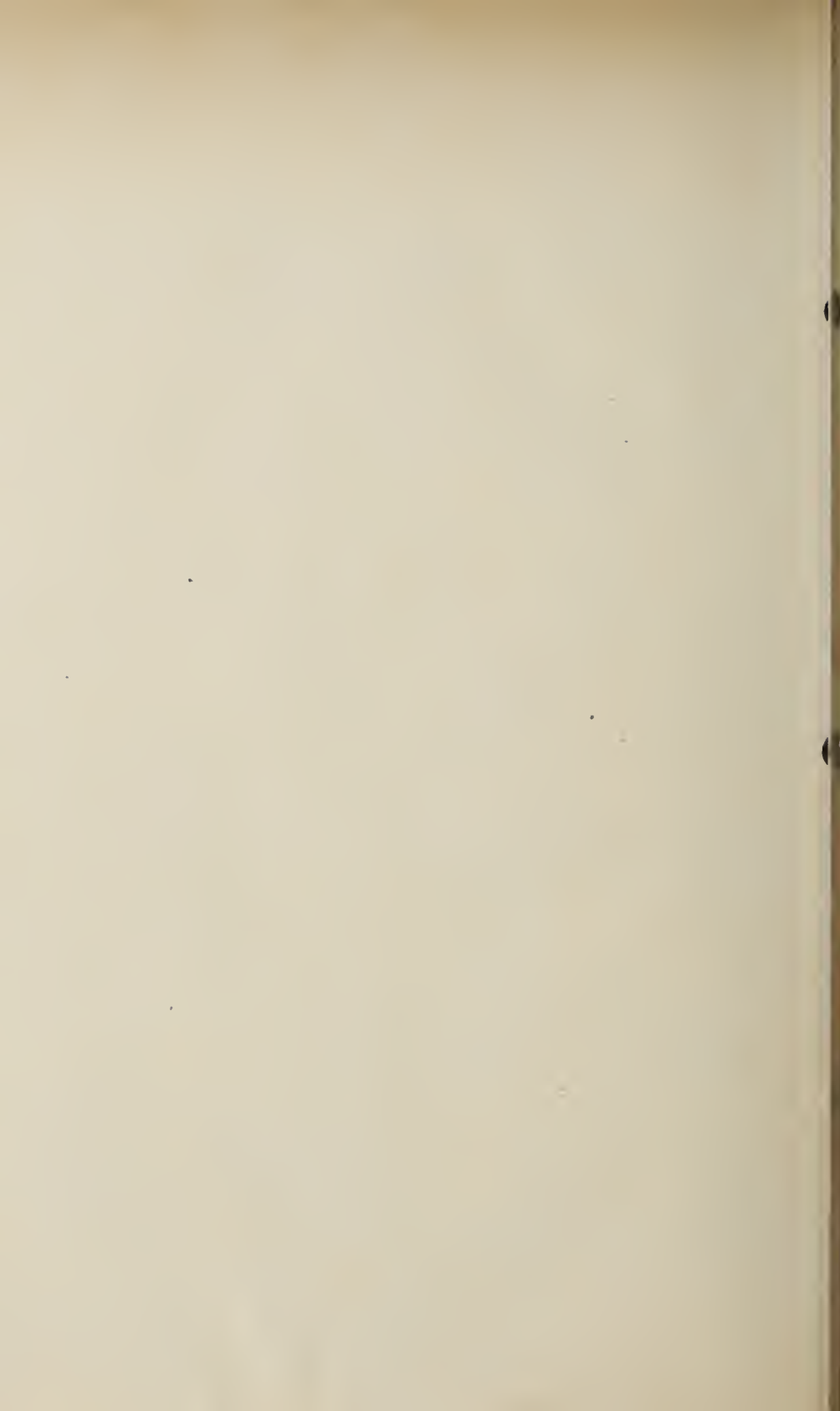
*Managers on the part of the House.*

KENNETH MCKELLAR,  
CARL HAYDEN,  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
RUFUS C. HOLMAN,  
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*







I am sure I express the sentiments of every Member of the House when I say we regret his passing. We shall miss him greatly but will always cherish his memory. He was a true friend.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER. The House will stand in recess, subject to the call of the Chair. Fifteen minutes' notice of the expiration of the recess will be given by the ringing of the bell.

Thereupon (at 1 o'clock and 13 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 3 o'clock and 56 minutes p. m.

#### FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H. J. Res. 324. Joint resolution to extend the time for filing a report by the Civil Aeronautics Board relating to multiple taxation of air commerce.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill and a concurrent resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 2208. An act providing for the transfer of certain property from the Home Owners' Loan Corporation to the United States for national-park purposes; and

S. Con. Res. 57. Concurrent resolution requesting the President to return to the Senate S. 1979, the Uniform Stock Transfer Act, and providing for its reenrollment.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4911) entitled "An act to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act."

The message also announced that the Vice President has appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers in the following departments and agencies:

1. Department of the Navy.
2. Department of War.
3. National Housing Agency.
4. United States Maritime Commission and War Shipping Administration.

#### FILING OF INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE REPORTS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the sine die adjournment of the House, special and standing committees of the House authorized to make investigations may file their reports with the Speaker not later than midnight, January 2, 1945, for printing as public documents.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, this morning I was granted permission to insert in the RECORD two speeches by the Honorable Winston Churchill. I find that one of them will cover two and one-third pages of the RECORD and the cost is estimated to be \$121.40. The other one will cover two and two-thirds pages of the RECORD and the cost is estimated to be \$138.80. However, owing to the importance of these addresses I think they should appear in the RECORD, and I ask unanimous consent that they be inserted in the RECORD regardless of that cost.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

#### FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1945

Mr. CANNON of Missouri submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 5587) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, and to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes:

#### CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5587) "making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, and to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 21, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 45, and 48.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 25, 26, 38, 44, 46, 47, 123, and 124, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7 and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"The Alien Property Custodian is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or transferred to him all necessary expenses incurred by the Office of Alien Property Custodian in carrying out the powers and duties conferred on the Alien Property Custodian pursuant to the Trading with the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.): *Provided*, That not to exceed \$4,000,000 shall be available for the entire fiscal year 1945 for the general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property Custodian, including the objects as specified in section 201 of the National War Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, printing and binding, rent in the District of Columbia, and all other necessary general administrative expenses: *Provided further*, That after June 30, 1945, the Office of Alien Property Custodian shall not incur any obligations for the expenses of said Office except pursuant to a further annual authorization by the Congress specifically therefor: *Pro-*

*vided further*, That on or before April 1, 1945, the Alien Property Custodian shall make a report to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives giving detailed information on all administrative and nonadministrative expenses incurred in connection with the activities of the Office of Alien Property Custodian."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$16,650"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$12,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "teletype service presently being furnished and"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "teletype (presently being furnished) or"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$15,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$8,002"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$6,938"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$37,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed in line 4 of said amendment insert "\$25,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In line 6 of the matter inserted by said amendment, strike out the figure "\$22,000,000", and insert in lieu thereof "\$20,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$37,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amend-







*Managers on the part of the Senate.*



## STATEMENT

(Statement of the managers on the part of the House will appear in the proceedings of the House of Representatives of Monday, December 18, 1944.)

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the conference report on the bill H. R. 5587.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, this conference report composes all differences between the two Houses with the exception of 16 separate Senate amendments, which will be later submitted to the House serialim. I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 9: Page 9, line 3, strike out "Appropriation Act, 1945," and insert "and the pay, allowance, commutation of quarters, and uniform allowance of regular and reserve commissioned nurses, the number of regular commissioned nurses appointed to be in addition to the number of regular active commissioned officers otherwise authorized, and not to exceed 50 regular commissioned nurses may be appointed in grades above that of senior assistant and for purposes of pay and pay period shall be considered as having had on the date of appointment service equal to that of the junior officer of the grade to which appointed."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that amendments Nos. 9 and 10 be considered jointly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the other amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 10: Page 9, line 13, strike out "\$963,400" and insert "\$1,225,823."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendments.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 11: Page 10, line 13, insert:

"Tuberculosis: For expenses necessary, fiscal year 1945, to carry out the purposes of section 314 (b) of the Public Health Service Act of July 1, 1944, including personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of reports, documents, and other material for publication and of reprints from State, city,

and private publications; the purchase (not exceeding 6), and maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; and items otherwise chargeable to the appropriation 'Miscellaneous and contingent expenses, Public Health Service'; \$668,000, of which amount not to exceed \$129,032 may be transferred to the appropriation 'Pay, and so forth, commissioned officers, Public Health Service', for the employment of 50 additional regular commissioned officers, of which number 24 are authorized to be commissioned in grades above that of senior assistant."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 12 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 13: Page 12, line 3, insert "Office of the Administrator."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 13 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 14: Page 12, line 4, insert: "Traveling expenses: For an additional amount for traveling expenses, Federal Security Agency, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, \$99,000."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 14 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 15: Page 12, line 8, insert the following: "Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding, Federal Security Agency, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, \$6,000."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 15 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 17: Page 13, line 7, insert the following: "Provided further, That in making allocations out of the funds appropriated in this paragraph for construction projects priority shall be given to emergency projects involving an estimated cost to the Federal Government of less than \$250,000."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 17 and concur therein.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a division of the question.

The SPEAKER. The question is: Will the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 17.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential motion to concur with an amendment.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CASE: On page 13, amendment No. 17, lines 7 to 11, Mr. CASE moves to concur in the Senate amendment [No. 17] with an amendment striking out the period, inserting a semicolon and the following language: "Provided further, That the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be available for restoration of community facilities destroyed by hurricane or other public disaster where the ability of the local community to restore or repair the facilities has been impaired by meeting demands created by the war."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order that the motion is not in order. It is not germane in that it introduces material which does not appear in either the House or Senate bills.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, may I be heard on the point of order?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will hear the gentleman.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I do not believe the point of order made by the gentleman from Missouri will lie in view of the fact that the amendment I propose relates to community facilities. We are not now dealing with the powers of the conferees; we are dealing with the power of the House. The amendment which is proposed to be added by the Senate refers to the funds appropriated in this bill; and the entire paragraph refers to community facilities. My amendment merely proposes that the funds appropriated by this paragraph, referring directly to them, shall be available for restoration of community facilities under certain conditions relating to demands created by the war. Titles II and III of the act of October 14, 1940, generally known as the Lanham Act, relate to the supplying of community facilities needed in the defense effort or to meet demands or situations created by the war; consequently, I believe the amendment is directly related and a proper condition to attach to the language proposed by the Senate.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, this is entirely new matter. The proposition before us is restricted specifically to situations growing out of the war. Here is a proposition which has no relation to the war; it is extraneous matter and is not in order.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is not exactly clear on the language that it is destruction or injury growing entirely out of the war. Is it the opinion of the gentleman from Missouri that is what the paragraph in the bill is limited to?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The pending proposition is tied up with and incident to titles II and III of the act of October 14, 1940, which is an act providing solely for activities in connection with the prosecution of the war. The proposition the gentleman suggests has no relation to the war; it deals solely with an act of God and is entirely new matter not contemplated by the act of October 14, 1940, and appears in neither the House nor Senate bills.



Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, it occurs to me that the definition placed on the act by the gentleman from Missouri is entirely too restrictive. The purpose of the act, of course, was to further improve conditions in the defense area by making houses available, even in areas other than defense areas. There has been great storm damage up in New England and in some of the other areas so that men who have been employed in war industries are presently without adequate housing to pursue their occupations in a defense area. That would be one of the incidents, and it occurs to me the amendment is entirely germane to the purposes set out in the amendment inserted in the bill by the Senate.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to observe that the last part of the language which I have offered conditions the action proposed upon the repairing of community facilities where the ability of the community has been impaired by meeting demands created by the war. Moreover, the Lanham Act is not limited to the war. It is somewhat broader than that. In fact, we were not in the war at the time the Lanham Act was passed and I call the Speaker's attention to the fact the act was the act of October 14, 1940.

The SPEAKER. The Chair under the statement of the gentleman from Missouri and in a way supported by the gentleman from Illinois cannot see anything in the amendment or the proposal of the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] except an act of God; therefore the Chair thinks that the amendment is not germane and sustains the point of order.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, is it not true that in ruling upon questions of this sort where they involve securing an agreement between the two bodies of the Congress considerable latitude is allowed for the purpose of reaching an agreement in the interest of comity and that the ordinary rules of germaneness do not apply strictly?

The SPEAKER. The Chair would differ with the gentleman on that. The Chair does not think that conferees on the part of the House and the Senate could set aside the rule of germaneness.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I assume that the Speaker took into consideration the fact this whole thing is conditioned upon the proposition that this extension should apply only where the ability of the local community has been impaired by meeting demands created by the war?

The SPEAKER. The Chair has read that part of the gentleman's amendment very thoroughly.

Mr. CASE. I respect the Speaker's ruling.

The SPEAKER. The question is on concurring in the Senate amendment.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 21: Strike out lines 24 and 25, on page 21, and lines 1 to 5, and page 22, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"For an additional amount, notwithstanding the limitations contained in the item 'Conservation and use of agricultural land resources' contained in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, including the objects specified under the same item in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945, \$13,000,000."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON of Missouri moves that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"The limitation on expenditures under the 1944 program of soil-building practices and soil- and water-conservation practices established in the fourth proviso clause of the appropriation 'Conservation and Use of Agricultural Land Resources,' in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby increased from \$300,000,000 to \$313,000,000 (exclusive of the \$12,500,000 provided in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945, for additional seed payment)."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 30: Page 26, line 5, insert:

"BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

"Census of agriculture: For an additional amount for census of agriculture, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, \$5,000,000, to remain available until December 31, 1946."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, this is our old familiar friend, the census of agriculture. We could not agree in conference, and hence the matter comes back for a separate vote. The Senate insists upon this 5-year census of agriculture. There are some on this side of the Capitol who do not agree particularly that it will be a very fruitful effort or that it should be carried out at the present time. Altogether, as I recall the figures, about \$12,750,000 would be available if this were approved. About \$600,000 has already been expended, and some of the field offices have been established and supervisors have been designated. They discovered, of course, that they could not get enough enumerators under the funds that were originally made available, so it became necessary to ask for additional funds.

In the first place there is a manpower shortage in the country. Notwithstanding the fact that they agree on using women enumerators, they are still going to have difficulty, and I doubt whether it

would be enough money to do the job. Secondly, I wonder about the value of an agricultural census at the present time. In one year, for instance, we had 126,000,000 hogs in the country. In the next year it dropped down to something like 80,000,000; so the figures on hogs and cattle and geese and pigs and sheep and chickens and all other farm livestock and fowls of the country shift so radically under these very flexible action programs that have been instituted by the War Food Administrator and the Department of Agriculture that I doubt very much the wisdom of taking a census at this time, because within 365 days the figures will have little or no value and the job will have to be done over again if the money is available. Why can we not let this matter ride until at least that portion of hostilities that relates to the European theater comes to an end, and then probably we can deduce some figures that will be a little more stable and will be of more value to the economy of the country?

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. REED of New York. Those figures would be so far out of date by the time they were compiled they would be absolutely useless.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I think the gentleman is absolutely right. It takes a little while to assemble these things and compare them. It will require extra clerks in the Census Office in Washington. When it has been all put together and printed and distributed to the Members of the House and the Senate and to the interested people in the country, it will be of very dubious value. The question is this. We have about 5 cents out of every dollar that would be available expended now. Shall we waste a nickel, or shall we go ahead and throw the other 95 cents into it for a proposition that is wholly speculative and of questionable value?

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. If it was found necessary to take the census, why could not the agricultural agent of the county do it?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I think the rural mail carriers could make a pretty fair spot census that would serve as good a purpose as would be served by the expenditure of the money that is asked for here.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. O'HARA. Will this require the use of cars and gasoline by these census-takers?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I presume it will, because there are large areas to be traversed, and manifestly an automobile will be necessary; and of course gasoline is a very tight item and very necessary in the war effort.

I trust, therefore, that the earlier position of the House will be sustained and



that it will resist the motion to recede and concur.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. SHORT. We have been told by both the Army and the Navy that we have a great shortage of manpower in all branches of our armed services at this critical stage of the war. We have also been told that we have a shortage of manpower in our leading war industries all over the country. We all know from personal contact and experience that we have a shortage of manpower back on the farm. If these census enumerators and takers would spend less time counting our chickens and hogs and cattle, we perhaps would have a little more manpower available to produce a larger crop of them all.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The gentleman makes a very forceful observation.

Mr. GILLESPIE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. GILLESPIE. I wonder if the gentleman knows whether or not Germany and Japan are taking farm censuses.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I have grave doubts on the subject.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that the motion to recede and concur will be rejected.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, one of the urgent problems which now confront the American people—a problem to which both business and agriculture are giving earnest consideration—is the problem of post-war reconversion, and especially the maintenance of post-war agriculture.

Remembering the collapse of agriculture and the ensuing bankruptcy of the farmer in the post-war period following World War No. 1, there is an effort on the part of both industry and government to prevent a recurrence of that situation after World War No. 2. The situation is even more menacing this time than it was in 1918. More money has been spent, more men have been involved, there has been greater dislocation of business and a greater surplus of farm products has been accumulated. I think everybody agrees that it is imperative that we must make provision for the inevitable post-war period now rapidly approaching. Unless Congress makes legislative provision for it and does it intelligently, we will have the same situation on the American farm after this war we had in the memorable depression which followed the last war.

In order to plan intelligently to meet this situation, we must have data on which to plan. This Congress, in the act of December 23, 1943, provided for this agricultural census with that in view. Conditions are abnormal on the American farm today. No one knows just what the situation is. This census was authorized to determine a basis upon which we can meet the emergency.

In the regular annual Agricultural Appropriation Act, 1945, we appropriated \$7,250 to start it. At that time we did not appropriate the full amount because it was felt it would be necessary to secure

a little more information before the final estimate was submitted, and no provision was made for the field work. Here we have the set-up, ready and waiting, but no money for field work. This appropriation is to provide money for that purpose. My good friend and beloved colleague, the gentleman from Missouri, presents the suggestion that it will interfere with manpower needs of the war program. As a matter of fact, this work will be done very largely by women. A large proportion of the enumerators who will take this census are women. With that point particularly in view we took this matter up with the departmental heads in the hearings and we received every assurance that it would not in any way interfere with the war program. On the contrary, it would provide a very essential factor upon which to predicate a workable program to forestall our coming potential depression. At the time this matter was last under consideration, the House divided along purely partisan lines. Mr. Speaker, this is not a time for partisanship. This is a proposition on which we cannot afford to play politics. We have before us the salutary lesson learned in the last war. World War No. 1 ended unexpectedly and there was no time for planning in anticipation of the close of the war; no preparation had been made and we suddenly found ourselves precipitated into the bitter problems of peace without a program. The result was disastrous. We must not make that mistake this time. We must be equipped with a definite, progressive, and constructive plan in order to meet the situation which we know is certain to come.

This is a proposition to maintain the national farm income after the war, to take care of the enormous surpluses of every agricultural product now hanging like the sword of Damocles over the market and to prevent another terrific depression such as we had in 1920.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. KERR. This should be continued, due to the fact that a large part of the \$7,000,000 which has already been appropriated, has been allotted or spent in the beginning on this organization.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Certainly. All the money that has been spent in building up the organization to take the census will be wasted. We cannot take the census without this money, and the \$7,250,000 or at least \$600,000 of this which has already been expended will be lost.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, will my distinguished chairman yield me some time?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Wisconsin yield briefly?

Mr. KEEFE. Yes.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I think that all Members of the House will agree with the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], that the Congress should do everything

in its power to prevent the dilemma, indeed, the catastrophe, that faced agriculture following the last war, but he is crossing the bridge before we get to it. He is talking about post-war agriculture before we have won this war. It is inconceivable to me in this critical period of our history, when faced with manpower shortages, not only in our armed forces but in the war industries and on the farm, that we should propose to hire a lot of American citizens to go out and gather data and statistics which we already have in our possession to a great extent. The argument that women are to do much or most of the work in the taking of this census does not have much cogency or force, because women already are employed on farms, in our war industries, and in the armed forces. We are depending on women as well as men, and even with women we should not start on some grandiose schemes to produce something which we already have.

Win the war first. Take the census later. Political parasites do not aid in winning the war.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I am in complete accord with what my distinguished friend has said. I rise to answer one or two statements made by my distinguished chairman. He defends this item on the ground that it is needed in order to alleviate the condition of agriculture. He has painted a dire picture as to what the condition of agriculture would be at the conclusion of this war without this agricultural census. He says that we must not repeat the performance of the last war, and, therefore, we must get ready by sending a lot of people, 30,000 of them, out to harass and annoy the farmers of this country with a great long series of questionnaires, asking them how many pigs there are on the farm, and how many chickens they have on the farm, and how many cows there are on the farm, and all that sort of thing. The chairman of this committee knows as well as anyone that under existing procedure and facilities today, anyone can call the Department of Agriculture and through the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and their reporting services, get any and all information or statistics relating to all phases of agriculture. This information is kept up to date from month to month under existing facilities. It is perfect nonsense to talk about carrying out an agricultural census pursuant to an old law merely because it contained a provision authorizing the taking of an agricultural census every 5 years. It is proposed to employ about 30,000 people to do this job. If you say that they are people that are not going to interfere with the war effort in the factories or on the farm, then you are going to get a lot of people who are not capable of doing the job. You are going to get a census that will not be worth the expenditure. It seems to me that the people of this country will applaud the action of the Congress in saying that we do not intend to throw away another \$5,000,000 on a perfectly useless project in the fact of the demands of General Somervell and General Marshall, and all of the rest of the people in charge of our war effort.



What a tragedy it would be, even in the face of the statements that appear in the hearings, if the word should go out that the Congress had decided to put 30,000 people on the pay roll, to use tires and gas to run around this country in an effort to get information that we already have. How absurd that we should take those people away from their jobs on the farm and put them to work in an activity, that so far as the farmers and the business people in the district that I represent are concerned, is utterly useless and worthless.

I ask the gentleman to show the proof any place where any great farm organization or any great national organization of any kind or character—unless it be the Democratic Party—has pressed for this particular piece of legislation at this time. As far as I am concerned I want to go back to tell the people I represent that we have made an honest effort the first time it came up to save at least \$5,000,000.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. JENKINS. Is there any significance in this date, December 31, 1946?

Mr. KEEFE. I do not know whether there is any significance in that date or not, unless it indicates that the funds will be available until after the congressional elections in 1946.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Missouri yield 1 additional minute to the gentleman from Wisconsin that I may ask him a question?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I was going to say to my friend from Wisconsin that normally I would be for this survey but in the very bill that is before us we are taking care of a deficiency of \$13,000,000 for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration where they over-committed themselves notwithstanding the limitations we wrote into the regular supply bill. The reason was that there were more participants in the farm program. In view of that rather flexible condition in the farm economy what value will there be in these figures a year from now?

Mr. KEEFE. There will be none.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I think that is the patent reason why it ought to be denied at this time.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I do not believe I shall need 3 minutes. The other day I received a letter commenting on the action of the House when this deficiency bill was before us, complimenting the House on the action it had taken in eliminating the consumer studies and eliminating this proposed fund for the census of agriculture. The man writing me said this:

You have got to kill the bear before you can skin it. There is altogether too much talk about getting ready for what we are going to do after the war at a time when we have not got the war won.

That is what he wrote. Those of you who read the Prime Minister's speech in the Parliament yesterday must have noted that he said the hardest battles are still ahead of us. With the changes that have come in the prolongation of the war this House will find it hard to explain that it now proposes to set up an additional \$5,000,000 to employ 30,000 more people for the census of agriculture.

It is not merely the employment of 30,000 interviewers; those 30,000 interviewers have got to have someone to interview, at least one other person. That means that 60,000 people at the very least are going to be devoting their time throughout the period these people are employed to counting chickens, pigs, horses, and what have you at the very hour the responsible heads of the war agencies; the head of the War Production Board, Mr. Krug; the head of production for the Navy, Admiral King; the head of production for the War Department, Under Secretary Patterson; and the head of the Army Service Forces, General Somervell, have been before us with statements that they need 300,000 additional workers to produce ammunition, tires, and other things critically needed now. Yesterday Wes Gallagher in a column from the war front spoke of the shortage of ammunition.

Are we in the face of a situation like that going to set up \$5,000,000 to take the time of 60,000 people for the next year and a half or 2 years.

As a matter of fact, when this proposition came up in the Senate we were told that the Director of the Census said he needed \$10,000,000. They have had \$600,000, and \$7,200,000 is to be available after the 1st of January. Why do they need another \$5,000,000, for a total of nearly \$13,000,000?

If it be true that the \$7,200,000 cannot be spent unless they have this \$5,000,000 to spend with it, then we had better stop now and save not merely the \$5,000,000, but the \$7,200,000. Whatever we spend can be better spent a few months later when the war is won.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I am utterly surprised at the arguments that have been advanced against the taking of this census at the present time. You might as well make that argument against taking a census of the population of the United States as provided by the Constitution.

I am probably the only man in the House who was a member of the Census Committee 20 years ago when you Republicans were in charge of the House and when congressionally speaking there were giants upon the earth. You had in this House at that time Nicholas Longworth, James R. Mann, John Q. Tilson, and a large number of other great leaders of your party.

This question was brought up then, and they convinced the country, and

they convinced the House, that this census of agriculture should be taken in 1925 and every 10 years thereafter. It has been done ever since.

This is not a political question. As far as I am individually concerned, I do not care whether I get any patronage out of it or not. I have long since learned that patronage, as a rule, does a Congressman as much harm as it does him good. Are you going to abandon this policy altogether? Are you going to say by your vote that we will not take a census provided by law? Why did you not say that last year when we were passing the law pursuant to the custom set by your party in 1924?

There is a greater disruption in agricultural life today than we have ever had. In my opinion, if this census was at all necessary in 1925, it is doubly necessary in 1945. You say, "Oh, we can get this information from the chambers of commerce." If it were a business census, I wonder what your attitude would be? I have never seen anybody oppose one of them. Besides, you do not get such information as this from a chamber of commerce. Someone said a moment ago that they never even call for the information. That may be true. There is a great deal of information that some men in this House never do ask for and never get.

Mr. CASE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. We threw out some of the censuses proposed for business the other day on a point of order so we did oppose it and got rid of it.

Mr. RANKIN. That went out on a point of order. The gentleman voted for this census last year. All you gentlemen voted for this law last year.

Mr. CASE. We expected the war to be over.

Mr. RANKIN. No; you did not. You knew the election would be over, and thought you would carry the House. If you put this issue on the low level of politics, you put yourselves in a mighty poor position.

Mr. CASE. The gentleman is putting this on the plane of politics.

Mr. RANKIN. Oh, no. I am supporting it now, just as I did when your party was in power.

Mr. CASE. The way in which certain gentlemen defend this from the standpoint of politics is what brings politics into it.

Mr. RANKIN. No. It was before election that we provided for this census. I heard it on every hand that you thought you were going to carry the House. Of course, I was not excited about that. I have served under Republican administrations, and I think I am one of the last men in the House to get up and jump on a man about his politics. But you voted for this census last year when we were at war and we are still at war.

Mr. CASE. We thought the war would be over before this.

Mr. RANKIN. You are getting ready to disrupt your own policy which your own party started when they were in power. I heard the argument then. I



was in the minority and I went along with them because they convinced me that this agricultural census should be taken every 10 years. Where was the gentleman from South Dakota last year when we passed the law providing for this census?

"Oh, where was Roderick,"

When "One blast upon his bugle horn were worth a hundred men?"

You can kick this item out if you want to. We are going to call the roll on it, but we will pass it in January.

The Director of the Census came before the committee and stated:

We are particularly determined that it be not permitted to interfere insofar as we are able. We have issued instructions to our field force, which is in a formative state at the moment, that we must look to people who would normally not be available for regular jobs and not take people from the normal labor force under any circumstances, giving first preference to honorably discharged veterans who are able to do our work, to members of their families, and the families of men still in the services.

There are enough honorably discharged veterans in your district and mine to do this work.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 4 additional minutes.

Mr. RANKIN. If this was not worth anything to the Nation in 1925, why did you start it? I asked the question then. What will it be worth? Your leaders at that time took the floor and convinced us, and, if I remember correctly, the bill passed practically unanimously; it has passed unanimously ever since, as it did last year. Now you come along after the department has set up the machinery to do this work and attempt to stop it and bring up the war as an excuse for stopping a practice that you convinced us 20 years ago was in the interest of the farmers of this Nation. If it was to their interest then, it is doubly to their interest now.

I hope the Members will not vote this appropriation down after we have started on the work, and kill a program that you started when you were in power, and which has been of great benefit to the farmers of this Nation.

I think it would be a sad mistake to disrupt this program now, because if you kill it now it may be the end of it. I hope that you will vote to sustain this item and that this program will be carried on indefinitely.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. I think it should be made plain, however, that this would not kill the legislation now.

Mr. RANKIN. What good is the legislation if you kill the appropriation to carry it out?

Mr. JENSEN. You have \$7,000,000.

Mr. RANKIN. If we are not going to take the census properly, we should not take it at all.

Mr. JENSEN. If the gentleman will remember, when the Republicans were in power I think we took this census for

about \$2,000,000 and did a wonderful job. Now we are giving you \$7,000,000 to do it.

Mr. RANKIN. The argument has been made here that this is no time to take this census. I do not know whether the money is sufficient or not. I am not arguing that point, but I am alarmed that you men want to set aside a program that I think has proved very beneficial for the last 20 years and line up politically on the issue. I hope the motion of the chairman will prevail and that this program will be continued.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri, to recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CANNON of Missouri) there were—yeas 67, noes 107.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas, 97, nays 127, not voting 203, as follows:

#### [Roll No. 126]

##### YEAS—97

Anderson, N. Mex.	Granger	Murray, Tenn.
Andrews, Ala.	Grant, Ala.	Norrell
Baldwin, Md.	Hare	Norton
Beckworth	Harless, Ariz.	O'Brien, Mich.
Bell	Harris	O'Connor
Bland	Hart	Outland
Bloom	Hays	Pace
Bonner	Hobbs	Patton
Brown, Ga.	Hoch	Peterson, Fla.
Bryson	Hollifield	Peterson, Ga.
Burch, Va.	Jackson	Poage
Camp	Jarman	Priest
Cannon, Mo.	Johnson,	Rabaut
Chapman	Luther A.	Ramspeck
Coffee	Johnson,	Rankin
Cooley	Lyndon B.	Richards
Cooper	Johnson, Okla.	Robertson
Cox	Kee	Rowe
Cravens	Kefauver	Sadowski
D'Alesandro	Kerr	Somers, N. Y.
Daughton, Va.	King	Spence
Dingell	Lanham	Starnes, Ala.
Domengaueux	Larcade	Stigler
Doughton, N. C.	Lea	Sullivan
Elliot	Ludlow	Summers, Tex.
Fernandez	McCormack	Thomas, Tex.
Fisher	McMillan, S. C.	Thomason
Folger	Mahon	Tolan
Forand	Manasco	White
Fulbright	Mansfield, Tex.	Whittington
Gathings	May	Wickersham
Gordon	Mills	Wright
Gossett	Monroney	
	Murdock	

##### NAYS—127

Allen, Ill.	Cochran	Hall,
Andersen,	Cole, Mo.	Edwin Arthur
H. Carl.	Crawford	Hall,
Anderson, Calif.	Crosser	Leonard W.
Andresen,	Cunningham	Hancock
August H.	Curtis	Heldinger
Auchincloss	Day	Herter
Barrett	Dirksen	Hoffman
Bates, Mass.	Disney	Holmes, Mass.
Beall	Dondero	Holmes, Wash.
Bennett, Mo.	Dworshak	Horan
Bishop	Ellis	Jenkins
Bolton	Ellsworth	Jensen
Bradley, Mich.	Engel, Mich.	Johnson,
Brehm	Fellows	Anton J.
Brown, Ohio	Fuller	Johnson,
Buck	Gavin	Calvin D.
Buffett	Gilchrist	Johnson, Ind.
Butler	Gillespie	Johnson,
Canfield	Gillie	J. Leroy
Carlson, Kans.	Goodwin	Jones
Case	Graham	Judd
Chenoweth	Griffiths	Kean
Chipfield	Gross	Kearney
Church	Gwynne	Keefe
Clason	Hagen	Kleberg
Clevenger	Hale	Knutson

LaFollette	O'Brien, N. Y.	Smith, Wis.
LeCompte	O'Hara	Springer
LeFevre	O'Konski	Stearns, N. H.
Lenke	O'Neal	Stockman
McConnell	Phillips	Sundstrom
McCowan	Pittenger	Talbot
Maas	Piumley	Talle
Martin, Iowa	Ramey	Taylor
Martin, Mass.	Reed, Ill.	Vorys, Ohio
Mason	Reed, N. Y.	Weichel, Ohio
Merrow	Robison, Ky.	Welch
Michener	Rockwell	Wigglesworth
Miller, Conn.	Rogers, Mass.	Willey
Miller, Mo.	Rohrbough	Wilson
Monkiewicz	Schwabe	Wolcott
Mundt	Scrivner	Wolverton, N. J.
Murray, Wis.	Short	Woodruff, Mich.
Norman	Simpson, Ill.	

#### NOT VOTING—203

Abernethy	Gifford	Powers
Allen, La.	Gillette	Pracht,
Andrews, N. Y.	Gorski	C. Frederick
Angell	Grant, Ind.	Pratt,
Arends	Gregory	Joseph M.
Arnold	Hal'eck	Price
Baldwin, N. Y.	Harness, Ind.	Randolph
Barden	Hartley	Reece, Tenn.
Barry	Hébert	Rees, Kans.
Bates, Ky.	Heffernan	Rivers
Bender	Hendricks	Rizley
Bennett, Mich.	Hess	Robinson, Utah
Blackney	Hill	Rodgers, Pa.
Boren	Hinshaw	Rolph
Boykin	Hoeven	Rooney
Bradley, Pa.	Hope	Rowan
Brooks	Howell	Russell
Brumbaugh	Hull	Sabath
Buckley	Izac	Sasscer
Bulwinkle	Jeffrey	Satterfield
Burchill, N. Y.	Jennings	Sauthoff
Burdick	Johnson, Ward	Scanlon
Burgin	Jonkman	Schiffler
Busbey	Kelley	Scott
Byrne	Kennedy	Shafer
Cannon, Fla.	Keogh	Sheppard
Capozzoli	Kilburn	Sheridan
Carrier	Kilday	Simpson, Pa.
Carson, Ohio	Kinzer	Slaughter
Carter	Kirwan	Smith, Maine
Celler	Klein	Smith, Ohio
Clark	Kunkel	Smith, Va.
Cole, N. Y.	Lambertson	Smith, W. Va.
Colmer	Landis	Snyder
Compton	Lane	Sparkman
Costello	Lesinski	Stanley
Courtney	Lewis	Stefan
Curley	Luce	Stevenson
Davis	Lynch	Stewart
Dawson	McCord	Sumner, Ill.
Delaney	McGehee	Taber
Dewey	McGregor	Tarver
Dickstein	McKenzie	Thomas, N. J.
Dies	McLean	Tibbott
Dilweg	McMillen, Ill.	Torrens
Douglas	McMurray	Towe
Drewry	McWilliams	Treadway
Durham	Madden	Troutman
Eaton	Maloney	Vincent, Ky.
Eberharter	Mansfield,	Vinson, Ga.
Ellison, Md.	Mont.	Voorhis, Calif.
Elmer	Marcantonio	Vursell
Elston, Ohio	Merritt	Wadsworth
Engle, Calif.	Miller, Nebr.	Walter
Fay	Miller, Pa.	Ward
Feighan	Morrison, La.	Wasielewski
Fenton	Morrison, N. C.	Weaver
Fish	Mott	Weiss
Fitzpatrick	Mruk	Wene
Flannagan	Murphy	West
Ford	Myers	Weichel, Ga.
Fulmer	Newsome	Whitten
Furlong	O'Brien, Ill.	Winstead
Gale	O'Toole	Winter
Gallagher	Patman	Wolfenden, Pa.
Gamble	Pfeifer	Woodrum, Va.
Gearhart	Philbin	Worley
Gerlach	Ploeser	Zimmerman
Gibson	Poulson	

So the motion was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Vinson of Georgia for, with Mr. Jenkins against.

Mr. Brooks for, with Mr. Hill against.

Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. Blackney against.

Mr. Curley for, with Mr. Taber against.

Mr. Stewart for, with Mr. Angell against.

Mr. Drewry for, with Mr. Vursell against.

Mr. Barry for, with Mr. McGregor against.



Mr. Gorski for, with Mr. Arnold against.  
Mr. Sheppard for, with Mr. Tibbott against.  
Mr. Gregory for, with Mr. Cole of New York against.

Mr. Buckley for, with Miss Sumner of Illinois against.

Mr. McGehee for, with Mr. Lewis against.  
Mr. Heffernan for, with Mr. Stefan against.  
Mr. Madden for, with Mr. Rizley against.

Mr. Byrne for, with Mr. Wolfenden of Pennsylvania against.

Mr. Hendricks for, with Mr. Recs of Kansas against.

Mr. Keogh for, with Mrs. Smith of Maine against.

Mr. Maloney for, with Mr. Ploeser against.  
Mr. Delaney for, with Mr. Reece of Tennessee against.

Mr. Lesinski for, with Mr. Shafer against.  
Mr. O'Brien of Illinois for, with Mr. Powers against.

Mr. Fay for, with Mr. Rodgers of Pennsylvania against.

Mr. Winstead for, with Mr. Eaton against.  
Mr. Sparkman for, with Mr. Gamble against.

Mr. Sabath for, with Mr. Halleck against.  
Mr. Pfeifer for, with Mr. Jonkman against.

Mr. Philbin for, with Mr. Kinzer against.  
Mr. Bulwinkle for, with Mr. Howell against.

Mr. Cannon of Florida for, with Mr. Grant of Indiana against.

Mr. Zimmerman for, with Mr. Kilburn against.

Mr. Dilweg for, with Mr. Hoeven against.  
Mr. Lane for, with Mr. Elston of Ohio against.

Mr. Whitten for, with Mr. Kunkel against.  
Mr. Kelley for, with Mr. Hartley against.

Mr. McCord for, with Mr. Winter against.  
Mr. Lynch for, with Mr. Elmer against.

Mr. Wasielewski for, with Mr. Towe against.  
Mr. Allen of Louisiana for, with Mr. Stevenson against.

Mr. Kilday for, with Mr. Miller of Nebraska against.

Mr. Smith of West Virginia for, with Mr. Smith of Ohio against.

Mr. Kirwan for, with Mr. Harness of Indiana against.

Mr. Courtney for, with Mr. Jennings against.

Mr. Merritt for, with Mr. Hess against.  
Mr. O'Toole for, with Mr. Thomas of New Jersey against.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist upon the disagreement to the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 39: Page 31, line 15, insert:

"Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, \$2,000,000."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON].

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 39, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$1,045,000."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I offer the substitute amendment just sent to the desk. It is a

compromise amendment. I offer this amendment after conferring with the chairman and other members of the House conference committee, whom I have been able to contact. As those of you who are familiar with this item will recall there was a Budget estimate for \$2,000,000 for continuation of construction of the Colorado-Big Thompson project. Because of the fact that Congress had appropriated more than \$21,000,000 heretofore and that only \$18,608,000 had actually been expended on our last report, it was my thought when the conferees met that this would be sufficient to continue the project until funds could be provided in the regular bill. But this, I am told, is not the case—that there is urgent need for funds to complete and line the Alva B. Adams tunnel. I am sure it is not the disposition of any Member of this House to stop work on this important project on which there has already been spent over \$18,000,000. It would, therefore, not be in the interest of economy to refuse to make sufficient funds to continue construction work until the tunnel is completed.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 40: Page 31, line 16, insert "Colorado River project, Texas, \$126,000."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist upon its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 41: Page 31, line 17, strike out "\$1,900,000" and insert "\$2,000,000."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist upon its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 42: Page 31, line 20, insert:

"FORT PECK PROJECT, MONT.

"For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for construction of the Fort Peck project, Mont., \$400,000, to remain available until expended, and to be expendable as specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move the House insist upon its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential motion which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. O'CONNOR of Montana moves to recede and concur in Senate amendments Nos. 42 and 43.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. O'CONNOR].

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, I wish to address my remarks to Fort Peck, which is amendment 42, and also to Hungry Horse, which is amendment 43.

Mr. Speaker, the Hungry Horse Dam is located over in the western congressional district which is represented by my colleague, the gentleman from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD] who is in China upon a mission for the President of the United States; so he is unable to be here to defend this item. This item, Mr. Speaker, grows out of an act of Congress which was passed in May 1944, authorizing the construction of the Hungry Horse Dam. The Bureau of the Budget has approved the item of \$50,000 to make the necessary provision to bring about the construction of the dam. The Bureau of Reclamation has asked the committee for this amount in order to make the survey. This would be a post-war program and the survey must be made before anything else can be done toward the building of the dam. I ask therefore, Mr. Speaker, that the preferential motion be adopted for the reason that it has the support of the Bureau of the Budget and likewise the Bureau of Reclamation. As I understand, there is no disposition among the members of the committee not to allow it but they did not think the emergency existed at this time.

As to the Fort Peck item, it is an item of \$400,000 for the purpose of constructing two power lines from the Fort Peck power system. One of these lines would go to Glendive, Mont., and furnish power for the lifting of water to irrigate small irrigation projects. The other line would go to Williston, N. Dak., for the same purpose. The Glendive power line is under construction at the present time to serve irrigation and pumping for these projects. They have been constructed during the emergency as war food projects. The material for the construction of these lines has already been provided for by priorities upon the theory that they are war food projects. The total estimated cost of the Glendive line is \$1,542,000, of which \$717,800 have already been expended. This is an irrigation item and it is very important in the production of war foods and will be important after the war for general farm production. I therefore ask, Mr. Speaker, that the preferential motion be adopted.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, the committee denied this item for the reason that there did not seem to be sufficient emergency to warrant provision for it at this time. It was referred to the regular committee which will take up the next Interior Department appropriation bill early in the next session.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. O'CONNOR. There is a motion before the House which is preferential in



character that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment. That is the motion before the House?

The SPEAKER. The Chair was intending to put that motion.

The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Montana [Mr. O'CONNOR], that the House recede and concur.

The motion was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is now on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 43: Page 32, line 11, insert the following:

**"HUNGRY HORSE PROJECT, MONTANA**

"For work preliminary to construction of Hungry Horse project, Montana, as authorized by section 1 of the act of June 5, 1944 (Public Law 329), fiscal year 1945, to remain available until expended, \$50,000."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. O'CONNOR].

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, I have already discussed in connection with my preferential motion the Hungry Horse project. I hope the House will not vote for the motion made by the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee for the reason that we need this money to make the survey so that we can make plans for the construction of this dam which was authorized by the Congress in May 1944.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, the situation here is a little more urgent than on the last item because this is an entirely new project. Nothing has been done on it. This is a proposal to initiate an extensive dam and irrigation proposition. In view of the fact it is a new plan, it seemed to us imperative that the matter be referred to the regular committee which will have time to investigate it more thoroughly than was possible in the limited time available for the hurried formulation of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 125: On page 86, line 13, insert the following:

"Sec. 404. That during the fiscal year 1945 there shall be available for expenditure or obligation for long-distance telephone tolls and for telegrams and cablegrams by the De-

partment of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Justice, the Department of Labor, the Treasury Department, and the Post Office Department not to exceed 90 percent in the case of each of said departments of the amounts included for such purpose in the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1945 under the schedules in the Budget under the heading "Communication services": *Provided further*, That the savings hereby effected in the items for long-distance telephone tolls and for telegrams and cablegrams for each of the said departments shall not be diverted to other use but shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided further*, That section 8 of the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, is hereby repealed."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment and concur with an amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON of Missouri moves the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment and concur with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"Sec. 404. That during the fiscal year 1945 there shall be available for expenditure or obligation for long-distance telephone tolls and for telegrams and cablegrams by the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Justice, the Department of Labor, the Treasury Department, and the Post Office Department not to exceed 90 per cent, in the case of each of said departments of the amounts included for such purposes in the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1945 under the schedules in the Budget under the heading "Communication services": *Provided*, That the savings hereby effected in the items for long-distance telephone tolls and for telegrams and cablegrams for each of the said Departments shall not be diverted to other use but shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided further*, That the amounts named in section 8 of the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, are hereby increased by \$17,345 and \$19,242, respectively, such additional amounts to be available exclusively for the objects for which provided for the Solid Fuels Administration for War and the Fish and Wildlife Service."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 126: Page 86, line 5, strike out the figure "404" and insert "405."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. Speaker, this bill concludes the appropriation program for the Seventy-eighth Congress. Preparation has already begun on the supply bills for 1944-45 and we expect to report the first early in January. The program of the committee calls for final disposition of all departmental supply bills in time for an early adjournment next year.

The departments are now formulating, and the Bureau of the Budget is now processing the Budget estimates for the coming session of Congress. May I call the attention of the Members of the House to the fact that in the drafting of the supply bills for the coming year we are faced with the greatest necessity for retrenchment which has ever confronted the committee in the history of the American Congress. In order to meet unemployment conditions, during the period immediately preceding the war, and in order to finance national defense, during the war, we have spent unprecedented sums, and as a result there has developed in the country and in the Congress, and especially in the departments, a spending psychology dangerous to national fiscal stability.

The public debt today is in excess of \$210,000,000,000. The predicted total at the end of the fiscal year is in excess of \$251,000,000,000. The interest on the public debt alone will at the close of the war exceed the entire annual Budget of a few years ago. With the coming of peace, we will be confronted with the necessity of annual outlays for:

Public debt retirement.

Interest on the public debt.

Defense establishments of largely enhanced proportions.

Unprecedented veterans' benefits.

Greatly expanded merchant marine.

Other governmental expenses out of all proportion to the former peacetime status.

In the aggregate, they will impose a staggering annual draft on the Federal Treasury. These irreducible expenditures will coincide with rapidly falling national revenues and a mounting demand for reduction in taxes. Mr. Speaker, the United States Government pays its debts. There can be no repudiation. The alternative is a drastic reduction of expenditures. The criterion by which we have too often judged proposed expenditures—that the money will be well invested and well administered—must be discarded for the one standard of stark necessity. May I invite the attention and cooperation of all Members of the Seventy-ninth Congress to the urgent necessity of a program of Spartan economy. I trust there will develop during the holidays a unanimity of concern for the financial integrity of the Government that will bear abundant fruit in the approaching session of the new Congress.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. REED of New York. I just want to call the attention of the gentleman from Missouri, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, to the fact that according to the estimate of the Budget made August 1, 1944, the national debt on July 30, 1945, will be \$251,334,000,000 as shown by these tables:



*Effect of fiscal operations on the public debt, actual for fiscal years 1940-44, and estimated for fiscal year 1945*

[In millions of dollars]

	Fiscal years ending June 30—					1945 based on Budget estimates of Aug. 1, 1944
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	
Direct public debt at beginning of year.....	40,440	42,968	48,961	72,422	136,696	201,003
Net increase in direct public debt during year:						
General and special accounts, excess of expenditures over receipts, including public debt retirements.....	3,740	5,168	19,692	55,901	49,595	52,741
Government corporations and agencies, net expenditures.....	-34	217	3,025	2,194	4,403	2,075
Trust accounts, excess of receipts over expenditures.....	-102	-68	-119	-333	-352	-33
Statutory public debt retirements.....	-129	-64	-95	-3		
Change in Treasury balance.....	-947	+742	+358	+6,515	+10,662	-4,500
Net increase in direct public debt.....	2,528	5,994	23,461	64,274	64,307	50,283
Public debt at end of year.....	42,968	48,961	72,422	136,696	201,003	251,286
Guaranteed obligations not owned by the Treasury outstanding at end of year.....	5,529	6,370	4,568	4,100	1,623	48
Total public debt and guaranteed obligations outstanding at end of year.....	48,496	55,332	76,991	140,796	202,626	251,334

NOTE.—Figures are rounded and will not necessarily add to totals.

*U. S. Government debt outstanding actual on June 30, 1940-44, and estimated June 30, 1945*

[In millions of dollars]

	June 30, 1940	June 30, 1941	June 30, 1942	June 30, 1943	June 30, 1944	June 30, 1945 <sup>1</sup> (estimated)
Direct debt:						
Interest-bearing debt:						
Marketable public issues.....	34,436	37,713	50,573	95,310	140,401	
Nonmarketable public issues.....	3,166	4,555	13,510	29,200	44,855	
Total public issues.....	37,602	42,267	64,083	124,509	185,256	
Special issues.....	4,775	6,120	7,885	10,871	14,287	
Total interest-bearing debt.....	42,376	48,387	71,968	135,380	199,543	
Matured debt and debt bearing no interest.....	591	574	454	1,316	1,460	
Total direct debt.....	42,968	48,961	72,422	136,696	201,003	251,286
Securities fully guaranteed by the United States:						
Interest-bearing:						
Marketable public issues.....	5,498	6,360	4,549	3,908	1,190	
Nonmarketable public issues.....				183	326	
Total public issues.....	5,498	6,360	4,549	4,092	1,516	
Matured.....	31	11	20	8	107	
Total fully guaranteed securities.....	5,529	6,370	4,568	4,100	1,623	48
Total direct debt and guaranteed securities.....	48,496	55,332	76,991	140,796	202,626	251,334

<sup>1</sup> Based upon revised Budget estimates of Aug. 1, 1944.

NOTE.—Figures are rounded and will not necessarily add to totals.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, in closing our program for the year, I regret to report that the Committee on Appropriations will lose 5 members. That is a comparatively small loss out of a committee of 43 members, but unfortunately every one of the 5 are key men and men who cannot easily be dispensed with. Three are on the majority and one on the minority side; the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZPATRICK], the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. STARNES], and the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. WENE], from the majority; and the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LAMBERTSON], and the gentleman from California [Mr. CARTER], from the minority.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZPATRICK] leaves us of his own free will and accord. It is his choice but that does not mitigate our regret at his loss. I think there has been no Member of the House who in recent years has so endeared himself to the membership in

general, and whose departure from the House is so regretted as that of the genial gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZPATRICK].

The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. STARNES] has had probably as important a part in the formulation of the War Department appropriation bills as any Member of the House in this Congress or any preceding Congress. The Nation is deeply indebted to him. It will be hard to fill his place. His loss is a misfortune to the committee and the country—and I want to express the regret of the committee and of the subcommittee that he is not to be with us in the next session.

The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. WENE] was especially valuable as a member of the subcommittee on the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill.

He was closely identified with both industry and agriculture and had occupied positions as an official or as a member of the board of directors of practically every

agricultural association in the United States especially interested in the production of poultry. On that account he was in a position to render exceptional service in our consideration of the Agricultural appropriation bill and kindred farm legislation. He left the House voluntarily to enter the lists for the Senate, and was honored with the notable distinction of being nominated by his party as its candidate for United States Senator.

The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LAMBERTSON] was also a member of the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations and rendered invaluable service. I do not believe I have ever seen a man leave the House with more personal regret than Mr. LAMBERTSON. He is the only Member with whom it was my privilege to serve on two subcommittees and I invariably found him an alert and able champion of all farm interests. He will be greatly missed on the committee, and, especially in the consideration of all agricultural measures.

The gentleman from California [Mr. CARTER] leaves the House at the summit of his usefulness. He served on the Department of the Interior Subcommittee and on the Subcommittee on the Departments of State, Commerce, and Justice Appropriations and exercised a commanding influence in the formulation of the wartime measures for the support and maintenance of these important departments of the Government. His loss will be greatly felt on both subcommittees.

Mr. Speaker, we regret to see these Members leave us. They take with them our warmest friendship and our deepest appreciation of a long and happy association. We wish them God's blessing and Godspeed.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

[Mr. DIRKSEN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY].

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, I remember upon an occasion at which I was solicited to speak as a guest telling the people of New Hampshire, then assembled in some number, when they had lately defeated their distinguished Senator, George H. Moses, for reelection, that if Vermont had had a man eligible to serve as President pro tempore of the Senate and as one of the three to control all Senate committee appointments, we in Vermont would have been smart enough, irrespective of partisanship, to have kept Vermont at the helm. They agreed, but did not like it.

Something of the same sentiment influences me today with respect to the fact that "AL" CARTER and "BILL" LAMBERTSON will not be here sitting on the Appropriations Committee next session, much as we need them.

Both of these men were and are recognized as authorities generally, country-wide, and especially with respect to particular matters coming before the



Appropriations Committee with regard to which they had made special studies and relative to which they had qualified as experts.

We shall sorely miss their advice and counsel at a time when need therefor never was nor will be more pressing. It will be very difficult to find men to fill their places. The country and the Congress and their constituents are losers by reason of their departure.

It takes a long time for a man to acquire such genuine leadership as both of these gentlemen have attained in this House—leadership based and built on character, knowledge, and experience, plus the confidence of the membership justified thereby over the years. Too many people do not realize what they personally sacrifice when they deliberately, pugnaciously defeat such men, outstanding representatives of the people as these men are.

They are both men who by reason of service rendered have won and will retain the admiration, affection, respect, and regard of all of us who know and are indebted to them for advice—so well and generously given over the years of our association together—as we regretfully say, "Until we meet again," wish them well, and look for their early return to these legislative halls for new and continued endeavor by them in the interest of all the people they have served so well. Aloha.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I do not intend to use the 5 minutes at this time, but I do wish to place my own testimony in the RECORD as to the service of these men. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. STARNES] and I have served on the same subcommittees, those for the War Department, and the Independent Offices during practically the entire period of my service on the Committee on Appropriations. It has been unusual that we had the same subcommittee assignments, but it has given me an opportunity to know and appreciate the qualities of JOE STARNES. I have found him earnest, intelligent, and intensely patriotic. The gentleman from California [Mr. CARTER], and the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LAMBERTSON] have been members of the full committee during the entire period of my membership on the Committee on Appropriations. They have been my seniors and my superiors and I have been glad to look up to them. My acquaintance with them has been not merely one of association and of working together, but one of personal friendship. I have appreciated their counsel and their help in many ways. These men, Mr. Speaker, have given the House of Representatives and the country true service. We shall miss them in the Seventy-ninth Congress and hope they return to join us—but whether they do or not, we shall treasure the memories of our association here and wish them well wherever they may be.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to our beloved colleague the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. CARTER].

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, and my colleagues of the House of Representatives, I thank you for your cordial greeting. I thank my colleagues for the kindly and generous remarks they have made in regard to me this afternoon. To the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], chairman of the powerful Appropriations Committee, I say, I thank you most sincerely. I have served nearly 20 years in this House. As was pointed out by the distinguished and able gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], many men who were in this House at the time I came here have played prominent parts and are playing very prominent parts in the history of this country. He enumerated a number of them. I remember sitting over here on the Republican side soon after I arrived here, and one of the first speeches that I listened to was delivered by Mr. Ogden Mills, on a tax bill. Mr. Ogden Mills afterward was Secretary of the Treasury. So, I am saying that right here in this body now are many of those who will occupy other important positions than the one they are occupying now, in the days to come, and this country will be better served by reason of their experience here.

Mr. Speaker, for your uniform courtesy and fairness you have my everlasting gratitude and friendship. For all of the Members of this House I have the most profound respect and admiration. I have worked on committees with many of you. The average person has an idea of the many duties, the long hours of work, and the devotion to duty of the membership of this House.

Within a few days I will no longer be a Member of this body. One of the first things that I propose to do as a private citizen and a taxpayer is to advocate an increase in salary of Members of Congress from \$10,000 to \$12,500 per annum. The last congressional salary increase was made in 1924. It is time for another one and I propose to do everything I can to see that the Members of this House get this well-deserved increase in salary. I have enjoyed my work here in this House and will go forth carrying many fond and pleasant recollections of the associations here.

Mr. Speaker, during my membership in this House I have noticed certain tendencies, one in particular I desire to refer here this afternoon. This Government is founded upon the principle that there be three independent branches, the legislative, the judicial, and the executive. I am one who believes that the future safety of this Government depends upon these three branches functioning absolutely free and independent of each other. I believe, though, during my time here I have detected a growing tendency on the part of the executive—not only the President and perhaps not to the greatest degree the President, but the executive departments, cabinet officers and others—endeavoring to exert more and more influence here on Capitol Hill; endeavoring to change a bill; endeavoring to kill a bill. There have been bills pending here the past few days with regard to which certain executive officers have been phoning attempting to influence the

legislation this way or that according to their own ideas, instead of letting the legislative body do its job and attending to their own business. There are certain criminal statutes in regard to actions of this kind. I do not know that what has been done actually amounts to violations or not, but they are certainly violations of the spirit of the law. So I say to you here this afternoon, that while I am severing my association with this body—to be sure I wanted to come back, I wanted to continue my service here, but I am going out—I admonish this great legislative body to resent and repel intermeddling by the executive branch or other outside influences. With as much to do as there is in this country now, I hope to find some place where I can make some substantial contribution to the war effort. Whether I return to this Chamber again, as was so graciously suggested this afternoon, let me say that I wish for each and every one of you the very best of everything.

Wherever you go, wherever you be,  
May the peace of Allah abide with thee.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that members of the Committee on Appropriations may be allowed to extend their remarks in the RECORD at this point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, to me it is always with deep regret that any faithful and experienced public servant should retire from Congress, either voluntarily or otherwise.

As we approach the end of the Seventy-eighth Congress, after having been in session practically the entire year, and one of the most active and hard-working Congresses of which I have been a Member, it is with a feeling of deep regret that many Members with whom we have labored during this Congress and some of them during many other Congresses, will not return to us in the new Congress that convenes on January 3. Among the several able and distinguished Members whose presence will be sorely missed are the five members of the Committee on Appropriations mentioned by the distinguished chairman a few moments ago. Of those five members it has been my privilege to be especially closely associated with two of them for the reason that they served on one of the subcommittees with me. I refer to the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZPATRICK] and the gentleman from California [Mr. CARTER]. Neither of whom will be a Member of the next Congress.

It is a pleasure and a privilege to have this opportunity to say a few words in appreciation of the valuable services rendered his State and country by the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZPATRICK]. He has been a Member of the House for 9 consecutive terms, beginning his service on March 4, 1927, which, incidentally, is the date I began my service in the House. As a member of the Appropriations Committee and chairman of the Subcommittee on Interior Department Appropriations, it has been my good fortune to have served with the



gentleman from New York during consideration of the last eight Interior Department appropriation bills. During the long and arduous hearings on those bills I learned to admire and respect him, not only for his ability, but because of his fairness and the friendly manner which he displayed in his dealings with other members of the committee and the witnesses who appeared before our committee.

His retirement from the House is entirely voluntary. I understand that many influential friends in his district wanted him to remain in the House. Only recently he celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday. Despite his advanced years, he attended our meetings regularly and is a tireless worker. Personally, I believe that our good friend from New York has earned and deserves a real rest, and vacation from all the arduous duties, which have been increased tremendously due to the war, and I know I am expressing the sentiments of all his colleagues on the Appropriations Committee when I say that he leaves assured of the deep respect and affection of every one of us.

I also mentioned the gentleman from California [Mr. CARTER], whose service in this body began on March 4, 1925, and who is completing his tenth consecutive term. He and I have served together on the Interior Department Subcommittee during consideration of the last seven appropriation bills. Due to his long residence in the western part of the United States he has been particularly well qualified to take an active and influential part in the proceedings of our subcommittee, which considers appropriations for many activities of vital importance to the people of the Far West. Before coming to the Appropriations Committee, Mr. CARTER had served on other important committees of the House, including the Rivers and Harbors Committee, and he has been responsible for the enactment of important legislation of great benefit to the people of his State. During the past 2 years he has occupied the position of ranking Republican member on the Interior Department Subcommittee. I am glad to say that we have worked together in harmony and, regardless of party affiliation, have been able to report measures in which we were in complete accord. His steadying influence and the vast store of information which he had on matters relating to the West will be sorely missed. We all wish him every success in any activity he may undertake in the future.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Speaker, I also desire to add a brief tribute to my colleagues who will sever their connections with the Committee of Appropriations at the end of this session. During the past two years I have enjoyed my associations with them, and have observed how conscientiously and efficiently they have discharged their duties. The gentleman from California [Mr. CARTER] has served for many years on the subcommittee which has handled appropriations for the Interior Department, and in this capacity has shown an understanding of western problems which has earned him the gratitude of those who reside in the

public lands States. It is my sincere wish that these colleagues will retain happy recollections of their service in this body, and that they will derive much satisfaction from the work they have accomplished in these years.

#### GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who have spoken on the bill today may have 5 legislative days within which to extend their remarks on the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, do I understand that the request submitted by the gentleman from Missouri to extend remarks is broad enough that under it I may extend the remarks I made with reference to the national debt?

The SPEAKER. Was the gentleman speaking on the bill?

Mr. REED of New York. I was questioning the chairman or made some suggestion to the chairman on the bill.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would think that the gentleman would have to make specific request for that purpose.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. REED of New York. Then, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in connection with the remarks I made today I may insert a table with reference to the national debt.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. KNUTSON. Was the request of the gentleman from Missouri limited to members of the Committee on Appropriations?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. In the matter of encomiums to our friend, the gentleman from California [Mr. CARTER].

Mr. KNUTSON. Other Members of the House are friends of his also. The gentleman should throw it open to all.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Then, Mr. Speaker, I amend my request and ask unanimous consent that all Members of the House may extend their remarks at that point in the Record in the matter of tributes to retiring members of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentlewoman will state it.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Would the general request submitted by the gentleman from Missouri permit me to include a letter from the Veterans Ad-

ministration dealing with their program for the rehabilitation of wounded veterans?

The SPEAKER. It would not. General requests of that nature are limited to the bill under consideration; we cannot broaden these things. The Chair will recognize the gentlewoman from Massachusetts later.

#### FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a motion to reconsider the various votes by which the motions were agreed to will be laid upon the table.

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and to include a letter from the Veterans Administration in reference to the care of post-war veterans.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

#### RETURN OF ENROLLED BILL 1979, TO REGULATE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA THE TRANSFER OF STOCK IN CORPORATIONS

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 57), which was read:

*Resolved by the Senate (The House of Representatives concurring), That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to return to the Senate the enrolled bill (S. 1979) to regulate in the District of Columbia the transfer of shares of stock in corporations and to make uniform the law with reference thereto; that if and when the said bill is returned by the President, the action of the presiding officers of the two Houses in signing the said bill be deemed to be rescinded; and that the Secretary of the Senate be and he is hereby, authorized and directed, in the reenrollment of the said bill, to make the following correction, namely, on page 12 of the Senate engrossed bill, in lieu of the matter contained in lines 23 and 24, insert the following:*

"Sec. 25. This Act shall take effect on the 1st day of January, 1945."

The Senate concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, on January 3, unless the House takes some other action, the so-called Dies committee will expire. There is a growing concern all over the country that the papers and information that that committee has gathered during its years of investigation shall be adequately protected and that they shall be available for public use. My inquiry is, What is the procedure by which these papers will be disposed of if the life of this committee is not renewed?



The SPEAKER. The Chair will read rule XXXVII:

Clerks of the several committees of the House shall, within 3 days after the final adjournment of a Congress, deliver to the Clerk of the House all bills, joint resolutions, petitions, and other papers referred to the committee, together with all evidence taken by such committee under the order of the House; and in the event of the failure or neglect of any clerk of a committee to comply with this rule the Clerk of the House shall, within 3 days thereafter, take into his keeping all such papers and testimony.

The Chair would hold that under the rule just read the documents of the so-called Dies committee are in the control of that committee and the House until 3 days after the 3d day of January next.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. That would permit the House, if it so desired, to make any arrangement that it might make when we return here on January 3?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is correct, and the Chair will assure the gentleman and the House that nothing but that will happen between now and the 3d of January.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I thank the Speaker.

#### TRANSFER OF CERTAIN PROPERTY FROM THE HOME OWNERS' LOAN CORPORATION

Mr. HOLMES of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (S. 2208) providing for the transfer of certain property from the Home Owners' Loan Corporation to the United States for national-park purposes, and its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not because I am aware of the situation, will the gentleman for the RECORD state what the bill is for the benefit of the Members who may not be acquainted with it?

Mr. HOLMES of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I will be glad to. This Senate bill that was passed by the Senate this afternoon transfers a piece of property owned at the present time by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. Way back in 1933 the Home Owners' Loan Corporation placed a mortgage on this property. Since then they have had to foreclose. The property is adjacent to the Arcadia Park in Maine. This bill transfers it from the Home Owners' Loan Corporation to the Department of the Interior and makes it a part of the Arcadia Park in Maine.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Home Owners' Loan Corporation (herein called the "Corporation") is authorized and directed to convey and transfer to the United States of America, upon the terms and conditions provided in section 4 hereof, all right, title, and interest vested in the Corporation, at the date of such conveyance and transfer, in and

to real property and interests therein in the county of Hancock, State of Maine, acquired by the Corporation through the foreclosure of that certain mortgage deed, dated October 20, 1933, executed to the Corporation by Percy B. Russell and Florence L. Russell, and appearing in book 642, page 389, of the Registry of Deeds of Hancock County, State of Maine.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior, for and on behalf of the United States of America, is authorized and directed to accept the conveyance and transfer of such property without regard to the provisions of section 355, as amended, section 1136, as amended, and section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (except the last paragraph of said section 355, as amended, which shall be applicable hereto), or any other provision of law. The Secretary of the Interior is further authorized and directed to pay all necessary fees, charges, and expenses in connection with such conveyance and transfer.

SEC. 3. Upon the conveyance and transfer of such property as herein provided, it shall be used and administered by the Secretary of the Interior solely for national-park purposes, and it shall be deemed to constitute a part of the Acadia National Park.

SEC. 4. Any other provision of law to the contrary notwithstanding, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, upon such conveyance and transfer and in lieu of any other payment by the United States to the Corporation as consideration for the conveyance and transfer of such property, cancel bonds of the Corporation, in the principal sum of \$18,000, purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury under or by reason of the provisions set forth in section 4 of the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, approved June 13, 1933 (48 Stat. 128), as amended (which bonds are hereby made available to the Secretary of the Treasury for the purposes of this section), and all sums due and unpaid upon or in connection with such bonds at the time of such cancellation and discharge, together with any accrued interest: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury and the Corporation are authorized and directed to make adjustments on their books and records as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### AMENDMENT OF RAILROAD RETIREMENT LAW AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE LAW

Mr. CROSSER. Mr. Speaker, this afternoon I introduced the bill (H. R. 5625) to amend the railroad retirement law and the unemployment insurance law.

I introduced the bill just mentioned for the purpose of making certain of noting any mistakes of a clerical nature or errors in diction which may have been made by those drafting the measure.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SCHWABE] be permitted to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

#### JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE REORGANIZATION OF THE CONGRESS

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution

23, Seventy-eighth Congress, the Chair appoints as members of the Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress the following Members of the House: MESSRS. MONRONEY, COX, LANE, MICHENER, DIRKSEN, and PLUMLEY.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 3429) simplifying the administration of the act authorizing the employment as consultants of retired employees of the Department of the Interior, with a Senate amendment thereto, and disagree to the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho?

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain the bill?

Mr. WHITE. I want to make an apology to the House for my failure to make clear the disputed portion of this issue. May I clear up the issue that has been raised here by reading from the report?

That notwithstanding the provisions of any other act, retired personnel of the Department of the Interior employed by the Secretary of the Interior as consultants in accordance with the provisions of this act, may be so employed without deductions from compensation for retirement, without loss of or redetermination of retirement status, and without loss or reduction of retirement annuity or other benefits by reason of such employment, except that there shall be deducted from the compensation otherwise payable to any such retired employee sums equal to the retirement annuity or benefit allocable to the days of actual employment hereunder.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. KNUTSON. Is this the proposition that the House voted down yesterday?

Mr. WHITE. This is the conference report that was voted down because we had accepted the Senate amendment. Now we are insisting on the House position. We are supporting the position of the House passing the bill and insisting that we disagree with the Senate amendment. We have good reason to believe that the Senate will recede and concur and accept the House version. If that is done there will be no question of double pay.

Mr. KNUTSON. Is there any limit on the amount that may be expended under the general provision?

Mr. WHITE. There is a limitation.

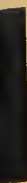
Mr. KNUTSON. How much is it in the aggregate? I am not interested in the individual allowance. How much will it cost the Treasury?

Mr. WHITE. There is this limitation in the existing law, which the bill under discussion will not change:

That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, in his judgment and discretion, to employ for consultation purposes on important reclamation work 10 consulting engineers, geologists, appraisers, and economists, at rates of compensation to be fixed by him, but not to exceed \$50 per day for any en-



L. Lee,  
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DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
(Issued December 19, 1944, for actions of Monday, December 18, 1944)

(For staff of the Department only)

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SENATE

1. FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5587, concurred in the House amendments to the Senate amendments which had been reported in disagreement, and recoded from the remaining amendments in disagreement (pp. 9766-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.

As finally passed by Congress, the bill contains the following items of interest to USDA and WFA:

Farm-labor supply and distribution program (WFA): Appropriates

\$20,000,000 for the fiscal year 1945, in addition to the unobligated balance of the present appropriation (estimated at \$8,000,000); provides that not less than \$7,000,000 and not more than \$11,000,000 of the \$20,000,000 shall be apportioned among the States; limits to \$100,000 (of the additional apportionments) the amount which may be spent by the State extension services for labor-supply-center construction; and makes available \$605,228 additional for administrative expenses.

Rural Electrification Administration: To permit an accelerated program in the immediate post-war period and to assist borrowers in expansion of their activities involving additional connections of farms and for improving the service and increasing the capacity of the systems impaired during the war period, \$696,000 (same as Budget estimate).

Conservation and use of agricultural land resources: To increase by \$13,000,000 the limitation on expenditures under the 1944 program of soil-building practices and soil and water-conservation practices established in the 4th proviso clause of the 1944 appropriation, so as to provide for payments to farmers at announced rates even though participation was greater than estimated (Budget estimate; no additional appropriation).

Crop and livestock estimates (BAE): To gather, analyze, and publish detailed data on farm wages and wage rates, \$235,000 (same as Budget estimate).

Foreign plant quarantines: To provide increased safeguards because of war conditions (E&PQ), \$102,000 (same as Budget estimate).

Forest insects: For spruce-budworm work (E&PQ), \$25,000.

Stoneville, Miss., cotton ginning laboratory (replacement of burned building), \$83,000 (same as Budget estimate).



Penalty mail:

Sec. 2 mailings, \$3,161,650 for the entire Department. } (represents 7½%  
Bulk mailings: } reduction below  
Information, \$8,002. } Budget estimate)  
Library, \$6,938.  
Extension Service, \$37,000.

Communications expense: "That during the fiscal year 1945 there shall be available for expenditure or obligation for long-distance telephone tolls and for telegrams and cablegrams by the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Justice, the Department of Labor, the Treasury Department, and the Post Office Department not to exceed 90 per cent in the case of each of the said departments of the amounts included for such purposes in the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1945 under the schedules in the Budget under the heading 'Communication services': Provided, That the savings hereby effected in the items for long-distance telephone tolls and for telegrams and cablegrams for each of the said Departments shall not be diverted to other use but shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: Provided further, That the amounts named in section 8 of the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, are hereby increased by \$17,345 and \$19,242, respectively, such additional amounts to be available exclusively for the objects for which provided for the Solid Fuels Administration for War and the Fish and Wildlife Service."

Judgments and claims (various items).

Interdepartmental committees, etc.: Makes the departments' appropriations available for expenses of interdepartmental committees, boards, etc., engaged in authorized activities of common interest to the departments and composed wholly or partly of representatives thereof, who do not receive additional compensation because of such activity.

War public works (community facilities), FWA, \$12,000,000.

War housing, NHA, \$15,000,000.

Additional funds for Civil Service Commission, Office of Contract Settlement, Food and Drug Administration, foreign-service pay adjustment because of changes in value of currency, Interior reclamation projects, Treasury's Procurement Division for property utilization, cultural relations, State Dept. (directly or through independent agencies) with Near and Far East, consolidation of appropriations for cooperation with the American republics, and Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences.

Joint Committee on Federal Expenditures, \$10,000.

The following items, for which the President submitted estimates, were not included in the final version of the bill:

Reconversion statistical surveys and analyses regarding consumer income, expenditures, and savings (for Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor Departments).

Census of agriculture (Commerce Department).

Alaska development (Agriculture and other departments).

2. NOMINATIONS. Continued discussion of nomination of Joseph C. Grew to be Under Secretary of State (pp. 9765-6, 9770-92, 9794-6).
3. FORESTRY. Agreed to the conference report on H.R. 2185, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to purchase logs, lumber, and other forest products for processing, manufacture, and sale at the Red Lake Indian Reservation (p. 9796). The House has not yet acted on this report.



and believe that that view is taken by most of the British people.

The Italians say, and our Government and people believe, that your policy is intended to weaken and impoverish the Italian people, contrary to your promises and ours. Your Prime Minister is reported as insisting on the degenerate House of Savoy—anathema to the decent Italian people who saw it allied with Mussolini. Has Mr. Churchill returned to his early sympathetic writings about the Fascist movement in Italy?

All of these policies are of the same ignominious pattern—but in Greece, to be frank, we believe your Government has stained it with blood. The very people you are shooting down you hailed as patriots, great fighters, and particular friends. Do you suppose that we will believe that the handful of noble people who successively fought Mussolini and Hitler are now unworthy to elect their own government? Or need British tanks to patrol them?

Your Government has reminded Athens of what she owes us—but poor, indeed, is any man or any government which feels that it owes Athens nothing. You, as a people, were ready to fight on the beaches, in the towns, and from the hills for your country. What is wrong about a Greek loving Greece as much as an Englishman loves England?

From Palestine, Syria, Lebanon, Egypt, Iraq, and Ethiopia—the list is large—Americans bring back the same story. No Atlantic Charter, no self-determination, pro-English, Quisling-like governments—effected at the point of British arms. Rightly or wrongly, the American people believe this is the policy of your Government—and they are against it. They are determined to fight Hitler to the finish, but they will not see an English reactionary program substituted for a German one.

More important, they believe that the British people will not permit it, either. They do not believe your sons and daughters are fighting and dying for Pierlot, Franco, or Victor Emmanuel. Principle brought us together, and principle must keep us together. Your freedom, like ours, is only safe in a world of free men. We must guarantee that freedom by liberating other nations; we only imperil it by trying to make them slaves. And in breaking its word to all of these peoples, the American people believe your Government broke its sacred pledge to them.

This is a fateful hour—and the decision is with you, the British people. We state without reservation that every resource at our command is with you to continue the battle of liberation. But if your policy is the reactionary one of your Government, you must go your way alone.

We believe the path of reaction to be the way of the transgressor—and we are unwilling that our sons and daughters stand before the peoples of the earth as their oppressors. Our decision is made, finally and irrevocably. To do otherwise, we feel, would fix upon us the possible blame for losing this war and the certain guilt of starting the next one. As in 1940, the world hung upon the courage of Great Britain's common people; in 1944 it awaits—and believes—in the verdict of their conscience.

Mr. President, I do not see anything in that statement of Walter Winchell to the people of Great Britain that should have been hidden by the newspapers of this country from the common people of America.

#### THE HUMAN HEART IS EVER THE SAME— ARTICLE BY CAPT. PAUL R. HORTIN, CHAPLAIN

Mr. HALL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a brief article entitled "The Human Heart Is Ever the Same," written by Capt. Paul R. Hortin,

chaplain, and published in Communiqué, Colorado Springs, Colo., which appears in the Appendix.]

#### HOW THE DICTATORS GET THEIR START— SERMON BY REV. JAMES APPLEBY

[Mr. HALL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a sermon entitled "How the Dictators Get Their Start," preached by the Rev. James Appleby in the First Presbyterian Church of Anderson, S. C., on November 26, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### RESOLUTION BY VARIETY CLUBS OF AMERICA IN RELATION TO HUMANITARIAN AWARD CITATION PRESENTED TO HON. CORDELL HULL

[Mr. HATCH asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a resolution adopted by the Variety Clubs of America at a dinner honoring former Secretary of State Cordell Hull, on November 24, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### THE PART TAKEN BY INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION IN THE WAR EFFORT

[Mr. McKELLAR asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a letter from George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, setting forth what the union is doing to aid the war effort, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### SOAK THE SUCCESSFUL—ARTICLE BY FRANK C. WALDROP

[Mr. REYNOLDS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article by Frank C. Waldrop entitled "Soak the Successful," published in the Washington (D. C.) Times-Herald, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### UKRAINE, BATTLE GROUND FOR FREE- DOM—STATEMENT BY A. A. GRANOVSKY

[Mr. SHIPSTEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement entitled "Ukraine, Battle Ground for Freedom," prepared by Dr. Alexander A. Granovsky, professor of entomology and economic zoology, University of Minnesota, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold his suggestion?

Mr. HILL. I withhold it.

Mr. CONNALLY. I desire recognition.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Texas is recognized.

Mr. CONNALLY. Now I yield for a quorum call.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, the Senator from Texas yields, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Clark, Mo.	Hawkes
Austin	Connally	Hayden
Bailey	Cordon	Hill
Billbo	Danaher	Holman
Brewster	Davis	Jenner
Brooks	Downey	Johnson, Calif.
Buck	Ferguson	Johnson, Colo.
Burton	George	La Follette
Bushfield	Gerry	Langer
Butler	Gillette	Lucas
Capper	Green	McCarran
Caraway	Guffey	McClellan
Chandler	Gurney	McFarland
Chavez	Hall	McKellar
Clark, Idaho	Hatch	Maloney

Maybank	Revercomb	Tunnell
Mead	Reynolds	Tydings
Millikin	Robertson	Vandenbergh
Murdoch	Russell	Walsh
Murray	Shipstead	Weeks
Nye	Smith	Wheeler
O'Mahoney	Taft	Wherry
Overton	Thomas, Idaho	White
Pepper	Thomas, Okla.	Wiley
Radcliffe	Thomas, Utah	Willis
Reed	Truman	Wilson

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from Texas [Mr. O'DANIEL], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. SCRUGHAM], the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER], and the Senators from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON and Mr. WALLGREN] are necessarily absent.

Mr. WHERRY. The following Senators are necessarily absent.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MOORE], and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY].

The VICE PRESIDENT. Seventy-eight Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

#### NOMINATIONS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The VICE PRESIDENT. The pending question is on the nomination of Joseph C. Grew, of New Hampshire, to be Under Secretary of State. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination?

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] has the floor.

Mr. McKELLAR. Will the Senator yield to me to present a conference report?

Mr. CONNALLY. Would the Senator mind withholding his request for the present? If the Senate agrees to all these reports, Senators may leave town, and we wish to obtain action on the nominations which are before the Senate.

Mr. McKELLAR. Of course, if the Senator objects—

Mr. CONNALLY. I am not objecting; I merely asked the Senator to withhold his motion while I make a few remarks.

Mr. McKELLAR. Certainly.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield?

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield only for a unanimous-consent request.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, as in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the pending business be temporarily laid aside and that out of order the Senate consider the resolution which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

Mr. CONNALLY. I shall have to object to that, Mr. President. If it is done by unanimous consent, I can have no objection.



Mr. LUCAS. That is what I am asking.

Mr. CONNALLY. But the Senator is asking for consideration of the resolution, and if we proceed to consider the resolution, it will be before the Senate.

Mr. LUCAS. If there is any objection, I shall withdraw the request.

Mr. HILL. A parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. HILL. When consent is given to lay aside the pending business temporarily and to take up another matter, am I correct in assuming that at any time during the consideration of the matter taken up by unanimous consent any Senator may call for the regular order, which would result in the matter called up temporarily being laid aside, bringing the pending business back before the Senate?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Demand by any Senator for the regular order would bring the pending business back before the Senate.

Mr. CONNALLY. A parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. CONNALLY. The Senator from Illinois propounded a unanimous-consent request, that the Senate proceed to the consideration of a legislative matter. The legislative measure would be before the Senate if we agreed to consider it. Would that not be tantamount to considering the proposed legislation?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It would be tantamount to considering it, without question, but it would not interfere with the Senate going back to the pending question, which is the consideration of the first nomination on the Executive Calendar.

Mr. CONNALLY. Would it in anywise affect the status of the executive session and the matter before the Senate in executive session?

The VICE PRESIDENT. In no way.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Texas yield?

Mr. CONNALLY. For what purpose?

Mr. PEPPER. Merely to make a comment on the discussion now proceeding.

Mr. CONNALLY. Very well.

Mr. PEPPER. I think I am authorized to speak at least for the authors of the resolution which is on the table, and if unanimous consent is requested for the disposition of any legislative matters Senators wish to dispose of, we are not disposed to make any effort to take advantage of the situation. There will be discussion of the nominations, and we shall expect the discussion to be thorough and appropriate, but we shall not attempt to take any advantage of unanimous-consent requests respecting the disposition of other matters Senators may wish to have disposed of.

CONTINUATION OF COMMITTEES TO JANUARY 31, 1945

Mr. LUCAS. Let me say to the able Senator from Texas that the resolution I am sending forward is merely an original resolution I am reporting today to continue all the present standing com-

mittees and special committees until January 31, 1945. I do not think there will be any objection on the part of any Senator.

Mr. CONNALLY. If there is to be no debate, I shall yield; otherwise, I shall not.

Mr. LUCAS. As in legislative session, I report favorably from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, Senate Resolution 356, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Illinois?

There being no objection, as in legislative session, the resolution was considered and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That all resolutions heretofore agreed to, authorizing standing or select committees to employ clerical assistants, hold hearings, and conduct investigations during the Seventy-eighth Congress, hereby are continued in full force and effect until January 31, 1945.

#### FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1945—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield to me?

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield to the Senator for a unanimous-consent request only.

Mr. McKELLAR. As in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent to submit the conference report on House bill 5587, the first supplemental appropriation bill, 1945, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, and as in legislative session, the report will be received.

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5587) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, and to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 21, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 45, and 48.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 25, 26, 38, 44, 46, 47, 123, and 124, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"The Alien Property Custodian is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or transferred to him all necessary expenses incurred by the Office of Alien Property Custodian in carrying out the powers and duties conferred on the Alien Property Custodian pursuant to the Trading with the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.): *Provided*, That not to exceed \$4,000,000 shall be available for the entire fiscal year 1945 for the general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property Custodian, including the objects as specified in section 201 of the Na-

tional War Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, printing and binding, rent in the District of Columbia, and all other necessary general administrative expenses: *Provided further*, That after June 30, 1945, the Office of Alien Property Custodian shall not incur any obligations for the expenses of said Office except pursuant to a further annual authorization by the Congress specifically therefor: *Provided further*, That on or before April 1, 1945, the Alien Property Custodian shall make a report to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives giving detailed information on all administrative and nonadministrative expenses incurred in connection with the activities of the Office of Alien Property Custodian."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$16,650"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$12,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "teletype service presently being furnished and"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "teletype (presently being furnished) or"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$15,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$8,002"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,938"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$37,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed in line 4 of said amendment insert "\$25,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 6 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out the figure "\$22,000,000"



Amendment numbered 85: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 85, and agree







The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 22, 30, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 125, and 126.

KENNETH McKELLAR,  
CARL HAYDEN,  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
RUFUS C. HOLMAN,  
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

CLARENCE CANNON,  
C. A. WOODRUM,  
LOUIS LUDLOW,  
JED JOHNSON,  
EMMET O'NEAL,  
LOUIS C. RABAUT,  
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,  
ALBERT J. ENGEL,  
FRANCIS CASE,  
FRANK B. KEEFE,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to immediate consideration of the report? The Chair hears none, and the report is before the Senate.

Mr. McKELLAR. I move that the conference report be agreed to.

The motion was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 5587, which was read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
December 16, 1944.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, and 126 to the bill (H. R. 5587) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, and to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, and concur therein.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert:

"The limitation on expenditures under the 1944 program of soil-building practices and soil- and water-conservation practices established in the fourth proviso clause of the appropriation 'Conservation and use of agricultural land resources,' in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby increased from \$300,000,000 to \$313,000,000 (exclusive of the \$12,500,000 provided in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945, for additional seed payments)."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$1,045,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 125 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert:

"Sec. 404. That during the fiscal year 1945 there shall be available for expenditure or obligation for long-distance telephone tolls and for telegrams and cablegrams by the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Justice, the Department of Labor, the Treasury Department, and the Post Office Department not to exceed 90 percent in the case of each of said departments of the amounts included for such purposes in the Budget estimates

for the fiscal year 1945 under the schedules in the Budget under the heading 'Communication services': *Provided*, That the savings hereby effected in the items for long-distance telephone tolls and for telegrams and cablegrams for each of the said Departments shall not be diverted to other use but shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided further*, That the amounts named in section 8 of the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, are hereby increased by \$17,345 and \$19,242, respectively, such additional amounts to be available exclusively for the objects for which provided for the Solid Fuels Administration for War and the Fish and Wildlife Service."

That the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 30, 40, 41, 42, and 43 to said bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 22, 39, and 125.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. I now move that the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 30, 40, 41, 42, and 43.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. I thank the Senator from Texas.

EARNINGS OF THE MOTION PICTURE  
"THIS IS THE ARMY" FOR ARMY EMERGENCY RELIEF

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield for a unanimous-consent request only.

Mr. CHANDLER. As in legislative session I ask unanimous consent to make a short statement and to place a letter in the RECORD. It will take a very short time.

Mr. CONNALLY. Very well.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, we all know what a fine patriotic job our American motion-picture industry has been doing in this war. Purely as a patriotic service the motion-picture companies regularly send every one of their latest pictures to our armed forces overseas where they are shown months before they are released to the theaters here at home. Many of us have had letters from boys at the front telling how much these motion pictures mean to them.

We know too of the unselfish efforts of many movie stars and lesser known entertainers in traveling by ship and by bomber to the front lines to put on shows for the men. We know of the great work done by the motion-picture companies in making training films and educational films that have helped to build our magnificent Army and Navy.

Now there is one more event which must be added to this splendid war record of the motion-picture industry. The other day Mr. Harry M. Warner, president of Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc., delivered to General Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army, a report that the motion picture *This Is the Army*, produced by Warner Bros. for the benefit of Army Emergency Relief, had brought into the treasury of Army Emergency Relief the amazing sum of \$7,000,000. This is an event almost without precedent. It reflects credit not only on the

motion-picture industry but on the whole of American industry as well that one of our great companies should give up a large portion of its profits to Army Emergency Relief. It is a distinguished service on the part of the Warner company, which is already well known for its series of patriotic short subjects and for such truly American pictures as *Sergeant York*, *Yankee Doodle Dandy*, and *Destination Tokyo*.

I would like permission to have inserted in the RECORD the text of Mr. Harry Warner's letter to General Marshall on *This Is the Army*.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Gen. GEORGE C. MARSHALL,  
Chief of Staff, United States Army,  
War Department, Washington D. C.

DEAR GENERAL MARSHALL: As you know, the motion picture, *This Is the Army*, produced for the benefit of Army Emergency Relief, has been playing in the theaters of this country for nearly a year and a half. The funds which Army Emergency Relief has received from the earnings of the picture have now reached the \$7,000,000 mark and I think that it is appropriate for me to give you a report on this enterprise.

Ordinarily, I would be reluctant to make a report of this character. In time of war, when so many are called upon to give so much, anything that we at home may do is negligible compared to the sacrifices of the men and women on the battle fronts. I feel, however, that we owe an accounting to the officers and men who carry on the great work of Army Emergency Relief, to the thousands of theater owners who gave a part of their receipts to the Army Emergency Relief fund, and to the millions of theatergoers who paid admission to see the picture.

On October 14, 1942, Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc., agreed to produce and distribute a motion picture of Irving Berlin's Army musical show, *This Is the Army*. Our original understanding with the Army had been that we would turn over 50 percent of our profits on the picture to Army Emergency Relief. After reaching this agreement, however, we felt that Army Emergency Relief should receive the full benefit of whatever profit we might make on the picture. Accordingly, we submitted to our board of directors a proposal that 100 percent of the profits on the picture be turned over to Army Emergency Relief. This proposal was given enthusiastic approval and the War Department was so notified.

The picture went into production on February 24, 1943, with the arrival of the *This Is the Army* company at the Warner Bros. studios in Burbank, Calif. Production required 16 weeks and the picture was completed on June 14, 1943.

The world premiere of the picture was held at the Hollywood Theatre in New York on July 28, 1943. Since that time it has played in over 12,000 theaters and in this country alone more than 50,000,000 people have paid nearly 65,000,000 admissions to see it.

On November 1, 1944, the picture had brought into the treasury of Army Emergency Relief a total of \$7,000,000 and I am happy to hand you at this time the seven-millionth dollar to be turned over to the relief fund. We estimate that by the time the picture has completed its run, the Army Emergency Relief will have received from it more than \$7,500,000.

This sum could not have been raised without the magnificent and wholehearted cooperation of the motion-picture-theater owners of the country who are responsible



for a substantial portion of the total. Thousands of theaters held special premieres the total proceeds from which were paid into the fund. The exhibitors of the country not only showed the picture at terms highly favorable to Army Emergency Relief, but also gave the picture extended playing time and generally handled the picture in such a manner as to bring the greatest possible return to Army Emergency Relief.

As for the part the Warner Co. played, we produced the picture at cost, without any charge for overhead; we are distributing it at cost; and the Warner theaters turned over their full profits on exhibition to Army Emergency Relief. In producing the picture, Jack L. Warner, in charge of production, spared no effort to make the picture worthy of the great job the Army had done with the show on the stage. In distributing it, we carried on a full-scale sales, advertising, and promotion campaign designed to provide the widest possible showing of the picture and the maximum possible revenue for the relief fund.

In a report of this kind I would not presume to attempt to do justice to the incomparable contribution of Mr. Irving Berlin whose genius gave *This Is the Army* to America. Nor can I hope to give adequate recognition to Director Michael Curtiz or to the other artists who helped make the picture. I want to pay particular tribute, however, to the many Army officers and enlisted men whose splendid cooperation and wholehearted efforts were so important to the success of the production.

On the screen, as on the stage, *This Is the Army* was a tremendous success and brought great credit to the Army. Those of us at Warner Bros. who had any part in the enterprise regard it as a privilege which will bring us deep gratification for many years to come.

Faithfully yours,

HARRY M. WARNER.

#### NOMINATION OF JOSEPH C. GREW TO BE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE

The Senate resumed the consideration of the nomination of Joseph C. Grew to be Under Secretary of State.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I hope the Senate will indulge me for a brief period. I desire to discuss the pending matter in general. At the present moment the Senate is presented with the question of voting for confirmation or rejection of Mr. Joseph C. Grew to be Under Secretary of State.

Mr. President, there has been so much comment in some of the newspapers and by some of the columnists and over the radio respecting what they contend has been the undue speed and rush in the Committee on Foreign Relations, that I should like to detail just what occurred with regard to the State Department nominations from the time they were first considered until the present moment. The chairman of the committee has been the object of some unfavorable comment to the effect that he was undertaking to railroad these nominations through the committee. I would remind the Senate that the Committee on Foreign Relations is composed of 23 Senators of the United States. I should like to have inserted at this point in the *Record* the names of the members of the committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The members of the committee are as follows:

#### FOREIGN RELATIONS

TOM CONNALLY, of Texas; WALTER F. GEORGE, of Georgia; ROBERT F. WAGNER, of New York; ELBERT D. THOMAS, of Utah; JAMES E. MURRAY, of Montana; CLAUDE PEPPER, of Florida; THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, of Rhode Island; ALBEN W. BARKLEY, of Kentucky; ROBERT R. REYNOLDS, of North Carolina; JOSEPH F. GUFFEY, of Pennsylvania; GUY M. GILLETTE, of Iowa; BENNETT CHAMP CLARK, of Missouri; CARTER GLASS, of Virginia; JAMES M. TUNNELL, of Delaware.

HIRAM W. JOHNSON of California; ARTHUR CAPPER, of Kansas; ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, Jr., of Wisconsin; ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG, of Michigan; WALLACE H. WHITE, Jr., of Maine; HENRIK SHIPSTEAD, of Minnesota; GERALD P. NYE, of North Dakota; JAMES J. DAVIS, of Pennsylvania; WARREN R. AUSTIN, of Vermont.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, among that number are many eminent Senators and many who have had long years of service in this body.

The nominations were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations on Tuesday, December 5. They were submitted by the chairman to the committee, and after discussion in which no Senator demanded a public hearing or a hearing of any character, the nominees were voted upon. The result of that vote was that the Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK] voted against Mr. MacLeish, and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] voted against William L. Clayton. Those were the only negative votes, and I say upon my responsibility as a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations that no Senator requested a public hearing or any other kind of a hearing. The chairman of the committee, as the servant of the committee, put the matter to a vote, the committee voted, and the chairman reported the nominations to the Senate. What sort of railroad was that? Let the facts speak for themselves.

Mr. GUFFEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield.

Mr. GUFFEY. I understood the Senator from Texas to say that there was only one vote, that of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK] against Mr. MacLeish, and one vote, that of the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], against Mr. Clayton. I voted against all of them.

Mr. CONNALLY. All of them?

Mr. GUFFEY. I voted against every one, and afterward tried to go back and change my vote of "nay" to "yea" on Mr. MacLeish.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, has the Senator not in mind the second meeting of the committee? I am speaking of the first meeting of the committee.

Mr. GUFFEY. Very well. Proceed.

Mr. CONNALLY. I think the Senator refers to the second meeting, after the hearing.

Mr. GUFFEY. I am glad to be corrected.

Mr. CONNALLY. I thank the Senator for welcoming the facts.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I know the Senator wants to be accurate.

Mr. CONNALLY. I am trying to be.

Mr. VANDENBERG. It is my impression that on the first roll call there were four votes against Mr. MacLeish.

Mr. CONNALLY. I think the Senator is correct. The clerk of the committee must have made an error. I recall now that Senators voting against Mr. MacLeish were the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG], the Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY]. I do not know why that should have been overlooked. I had a stenographer present at the meetings and tried to have the proceedings taken down and preserved for the record.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield.

Mr. MURRAY. Did the Senator include me as one of the Senators who voted against Mr. MacLeish at the first meeting?

Mr. CONNALLY. I did.

Mr. MURRAY. That is a mistake, I will say.

Mr. CONNALLY. No, no; against Mr. Clayton. The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] was only recorded as voting against Mr. Clayton. The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD] probably was the other Senator who voted against Mr. MacLeish.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit, I think the four Senators who voted against Mr. MacLeish were the Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE], and the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. CONNALLY. The Senator is correct. There were four votes against Mr. MacLeish and one vote against Mr. Clayton.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Yes.

Mr. CONNALLY. The votes against the two nominees were the only negative votes on any of the nominations.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Will the Senator from Texas please repeat his last statement concerning the four votes?

Mr. CONNALLY. I said in the first meeting there were four votes against Mr. MacLeish.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. And the Senator named the four Senators?

Mr. CONNALLY. I suggested that the Senator from Minnesota was possibly among that number. I do not recall. The Senator from Michigan reminds me that the Senator from Minnesota was not one of the four.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. I do not think I was present at the first meeting.

Mr. CONNALLY. I am speaking only of the first meeting. The Senator from Minnesota points out that he was not present, and, of course, not being present, he could not vote.

Mr. President, upon that action of the committee the chairman did what he thought was his duty as the servant of the committee—and that is what I am. I do not try to dictate to the Foreign Relations Committee. I do not try to railroad matters through that committee; and I invite Senators who are not members of the committee to consult

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[PUBLIC LAW 529—78TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 660—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 5587]

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, and to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, and to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945 and 1946, and for other purposes, as follows:

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

LEGISLATIVE

SENATE

For payment to Annie Farley Smith, widow of Ellison D. Smith, late a Senator from the State of South Carolina, \$10,000.

Office of the Vice President: Beginning January 20, 1945, the allowance for clerical assistance to the Vice President hereby is increased from \$11,460 to \$15,420 per annum, the necessary additional amount to be paid from the appropriation for salaries of officers and employees of the Senate, and the Legislative Branch and Judiciary Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1945 is amended accordingly.

Clerical assistance to Senators: For an additional amount for clerical assistance to Senators (including chairmen of standing committees) from January 1 to June 30, 1945, to provide \$5,040 per annum for each Senator from each State having a population of four million or more inhabitants, \$45,360; and \$4,020 per annum for each Senator from each State having a population of less than four million, \$156,780; in all, fiscal year 1945, \$202,140.

Inquiries and investigations: For an additional amount for expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate, including compensation to stenographers of committees, at such rate as may be fixed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, but not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, fiscal year 1945, \$200,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for per diem and subsistence expenses except in accordance with the provisions of the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, approved June 3, 1926, as amended.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to the widow of Hampton P. Fulmer, late a Representative from the State of South Carolina, \$10,000 to be disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House.

## CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Miscellaneous items: For an additional amount for miscellaneous items, fiscal year 1944, \$1,000.

Telegraph and telephone: For an additional amount for telegraph and telephone service, exclusive of personal services, fiscal year 1944, \$5,000.

## COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

For an amount, which is hereby authorized, to enable the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures to carry out the duties imposed upon it by section 601 of the Revenue Act of 1941 (55 Stat. 726), to remain available during the existence of the committee, \$10,000, one-half to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and the other half by the Clerk of the House on vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

## THE JUDICIARY

## SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Preparation of Rules for Civil Procedure: For an additional amount for preparation of Rules for Civil Procedure, Supreme Court, \$19,700, fiscal year 1945, which amount together with the appropriation for this purpose in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, shall be available until June 30, 1946.

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

Fees of commissioners: For an additional amount for fees of commissioners, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Judiciary Establishment Appropriation Act, 1943, \$5,500.

## EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

## BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding, fiscal year 1945, \$25,000.

## WAR REFUGEE BOARD

For all expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of Executive Order Numbered 9417, dated January 22, 1944; including the employment of personnel without regard to the civil-service and classification laws (not to exceed \$50,200); printing and binding; and purchase of newspapers and periodicals; fiscal year 1945, \$150,000, payable from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President", contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented and amended.

## OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

## OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

The Alien Property Custodian is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or transferred to him all necessary expenses incurred by the Office of Alien Property Custodian in carrying out the powers and duties conferred on the Alien Property Custodian pursuant to the Trading with the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.): *Provided*, That not to exceed \$4,000,000 shall be available for the entire fiscal year 1945 for the general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property Custodian, including the objects as specified in section 201 of the National War Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, printing and binding, rent in the District of Columbia, and all other necessary general administrative expenses: *Provided further*, That after June 30, 1945, the Office of Alien Property Custodian shall not incur any obligations for the expenses of said Office except pursuant to a further annual authorization by the Congress specifically therefor: *Provided further*, That on or before April 1, 1945, the Alien Property Custodian shall make a report to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives giving detailed information on all administrative and nonadministrative expenses incurred in connection with the activities of the Office of Alien Property Custodian.

## INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

## AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

Notwithstanding section 105 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1944, the appropriation "American Battle Monuments Commission, fiscal year 1944", shall be construed as having been available in the amount of not to exceed \$850 for travel expenses.

Notwithstanding section 105 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, the appropriation "American Battle Monuments Commission, fiscal year 1945", shall be construed as being available in the amount of not to exceed \$1,500 for travel expenses.

## CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Civil Service Commission, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, \$1,409,400.

Salaries and expenses, national defense: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Civil Service Commission (national defense), fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, \$1,196,000.

During the fiscal year 1945, the Civil Service Commission is authorized to pay from available appropriations actual transportation and other necessary expenses, and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence to persons serving while away from their permanent homes or regular places of business in an advisory capacity to the Commission with or without compensation from the United States.



## OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION AND RECONVERSION

## OFFICE OF CONTRACT SETTLEMENT

For all necessary expenses, fiscal year 1945, of the Office of Contract Settlement established by the Contract Settlement Act of 1944, including fees and expenses of witnesses; travel expenses, including (1) expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of said office, (2) actual transportation and other necessary expenses, and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving while away from their permanent homes or regular places of business in an advisory capacity to or employed by the Office of Contract Settlement without other compensation from the United States, or at \$1 per annum, and (3) upon the approval of the Director of Contract Settlement, expenses to and from their homes or regular place of business in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, including travel in privately owned automobile (and including per diem in lieu of subsistence at place of employment), of persons employed intermittently away from their homes or regular places of business as consultants and receiving compensation on a per diem when-actually-employed basis; printing and binding; maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger automobiles; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; contract stenographic reporting services; and personal services in the District of Columbia, \$289,700.

## FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

## PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, and the pay, allowance, commutation of quarters, and uniform allowance of regular and reserve commissioned nurses, the number of regular commissioned nurses appointed to be in addition to the number of regular active commissioned officers otherwise authorized, and not to exceed fifty regular commissioned nurses may be appointed in grades above that of senior assistant and for purposes of pay and pay period shall be considered as having had on the date of appointment service equal to that of the junior officer of the grade to which appointed, \$1,225,823.

Uniform allowance: On request of the Federal Security Administrator, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to transfer such amounts as may be necessary, but not to exceed a total of \$300,000, from unexpended balances of appropriations for the Public Health Service, fiscal year 1944, to an appropriation account to be established for the payment of allowances for uniforms to regular and reserve commissioned officers of the Public Health Service pursuant to section 607 of the Act of July 1, 1944 (Public Law 410).

Emergency health and sanitation activities (national defense): For an additional amount for emergency health and sanitation activities (national defense), fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, and including the purchase of thirty passenger automobiles, and

the aforesaid appropriation together with the amount appropriated herein shall be available for the control of malaria and diseases of tropical origin pursuant to section 311 of the Act of July 1, 1944 (Public Law 410), and the development and prosecution of a program for the control of communicable diseases in Liberia in cooperation with the Liberian Government, \$1 875,000.

**Tuberculosis:** For expenses necessary, fiscal year 1945, to carry out the purposes of section 314 (b) of the Public Health Service Act of July 1, 1944, including personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of reports, documents, and other material for publication and of reprints from State, city, and private publications; the purchase (not exceeding six), and maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; and items otherwise chargeable to the appropriation "Miscellaneous and contingent expenses, Public Health Service"; \$668,000, of which amount not to exceed \$129,032 may be transferred to the appropriation "Pay, and so forth, commissioned officers, Public Health Service", for the employment of fifty additional regular commissioned officers, of which number twenty-four are authorized to be commissioned in grades above that of senior assistant.

**Claims for damages, operation of vessels, Public Health Service:** To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency under the provisions of the Act of July 1, 1944 (Public Law 410), in sums not exceeding \$3,000 in any one case, as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 796, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$66.99.

#### FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

**Enforcement operations:** For an additional amount for enforcement operations Food and Drug Administration, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, \$79,000.

#### COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

For an additional amount for Columbia Institution for the Deaf, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, \$20,400.

#### OFFICE OF EDUCATION

**General expenses:** For an additional amount for general expenses, Office of Education, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, \$16,650.

#### OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

**Traveling expenses:** For an additional amount for traveling expenses, Federal Security Agency, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, \$99,000.

**Printing and binding:** For an additional amount for printing and binding, Federal Security Agency, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945, \$6,000.

## FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

## OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

War Public Works (community facilities): For an additional amount to enable the Federal Works Administrator to carry out the functions vested in him by titles II and III of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1531-1534 and 1541), \$12,000,000, to remain available during the continuance of the unlimited national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, but not to be available for obligation for new projects after June 30, 1945, of which amount not to exceed \$100,000 shall be available for administrative expenses, including the objects specified under the head "Defense public works (community facilities)" in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, and the joint resolution approved December 23, 1941 (Public Law 371) : *Provided*, That the limitation of \$70,000,000 under the above head in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, on the total amount that may be allocated for contributions to public and private agencies for the maintenance and operation of public works after July 1, 1943, is hereby increased to \$80,000,000: *Provided further*, That in making allocations out of the funds appropriated in this paragraph for construction projects priority shall be given to emergency projects involving an estimated cost to the Federal Government of less than \$250,000.

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

The words "other services" appearing in the proviso clause under the head "Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent area", fiscal year 1945, shall be deemed to include teletype service presently being furnished and telephone switchboards or equivalent telephone-switching equipment serving one or more governmental activities in buildings operated by the Public Buildings Administration where it is found that such service is economical and in the interest of the Government.

The appropriation "Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds outside the District of Columbia", fiscal year 1945, shall also be available for the furnishing of quarters, maintenance, and teletype (presently being furnished) or other services on a reimbursable basis to any governmental activity and for expenses incident to moving any governmental activity in connection with the assignment, allocation, and transfer of building space.

## PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage to roads and highways under the Defense Highway Act of 1941 (23 U. S. C. 3), as amended (23 U. S. C. 110), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 794, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$417,910.29.

## FOREIGN-SERVICE PAY ADJUSTMENT

For an additional amount for foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign currencies, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, \$150,000.



## GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding, General Accounting Office, fiscal year 1945, \$40,000.

## NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for salaries and expenses of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, including the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, \$2,656,000.

Construction: For an additional amount for construction and equipment, Langley Field, Virginia, \$835,000, to be available until expended.

Construction: For an additional amount for construction and equipment Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory, Cleveland, Ohio, \$3,910,000, to be available until expended.

## THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses of the Archivist and The National Archives, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, \$22,000.

## NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

War housing: For an additional amount to carry out the purposes of title I of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. ch. 9), and subject to the applicable provisions of the joint resolution approved October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1115), \$15,000,000, to remain available during the continuance of the unlimited national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, but not to be available for obligation for new projects after June 30, 1945.

## NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, National Mediation Board, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1945, \$14,400.

## SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, \$8,600.

## TARIFF COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for salaries and expenses, Tariff Commission, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, \$21,881.

## VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for hospital and domiciliary facilities, Veterans' Administration, including the 3 per centum limitation specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, \$10,571,000.

Of the appropriation for administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services, Veterans' Administration, fiscal year 1945, not to exceed \$5,000 shall be available for the preparation, shipment, installation, and display of exhibits, photographic displays, moving pictures, and other visual educational information and descriptive material, including the purchase or rental of equipment.

The limitation upon the amount which may be expended to repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities in the several hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration, appearing in the appropriation for administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services, Veterans' Administration, fiscal year 1945, is hereby increased from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000.

The limitation imposed by section 105 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1945, upon "travel expenses", is hereby increased to \$4,000,000.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS

## CAPITAL OUTLAY

For the construction of an eight-room extensible elementary school building, four rooms to be left unfinished, to be located in the vicinity of Fifteenth and Hamlin Streets Northeast, including treatment of grounds, \$167,500, of which not to exceed \$3,520 may be transferred to the credit of the appropriation account "Office of Municipal Architect, construction services," for the preparation of plans and specifications for said building.

For the construction of an eight-room addition to the Kimball School, including an assembly hall-gymnasium, remodeling of the present building, and treatment of grounds, \$250,000, of which not to exceed \$5,250 may be transferred to the credit of the appropriation account "Office of Municipal Architect, construction services," for the preparation of plans and specifications for said building.

The appropriation for the purchase of a site in the vicinity of Fifty-third and Drake Streets Southeast, for the construction of a sixteen-room elementary school building, including an assembly hall-gymnasium, in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1945, shall cease to be available for the purchase of a site at such location but is hereby made available for the purchase of a site for the same purpose in the vicinity of Fifty-third and Blaine Streets Northeast.

## HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Capital outlay, Gallinger Municipal Hospital: For the preparation of plans and specifications and for inspection for a pediatrics building to be constructed at a total cost of not to exceed \$650,000, fiscal year 1945, \$29,250; and for the preparation of plans and specifications

and for inspection for a laboratory building to be constructed at a total cost of not to exceed \$200,000, fiscal year 1945, \$9,000; in all, \$38,250.

## PUBLIC WELFARE

### FAMILY WELFARE SERVICE

Capital outlay, child care: For preparation of plans and specifications for a receiving home and classification center for children to be constructed in parcel 141/68 at a total cost of not to exceed \$285,500, fiscal year 1945, \$12,000.

Capital outlay, institutions for the indigent: For the preparation of plans and specifications for new buildings to be constructed, at a total cost of not to exceed \$1,250,000, at the Home for the Aged and Infirm, to remain available until June 30, 1946, \$50,000; and for beginning construction of a new heating plant at the Home for the Aged and Infirm, including all necessary appurtenances thereto, \$120,000, including not to exceed \$15,000 for preparation of plans and specifications and not to exceed \$5,000 for soil investigations, and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to enter into a contract or contracts for the construction of such heating plant at a total cost of not to exceed \$357,500; in all, \$170,000.

### MENTAL REHABILITATION SERVICE

Capital outlay, District Training School: For an additional amount for continuing the construction of dormitories, \$14,000; for the preparation of plans and specifications for two detention dormitories to be constructed at a total cost of not to exceed \$268,000, fiscal year 1945, \$12,000; and the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$28,000 for a new deep well, water treatment, and extension of water supply line, and the improvement and extension of the water system, in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944, is continued available for the same purposes during the fiscal year 1945; in all, \$26,000.

### PUBLIC WORKS

Capital outlay, Refuse Division: For an additional amount for all necessary expenses for preparation of plans, specifications, surveys, and estimates for the extension of the proposed incinerator numbered 3 for refuse in parcel 141/13, and so forth, including the objects specified under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1945, and including the employment of consulting engineering services by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the civil-service and classification laws, fiscal year 1945, \$8,000.

### SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended (46 Stat. 500), as set forth in House Document Numbered 744 of the Seventy-eighth Congress, \$1,664.50.



## JUDGMENTS

For the payment of final judgment for costs rendered against the District of Columbia in the case of David G. Busey and Orville J. Richie, \$222.05.

## AUDITED CLAIMS

For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under an appropriation the balance of which has been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), being for the service of the fiscal year 1942:

Fire Department, expenses, District of Columbia, 1942, fire fighting apparatus, \$8,257.

## DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless otherwise therein specifically provided, shall be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury of the United States in the manner prescribed by the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the respective fiscal years for which such sums are provided.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES

The limitation on expenditures under the 1944 program of soil-building practices and soil- and water-conservation practices established in the fourth proviso clause of the appropriation "Conservation and Use of Agricultural Land Resources", in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby increased from \$300,000,000 to \$313,000,000 (exclusive of the \$12,500,000 provided in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945, for additional seed payments).

## OFFICE OF INFORMATION

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for salaries and expenses, Office of Information, \$8,002, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945.

## LIBRARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for salaries and expenses, Library, Department of Agriculture, \$6,938, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945.

## AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

## BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Agricultural engineering investigations: For an additional amount for agricultural engineering investigations, fiscal year 1945, including

the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945, \$83,000, of which sum not to exceed \$45,000 may be expended for the construction of a building to replace one destroyed by fire at the United States Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Mississippi.

#### EXTENSION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for salaries and expenses, \$37,000, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945.

#### BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Crop and livestock estimates: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for crop and livestock estimates, \$235,000, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945.

#### BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Forest insects: For an additional amount for forest insects, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945, \$25,000.

Foreign plant quarantines: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for foreign plant quarantines, \$102,000, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945.

#### WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Supply and distribution of farm labor: The authority and funds provided by the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944, as amended, are hereby continued through December 31, 1945, for carrying out the purposes of said Act, and, in addition to the amount hereby continued available, there is hereby appropriated an additional \$20,000,000 for such purposes, to be merged with the funds heretofore appropriated for the farm labor supply program: *Provided*, That not less than \$7,000,000 and not more than \$11,000,000 of such additional funds shall be apportioned among the several States in the manner and for the purposes specified in section 2 of said Act: *Provided further*, That not more than \$100,000 of the additional amount so apportioned may be expended by the State agricultural extension services for the construction of labor supply centers under the limitations of said section 2: *Provided further*, That in addition to the amounts heretofore made available for administrative expenses pursuant to section 3 (c) of said Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944, as supplemented, there is hereby made available the amount of \$605,228 for the purposes of said section.

## RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Rural Electrification Administration, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1945, \$696,000.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Printing and binding: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for printing and binding, \$75,000.

## OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

General administration: For an additional amount for general administration, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945; and including not to exceed \$2,500 for entertainment of officials in the field of aviation of other countries when specifically authorized and approved by the Administrator, \$207,718.

Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for establishment of air-navigation facilities, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, \$152,860.

Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, \$180,163.

Technical development: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1945, for technical development, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, \$62,000.

Enforcement of safety regulations: For an additional amount for enforcement of safety regulations for the fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, and including expenses of transportation of the immediate families of employees transferred from one station in continental United States to another official station outside continental United States and return, \$282,737.

## COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Field expense, coastal surveys: For an additional amount for field expense, coastal surveys, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, \$102,000.

Geodetic control surveys: For an additional amount for geodetic control surveys, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, \$70,000.

Office force: For an additional amount for office force, fiscal year 1945, \$69,000.



Office expenses: For an additional amount for office expenses, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, \$37,000.

Aeronautical charts: The limitation in the appropriation "Aeronautical charts" in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, upon the amount which may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia is hereby increased from \$500,000 to \$535,000.

#### PATENT OFFICE

Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, Patent Office, fiscal year 1945, \$6,200.

Photolithographing: For an additional amount for photolithographing, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, \$80,000.

Miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount for miscellaneous expenses, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, \$75,500.

#### NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Research and development: For an additional amount for research and development, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, \$200,000.

#### WEATHER BUREAU

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, \$320,000.

#### CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding, Civil Aeronautics Board, fiscal year 1945, \$7,800.

### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

#### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

##### DIVISION OF TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS

Salaries: For an additional amount for personal services in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1945, \$14,082.

##### GRAZING SERVICE

Salaries and expenses: The limitation of not to exceed \$12,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, is hereby increased to not to exceed \$21,500.

#### UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

For an additional amount for maintenance of the office of the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Inte-

rior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, \$12,000, and the amount available for expenditure in the discretion of the High Commissioner is hereby increased from \$5,200 to \$10,000.

#### GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Salaries: For an additional amount for personal services in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1945, \$20,000.

#### BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

For deposit by the Secretary of the Treasury to the official trust fund checking account of the special disbursing agent of the Rosebud Indian agency, Rosebud, South Dakota, for disposition as provided by and subject to the provisions of the Act of June 22, 1944 (Private Law 307), \$2,382.77.

For compensation and expenses of an attorney employed by the Colorado River Tribe of Indians of the Colorado River Reservation, Arizona, under a contract approved by the Secretary of the Interior on July 24, 1944, \$800, fiscal year 1944, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the tribe.

#### BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

##### GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

For additional amounts for construction of the following projects, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under the head "Administrative provisions and limitations, Bureau of Reclamation" in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, to be expended from the general fund of the Treasury, to remain available until expended, and to be reimbursable under the reclamation law:

Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, \$1,045,000.

Columbia Basin project, Washington, \$1,900,000.

Yakima project, Washington, Roza Division, \$421,000.

##### RECLAMATION FUND, SPECIAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

For additional amounts for construction of the following projects, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under the head "Administrative provisions and limitations, Bureau of Reclamation" in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, to be expended from the Reclamation Fund, to remain available until expended, and to be reimbursable under the reclamation law:

Sun River project, Montana, \$110,000.

Klamath project, Oregon-California, \$400,000.

#### GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Gaging streams: For an additional amount for gaging streams, fiscal year 1945, \$80,000; and the amount that shall be available only for cooperation with States or municipalities is hereby increased to \$1,180,000.

## BUREAU OF MINES

Mining experiment stations: For an additional amount for mining experiment stations, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, \$160,000.

## NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

National parks: For an additional amount for the furnishing and refurnishing of official residences in Acadia National Park, Maine, for fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, \$4,000.

## GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

## TERRITORY OF ALASKA

Insane of Alaska: For an additional amount for insane of Alaska, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, \$17,300: *Provided*, That the limitation under said head of \$840 per capita per annum for the care of patients by contract during the fiscal years 1944 and 1945 is hereby rescinded.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## DAMAGE CLAIM

Damage claim: For the payment of a claim for damages adjusted and determined by the Attorney General of the United States under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims arising out of the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation", approved March 20, 1936 (31 U. S. C. 224b), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 789, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$50.

## LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding, fiscal year 1940, \$2,462.40.

Lands Division, salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Lands Division, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1942, \$499.97.

Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1944, \$190,400.

Claims Division, salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, Claims Division, fiscal year 1945, \$63,300.

Board of Immigration Appeals, salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, Board of Immigration Appeals, fiscal year 1945, \$2,000.

Enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws: For an additional amount for enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1945, \$150,000.



## FEDERAL PRISON PERSONNEL

Support of United States prisoners: For an additional amount for support of United States prisoners, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1942, \$5,060.04.

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

## BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Salaries and expenses (national defense): For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics (national defense), fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1945, \$1,162,000.

## NAVY DEPARTMENT

For additional amounts for appropriations for the Navy Department, and naval service, fiscal years 1940, 1943, and 1945, to be supplemental to the appropriations and funds in the respective Naval Appropriation Acts for such fiscal years, including the objects and subject to the limitations specified under the respective heads and to the provisions under the head, "General provisions," contained in such Acts, except as otherwise provided herein, as follows:

## NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels: To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to settle claims for damages to private property arising from collisions with naval vessels", approved December 28, 1922, as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 791, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$13,605.50.

Not to exceed \$400,000 of the appropriation "Naval emergency fund, 1945," shall be available for the acquisition of interests of lessees of lands within the present boundaries of Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 1.

## BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL

Training, education, and welfare, Navy, 1945: Additional amount for welfare and recreation, \$2,500,000, to be charged to subhead "Instruction" under this appropriation head.

## BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

Pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval personnel, 1943, \$10,000,000.

Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1940, for payment of claim of Frank B. Hall and Company, Incorporated, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office, \$62,454.11.

Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1943, \$800,000.

Fuel and transportation, Navy, 1943, \$25,750,000.

## BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks, 1945, \$250,000,000, and, in addition, \$50,000,000 by transfer from the appropriation "Naval Reserve, 1945", all toward \$1,474,931,400 contract authorization granted in the Naval Appropriation Act, 1945, to remain available until expended, which, together with unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made under this head, shall be accounted for as one fund.

## BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS

The limitation on the amount of contract authorization contained under the appropriation "Aviation, Navy, 1945." is hereby reduced from \$3,600,000,000 to \$1,600,000,000, of which latter amount not to exceed \$25,000,000 may be used for expansion of and facilities in public or private plants.

## INCREASE AND REPLACEMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS

Armor, armament, and ammunition: The Secretary of the Navy is authorized, in addition to appropriations hitherto made and contract authorizations provided for such purpose, to enter into contracts for tools, equipment, and facilities in, and land for, public and private plants for the manufacture or production of ordnance materials, munitions, and equipment, in an amount not exceeding \$60,000,000.

## COAST GUARD

Damage claims: To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims for damages resulting from the operation of vessels of the Coast Guard and the Public Health Service, in sums not exceeding \$3,000 in any one case", approved June 15, 1936, as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 798, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$523.06.

## GENERAL PROVISION

For the fiscal year 1945 and prior years occupancy of emergency housing facilities under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department or the National Housing Agency, on a rental basis, by personnel of the services mentioned in the title of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, or by their dependents, shall not deprive such personnel of money allowances for rental of quarters.

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Out of the Postal Revenues)

## OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, fiscal year 1945, Office of the Postmaster General, \$9,500.

## SALARIES IN BUREAUS AND OFFICES

For an additional amount for salaries, fiscal year 1945, Office of the Chief Inspector, \$7,350.

For an additional amount for salaries, fiscal year 1945, Bureau of Accounts, \$38,000.

## CONTINGENT EXPENSES, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

For an additional amount for contingent and miscellaneous expenses, including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1945, and including \$660 additional for expenses of the purchasing agent and of the Solicitor and attorneys connected with his office while traveling on business of the Department, \$10,000.

## FIELD SERVICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

## OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Compensation to postmasters: For an additional amount for compensation to postmasters, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1943, \$10,000.

## OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Domestic Air Mail Service: For an additional amount for Domestic Air Mail Service, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1945, and including \$11,200 additional for supervisory officials and clerks at air mail transfer points, \$11,400.

## OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Domestic mail indemnities: The unobligated balance of the appropriation "Indemnities, domestic mail, 1944", shall be merged with the appropriation "Indemnities, domestic mail, 1945", and the latter appropriation shall be available for the objects for which made for prior fiscal years.

Unpaid money orders: For an additional amount for unpaid money orders more than one year old, fiscal year 1945, \$474,000.

## OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Post-office equipment, stationery, and supplies: For an additional amount for post-office stationery, equipment, and supplies, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1945, \$340,000.

Equipment shops, Washington, District of Columbia: For an additional amount for equipment shops, Washington, District of Columbia, fiscal year 1945, including the same objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1945, \$675,000.



## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## FOREIGN SERVICE

Salaries, ambassadors and ministers: For an additional amount for salaries of ambassadors and ministers, fiscal year 1945, including the objects under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945, and in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, \$102,000.

Salaries and clerks, Foreign Service: For an additional amount for salaries of clerks, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1945, including the objects under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945, \$420,000.

Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service: For an additional amount for miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1945, including the objects under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945, \$143,000.

Foreign Service quarters: For an additional amount for Foreign Service quarters, fiscal year 1945, including the objects under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945, \$140,000.

Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service: For an additional amount for cost of living allowances, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1945, including the objects under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945, \$340,000.

Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For an additional amount for representation allowances, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1945, including the objects under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945, \$139,000.

Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an additional amount for contingent expenses, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1945, including the objects under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945, and including the purchase of fifteen additional passenger automobiles at not to exceed \$3,000 each, \$1,900,000: *Provided*, That reimbursements incident to the maintenance of commissary service authorized under said head shall be credited to the appropriation for this purpose current at the time obligations are incurred or current at the time such amounts are received.

## INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

Salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1945, \$35,000.

Cultural relations with China and the neighboring countries and countries of the Near East and Africa: For all expenses, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, necessary to enable the Secretary of State independently or in cooperation with other agencies of the Government to carry out a program of cultural relations with China and the neighboring countries and with countries of the Near East and Africa, fiscal year 1945, \$600,000 (payable from

the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President", contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented and amended), including the purchase of books, publications, scientific and other equipment, and educational and cultural materials; contributions of money and materials to, and contracts with, educational, cultural, and nonprofit institutions and organizations of the United States and the above countries, directly or through independent agencies; compensation, allowances, and grants to citizens of the United States and the above countries who are students, professors, or technical experts, at such rates and under such regulations as may be determined by the Secretary of State including expenses incurred by such persons in traveling between places of residence, Washington, District of Columbia, and posts of duty abroad, and including travel expenses of citizens of the above countries without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended; advance of moneys without regard to section 3648 of the Revised Statutes; printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (40 Stat. 1270); and not to exceed \$10,000 shall be available for temporary employment of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws.

Conference of Allied Ministers of Education in London: For all necessary expenses of the participation by the United States in the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education in London, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere without regard to civil-service and classification laws; travel expenses without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended; allowances for living and quarters for temporary and permanent personnel in accordance with standardized regulations prescribed by the President for civilian officers and employees of the Government temporarily stationed in foreign countries and in accordance with the Acts of June 26, 1930, and February 23, 1931; entertainment, stenographic reporting, and other services by contract, books of reference and periodicals, and rent of office space without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; printing and binding; and the share of the United States in the expenses of the secretariat of the Conference; fiscal year 1945, \$43,000, payable from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President", contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented and amended.

Cooperation with the American republics: The sum of \$300,000 of the \$400,000 of the appropriation for this purpose for 1944 which was continued available for 1945 in the Department of State Appropriation Act for 1945 is consolidated with and made a part of the appropriation for 1945 as of July 1, 1944.

United States contributions to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus: For an additional amount for United States contributions to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus, fiscal year 1945, to meet the contribution of the United States to the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, \$90,087.97.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Not to exceed \$21,296.92 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation "Reimbursement to carriers of deficits during Federal control" in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby made available to pay the claim of the Tremont and Gulf Railroad Company certified to the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with section 204 of the Transportation Act of 1920, as amended by the Act of January 7, 1941.

Smaller War Plants Corporation, capital stock: For an additional amount to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to make payment for capital stock of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, \$50,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1945.

To pay the claim of Reverend James T. Denigan, of Long Island City, New York, in accordance with the authority and subject to the provisions of Private Law 356, approved July 1944, fiscal year 1945, \$6,500.

## FISCAL SERVICE

## BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945, \$1,500,000.

Printing and binding, Division of Disbursement: For an additional amount for printing and binding, Division of Disbursement, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945, \$35,000.

Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered: For an additional amount for refund of moneys erroneously received and covered, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945, \$125,000.

Payment of unclaimed moneys (trust fund): For an additional amount for payment of unclaimed moneys, fiscal year 1945, \$50,000, payable from funds held by the United States in trust fund receipt account, "Unclaimed moneys of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown."

## BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for collecting the revenue from customs, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945, \$850,000: *Provided*, That the limitation of \$1,300 upon the unit price which may be paid by the Bureau of Customs for motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, specified in the appropriation, is hereby increased to \$1,500.

## BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Salaries and expenses: The limitations under collecting the internal revenue on the amounts which may be expended for printing and



binding and stationery, fiscal year 1944, are hereby increased from \$1,970,000 to \$2,066,526 and from \$1,218,870 to \$1,306,034, respectively.

#### PROCUREMENT DIVISION

Federal property utilization: For an additional amount for Federal property utilization, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1945, and including expenses of care and handling and other necessary expenses of the Procurement Division incident to the disposal of property under the Surplus Property Act of 1944, expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of such Division, purchase (including exchange) of lawbooks, purchase (not to exceed 116), maintenance, repair and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and actual transportation and other necessary expenses, and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence, of persons serving while away from their permanent homes or regular places of business in an advisory capacity to or employed by such Division without other compensation from the United States, or at \$1 per annum, \$11,430,000: *Provided*, That the limitations on the amounts which may be expended for stationery and for printing and binding are hereby increased from \$45,000 to \$90,000, and for \$40,000 to \$100,000, respectively.

### WAR DEPARTMENT

#### MILITARY ACTIVITIES

##### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities, of the War Department or of the Army", approved July 3, 1943 (Public Law 112), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 795, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$276,702.96.

#### CIVIL FUNCTIONS

##### CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Rivers and harbors and flood control: The limitation contained in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1945, under the head "Rivers and harbors and flood control" on expenditures from the various appropriations for rivers and harbors and flood control for the payment of services of technical and clerical personnel in the office of the Chief of Engineers is hereby increased for the fiscal year 1945 from \$760,000 to \$788,500.

Rivers and harbors: For an additional amount for rivers and harbors, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1945, \$2,780,000, to be available until expended.

Flood control: For an additional amount for flood control, general, fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1945, \$7,230,000, to be available until expended.

#### THE PANAMA CANAL

Civil government: For an additional amount for Civil government, Panama Canal and Canal Zone, for the fiscal year 1945, including the objects specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1945, \$10,400, to remain available until expended.

### TITLE II—PENALTY MAIL COSTS

SEC. 201. For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for costs of penalty mail, fiscal year 1945, as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), as follows:

#### LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Architect of the Capitol, \$278.

Botanic Garden: Not to exceed \$45 of the appropriation "Maintenance, Botanic Garden, 1945."

Library of Congress, \$13,875.

Government Printing Office, \$281,200.

#### THE JUDICIARY

Supreme Court of the United States: Not to exceed \$1,480 of the appropriation "Miscellaneous expenses, Supreme Court, 1945".

Court of Customs and Patent Appeals: For an additional amount for contingent expenses, Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, \$167: *Provided*, That not to exceed such amount of such total appropriation for such fiscal year shall be available for the purpose of this section.

United States Customs Court: For an additional amount for contingent expenses, United States Customs Court, \$463: *Provided*, That not to exceed such amount of such total appropriation for such fiscal year shall be available for the purpose of this section.

Court of Claims: For an additional amount for contingent expenses, Court of Claims, \$463: *Provided*, That not to exceed such amount of such total appropriation for such fiscal year shall be available for the purposes of this section.

Miscellaneous expenses, United States Courts, \$77,700.

#### EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

The White House Office: Not to exceed \$4,163 of the appropriation "Contingent expenses, the White House Office, 1945".

Bureau of the Budget: Not to exceed \$463 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Budget, 1945".

Office of Censorship: Not to exceed \$9,250 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of Censorship, 1945".

Petroleum Administration for War: Not to exceed \$23,125 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Petroleum Administration for War, 1945".

Office of Price Administration: Not to exceed \$5,550,000 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of Price Administration, 1945".

Office of Strategic Services: Not to exceed \$27,750 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of Strategic Services, 1945".

War Refugee Board: Not to exceed \$36 of the appropriation for salaries and expenses of the War Refugee Board.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT—OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY  
MANAGEMENT

Office of Alien Property Custodian: Not to exceed \$6,145 of the funds available for the expenses of the Office.

Office of Civilian Defense: Not to exceed \$1,804 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of Civilian Defense, 1945".

Committee on Fair Employment Practice: Not to exceed \$694 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Committee on Fair Employment Practice, 1945".

Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs: Not to exceed \$4,625 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, 1945".

Office of Defense Transportation: Not to exceed \$194,250 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of Defense Transportation, 1945."

Office of Economic Stabilization: Not to exceed \$1,388 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of Economic Stabilization, 1945."

Foreign Economic Administration, \$47,453, to be derived by transfer from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Foreign Economic Administration, 1945", and funds of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, the Petroleum Reserves Corporation, the Rubber Development Corporation, and the United States Commercial Company.

National War Labor Board: Not to exceed \$44,400 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, National War Labor Board, 1945."

Office of Scientific Research and Development: Not to exceed \$9,250 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of Scientific Research and Development, 1945."

Office of War Information: Not to exceed \$85,655 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Office of War Information, 1945."

War Manpower Commission, \$571,650.

Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, \$8,788.

War Production Board: Not to exceed \$324,301 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, War Production Board, 1945."

Smaller War Plants Corporation: Not to exceed \$36,075 of the appropriation "Administrative expenses, Smaller War Plants Corporation, 1945."

INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

American Battle Monuments Commission: Not to exceed \$15 of the appropriation "American Battle Monuments Commission, 1945."

American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas: Not to exceed \$100 of the appropriation for this agency for the fiscal year 1945.

Civil Service Commission, \$244,200.



Employees' Compensation Commission, \$12,025.

Federal Communications Commission: Not to exceed \$11,193 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Federal Communications Commission, 1945".

Federal Power Commission, \$4,533.

Federal Security Agency, \$462,500.

Federal Trade Commission: Not to exceed \$3,747 of the appropriation "Federal Trade Commission, 1945".

Federal Works Agency, \$30,525.

General Accounting Office: For an additional amount in the appropriation "Miscellaneous expenses, General Accounting Office, 1945", \$41,625: *Provided*, That not to exceed such amount of such total appropriation for such fiscal year shall be available for the purposes of this section.

Interstate Commerce Commission, \$23,125.

National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics: Not to exceed \$4,649 of the appropriation "Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, 1945".

National Archives: Not to exceed \$2,775 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, National Archives, 1945".

National Capital Housing Authority, \$2,775.

National Capital Park and Planning Commission: Not to exceed \$75 of the appropriation "National Capital Park and Planning Commission".

National Housing Agency, \$299,450, to be derived by transfer from funds of the constituent units of such agency available for administrative expenses for the fiscal year 1945, as follows: Office of the Administrator, \$6,938; Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, \$150,247; Federal Housing Administration, \$37,000; and Federal Public Housing Authority, \$105,265.

National Labor Relations Board, \$16,373.

National Mediation Board and the National Railroad Adjustment Board, \$717.

Railroad Retirement Board, \$27,750.

Securities and Exchange Commission: Not to exceed \$13,875 of the appropriation "Securities and Exchange Commission, 1945".

Selective Service System: Not to exceed \$2,220,000 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Selective Service System, 1945".

Smithsonian Institution: Not to exceed \$4,662 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution, 1945".

Smithsonian Institution (National Gallery of Art): Not to exceed \$1,291 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art, 1945".

The Tax Court of the United States: Not to exceed \$532 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, The Tax Court of the United States, 1945".

Tennessee Valley Authority: Not to exceed \$49,950 of the Tennessee Valley Authority fund, 1945.

Veterans' Administration, \$485,625.

United States Maritime Commission: Not to exceed \$83,250, within the amount limitation upon administrative expenses for the fiscal year 1945, of the construction fund established by the Merchant Marine Act, 1936; such sum to cover also the amount necessary for the War Shipping Administration.

United States Tariff Commission: Not to exceed \$925 of the appropriation "United States Tariff Commission, 1945".

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

National Capital Parks: Not to exceed \$209 of the appropriation "National Capital Parks, 1945".

National Capital Park and Planning Commission: Not to exceed \$72 of the appropriation "National Capital Park and Planning Commission, District of Columbia, 1945".

Juvenile court: Not to exceed \$435 of the appropriation "Juvenile court, courts, District of Columbia, 1945".

Municipal court: Not to exceed \$486 of the appropriation "Municipal court, courts, District of Columbia, 1945".

Municipal court of appeals: Not to exceed \$463 of the appropriation "Municipal court of appeals, courts, District of Columbia, 1945".

Probation system: Not to exceed \$116 of the appropriation "Probation system, courts, District of Columbia, 1945".

Office of Register of Wills: Not to exceed \$463 of the appropriation "Office of Register of Wills, courts, District of Columbia, 1945".

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

For the Department of Agriculture, including the War Food Administration, \$3,161,650, together with not to exceed \$26,085 of the funds made available to the Commodity Credit Corporation for administrative expenses.

#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

For the Department of Commerce (except Civil Aeronautics Board and loan agencies), \$286,750.

Civil Aeronautics Board: For an additional amount under the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Board, 1945", \$3,423: *Provided*, That not to exceed such amount of such total appropriation for such fiscal year shall be available for the purposes of this section.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation: Not to exceed \$24,513 of the funds made available to this Corporation and to The RFC Mortgage Company for administrative expenses.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

For the Department of the Interior, \$259,000.

#### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

For the Department of Justice, \$323,750.

#### DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

For the Department of Labor, \$107,763.

#### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

For the State Department, \$46,250.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

For the Treasury Department, \$5,890,400.

## WAR DEPARTMENT—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

The Panama Canal (offices in the United States only): Not to exceed \$7,308 of the appropriation "Maintenance and operation, Panama Canal".

## TITLE III—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS

## PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

SEC. 301. (a) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 800, Seventy-eighth Congress, as follows:

## Executive Office of the President:

## Office for Emergency Management:

Division of Central Administrative Services, \$625.22;

War Shipping Administration, \$202;

Office of Price Administration, \$352.77;

## Independent offices:

Federal Communications Commission, \$20.50;

National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, \$136;

Selective Service System, \$120.15;

Veterans' Administration, \$247.84;

Federal Security Agency, \$1,391.74;

Federal Works Agency, \$736.71;

National Housing Agency, \$70.55;

Department of Agriculture, \$2,213.09;

War Food Administration, \$296.99;

Department of Commerce, \$503.39;

Department of the Interior, \$1,199.96;

Department of Justice, \$601.85;

Department of the Navy, \$81,015.93;

Post Office Department (out of postal revenues), \$3,696.75;

Treasury Department, \$1,623.49;

In all, \$95,054.93.

## JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

SEC. 302. (a) For the payment of the final judgments, including costs of suits, which have been rendered under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An Act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States", as amended by section 297 of the Act of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and which have been certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in House Document Numbered 792, under the following agencies:



Executive Office of the President:

Office of Price Administration, \$300;

Federal Works Agency, \$7,027.47;

Post Office Department, \$3,200;

War Department, \$2,800;

In all, \$13,327.47, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

(b) For the payment of judgments, including cost of suits, rendered against the Government of the United States by United States district courts under the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty for damages caused by and salvage services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (46 U. S. C. 781-789), and certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in House Document Numbered 790 under the following departments:

Navy Department, \$10,450;

War Department, \$30,777.01;

In all, \$41,227.01, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as and where specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

(c) None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired except such as have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

(d) Payment of interest wherever provided for judgments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

#### JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

SEC. 303. (a) For payment of the judgments rendered by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-eighth Congress in House Document Numbered 797, under the following agencies, namely:

Independent Offices:

Veterans' Administration, \$13,666.33;

Federal Works Agency:

Public Buildings Administration, \$21,455.34;

Work Projects Administration, \$34,443.81;

Department of Commerce, \$6,580.59;

Department of the Interior:

Geological Survey, \$17,933.25;

Navy Department, \$11,812.61;

Post Office Department, \$6,511.49;

Treasury Department, \$25,839.06;

War Department, \$87,035.76;

In all, \$225,278.24, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest or costs as and where specified in such judgments.

(b) For payment of judgment numbered 45822 rendered by the Court of Claims in favor of John J. Gorman covering payment of accrued annuities withheld due to suit, \$4,870.71, to be paid from the "Civil-service retirement and disability fund".

(c) None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired, except such as have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

#### AUDITED CLAIMS

SEC. 304. (a) For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1942 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 799, Seventy-eighth Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

**Executive:** For salaries and expenses, Office for Emergency Management, \$3,348.20.

For emergency fund for the President, War (allotment to Office for Emergency Management), \$155.05.

For emergency fund for the President, War (allotment to Office for Emergency Management for use of National Defense Research Committee, \$289.33.

For national defense activities, National Resources Planning Board, \$30.46.

For maintenance, Executive mansion and grounds, \$15.63.

For emergency fund for the President, Navy (allotment to Executive office), \$5.80.

**Legislative:** For public printing and binding, Government Printing Office, \$2,880.74.

For mileage of Members and Delegates, House of Representatives, \$242.

**The Judiciary:** For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, \$229.35.

For probation system, United States courts, \$345.17.

For traveling expenses, United States courts, \$1.05.

For fees of commissioners, United States courts, \$25.

**Independent Offices:** For salaries and expenses, Civil Service Commission, \$39.49.

For national defense activities, Civil Service Commission, \$48.75.

For national defense activities, Federal Communications Commission, \$36.45.

For salaries and expenses, Federal Communications Commission, \$41.50.

For Federal Power Commission, \$267.62.

For Federal Trade Commission, \$1.30.

For salaries, General Accounting Office, \$34.74.

For valuation of property of carriers, Interstate Commerce Commission, \$221.20.

For Interstate Commerce Commission, \$242.36.

For safety of employees, Interstate Commerce Commission, \$42.88.

For locomotive inspection, Interstate Commerce Commission, \$248.23.

- For salaries and expenses, National Archives, \$8.09.
- For salaries and expenses, Railroad Retirement Board, \$4.09.
- For salaries, Railroad Retirement Board, \$38.28.
- For miscellaneous expenses, National Labor Relations Board, \$1.44.
- For Securities and Exchange Commission, \$38.22.
- For United States Tariff Commission, \$6.40.
- For salaries and expenses, National Youth Administration, \$376.76.
- For youth work and student aid, National Youth Administration, \$3,727.09.
- For project expenses, National Youth Administration (national defense), \$1,209.67.
- For traveling expenses, Federal Security Agency, \$58.86.
- For salaries and expenses, Office for Emergency Management (transfer to Federal Security Agency, Office of Administrator), \$44.
- For miscellaneous expenses, Office of Administrator, Federal Security Agency, \$19.75.
- For salaries and expenses, Food and Drug Administration, \$53.56.
- For grants to States for unemployment compensation administration, Social Security Board, \$70.97.
- For selecting, testing, and placement, defense workers, Social Security Board (national defense), \$105.52.
- For miscellaneous expenses, Social Security Board, \$27.96.
- For salaries and expenses, Social Security Board, \$7.73.
- For emergency health and sanitation activities, Public Health Service (national defense), \$1,008.31.
- For expenses, Division of Venereal Diseases, Public Health Service, \$3.23.
- For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, Public Health Service, \$386.77.
- For working fund, Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service (emergency management), \$231.84.
- For disease and sanitation investigation, Public Health Service, \$34.60.
- For preventing the spread of epidemic diseases, Public Health Service, \$32.80.
- For maintenance, National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service, \$3.60.
- For pay, and so forth, commissioned officers, Public Health Service, \$4,774.98.
- For maintenance, National Institute of Health, Public Health Service, \$40.55.
- For vocational education, defense workers, Office of Education, \$17.77.
- For salaries and expenses, Office of Education (national defense), \$19.40.
- For Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Federal Security Agency, \$78.60.
- For general administrative expenses, Public Buildings Branch, Procurement Division, \$775.60.
- For general administrative expenses, Public Buildings Administration, \$903.45.
- For furniture and repairs of same for public buildings, Public Buildings Administration, \$638.91.
- For repair, preservation, and equipment, public buildings outside the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration, \$4,177.77.



For repair, preservation, and equipment, public buildings, Procurement Division, \$4,999.41.

For salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration, \$1,001.53.

For salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent area, Public Buildings Administration, \$572.03.

For salaries and expenses, public buildings outside the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration, \$368.84.

For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration, \$8,225.66.

For Army and Navy pensions, \$36.

**Department of Agriculture:** For emergency fund for the President, defense housing, temporary shelter (allotment to Agriculture, Farm Security Administration), \$456.92.

For printing and binding, Department of Agriculture, \$766.66.

For special research fund, Department of Agriculture, \$101.41.

For salaries and expenses, Extension Service, \$239.98.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry, \$76.51.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Dairy Industry, \$10.50.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry, \$52.45.

For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service, \$1,456.69.

For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$1,077.96.

For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (transfer to Farm Credit Administration), \$789.34.

For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of navigable streams, \$527.46.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, \$56.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, \$11.60.

For control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases, \$313.99.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$24,312.04.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Act June 28, 1937), \$4.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$485.12.

For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department of Agriculture, \$582.60.

For parity payments, Department of Agriculture, \$549.39.

For administration of Federal Crop Insurance Act, Department of Agriculture, \$15.24.

For conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture, \$40,767.16.

For submarginal land program, Farm Tenant Act, Department of Agriculture, \$27.

For land utilization and retirement of submarginal land, Department of Agriculture, \$7,933.65.

For liquidation and management of resettlement projects, Department of Agriculture, \$29.24.

For emergency dehydration investigations, Department of Agriculture, \$21.68.

For cooperative farm forestry, Department of Agriculture, \$15.

For loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation, Department of Agriculture, \$2,330.08.

For salaries and expenses, Agricultural Marketing Service, \$102.63.

For salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administration, Department of Agriculture, \$152.79.

For loans to farmers in storm-, flood-, and drought-stricken areas, \$26.94.

For loans to farmers in drought- and storm-stricken areas, emergency relief, \$20.48.

For salaries and expenses, Rural Electrification, Department of Agriculture, \$201.25.

For working fund, Agriculture, Forest Service, \$1,218.81.

For administrative expenses, Commodity Credit Corporation, Department of Agriculture, \$14.60.

For rural rehabilitation loans, Department of Agriculture (advances from Reconstruction Finance Corporation), \$16.

**Department of Commerce:** For Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (transfer to Commerce, Standards), \$4,100.

For aviation, Navy (transfer to Commerce, Standards), \$11.55.

For Civil Aeronautics Authority fund, \$8,599.

For civilian pilot training, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$1,416.11.

For coastal surveys, Coast and Geodetic Survey, \$174.35.

For cooperation with the American republics (transfer to Commerce, Weather Bureau), \$18.66.

For customs statistics, Department of Commerce, \$43.50.

For enforcement of safety regulations, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$2.

For enforcement of safety regulation, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$399.55.

For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$18,383.02.

For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$147.37.

For Field Office Service, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, \$515.59.

For magnetic and seismological work, Coast and Geodetic Survey, \$84.70.

For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$5,255.07.

For pay of officers and men, vessels, Coast and Geodetic Survey, \$2,228.65.

For research and development, National Bureau of Standards, \$423.46.

For salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$10.

For salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Board, \$10.49.

For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, Department of Commerce, \$10,262.44.

For technical development, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$3,425.14.

For testing, inspection, and information service, National Bureau of Standards, \$1,024.65.

For working fund, Commerce, Civil Aeronautics, \$995.80.

For working fund, Commerce, Standards (emergency management), \$760.91.

**Department of the Interior:** For Alaska fisheries, Fish and Wildlife Service, \$195.32.

For contingent expenses, Department of the Interior, \$17.91.

For coal-mine inspections and investigations, Bureau of Mines, \$410.

For cooperation with the American republics (transfer to Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service), \$14.43.

For expenses, mining experiment stations, Bureau of Mines, \$31.42.

For fishery industries, Fish and Wildlife Service, \$6.07.

For general expenses, Bureau of Mines, \$20.

For Geological Survey, \$3,645.88.

For migratory bird conservation fund, Fish and Wildlife Service (receipt limitation), \$1,395.14.

For National Park Service, \$177.42.

For operating rescue cars and stations, and investigation of accidents, Bureau of Mines, 35 cents.

For propagation of food fishes, Fish and Wildlife Service, \$82.87.

For salaries and expenses, agricultural experiment station and vocational school, Virgin Islands, \$62.

For salaries and expenses, Biological Survey, Fish and Wildlife Service, \$239.47.

For salaries and expenses, Fish and Wildlife Service, \$3.29.

For salaries and expenses, Government of the Virgin Islands, \$50.61.

For salaries and expenses, Grazing Service, Department of the Interior, \$3.26.

For soil and moisture conservation operations, Department of the Interior, \$7.83.

For surveying the public lands, \$29.36.

For administration of Indian property, \$7.88.

For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior, Indians), \$171.90.

For conservation of health among Indians, \$340.67.

For education of natives of Alaska, \$258.93.

For general expenses, Indian service, \$12.20.

For Indian school support, \$510.61.

For Indian Service supply fund, \$403.40.

For irrigation, Indian reservations (reimbursable), \$9.55.

For maintaining law and order on Indian reservations, \$140.10.

For maintenance, irrigation systems, Flathead Reservations, Montana (receipt limitation), \$17.54.

For maintenance, San Carlos irrigation project, Gila River Reservation, Arizona (reimbursable), \$1.94.

For purchase and transportation of Indian supplies, \$164.38.

For support and rehabilitation of needy Indians, \$332.52.

For support of Indians and administration of Indian property, \$13.93.



**Department of Justice:** For contingent expenses, Department of Justice, \$116.59.

For enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, \$118.66.

For Federal jails and correctional institutions, maintenance, \$4.19.

For general expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service, \$24.21.

For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts (transfer to Justice), \$1,378.89.

For miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field, Department of Justice, \$360.94.

For penitentiaries and reformatories, maintenance, \$15,487.32.

For prison camps, maintenance, \$28.83.

For salaries, field service, Immigration and Naturalization Service, \$41.08.

For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation, 72 cents.

For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation (national defense), \$262.81.

For salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service, \$430.58.

For salaries and expenses, Lands Division, Department of Justice, \$3,073.85.

For salaries and expenses, veterans' insurance litigation, Department of Justice, \$10.85.

For salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth, Department of Justice, \$15.28.

For salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth, Department of Justice, \$421.48.

For support of United States prisoners, \$627.81.

For traveling expenses, Department of Justice, \$187.09.

For traveling expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service, \$3.05.

**Department of Labor:** For traveling expenses, Department of Labor, \$206.46.

For commissioners of conciliation, Department of Labor (national defense), \$2.85.

**Navy Department:** For emergency fund for the President, Navy (allotment to Navy Department), \$1,045.24.

For naval emergency fund, \$26,569.72.

For miscellaneous expenses, Navy, \$492.15.

For contingent expenses, Navy Department, \$1.84.

For libraries, Navy, \$6.60.

For welfare and recreation, Navy, \$69.

For Naval Reserve Officer's Training Corps, \$4.07.

For contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Hydrographic Office, \$13,070.70.

For engineering, Bureau of Engineering, \$20,221.33.

For engineering, Navy, \$13,956.80.

For maintenance, Bureau of Ships, \$631,443.47.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, \$409,864.84.

Ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance, \$782.50.

For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$113,002.36.

For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$36,666.95.

- For fuel and transportation, Navy, \$36,607.88.
- For foreign service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign currencies, Navy, \$16.80.
- For Medical Department, Navy, \$122,546.25.
- For care of the dead, Navy, \$50.
- For maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, \$22,586.08.
- For pay and allowances, Coast Guard (Navy), \$6,048.31.
- For outfits, Coast Guard (Navy), \$45,270.36.
- For civilian employees, Coast Guard (Navy), \$781.05.
- For general expenses, Coast Guard (Navy), \$67,575.30.
- For general expenses, Lighthouse Service, Coast Guard (Navy), \$8,297.64.
- For salaries, lighthouse vessels, Coast Guard (Navy), \$759.15.
- For aviation, Navy, \$18,462,144.53.
- For aviation, 1938 contracts, Navy, \$60,593.42.
- For pay, Marine Corps, \$2,923.17.
- For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$46,815.32.
- For Naval Reserve, \$3,399.23.
- Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the postal revenues):** For clerks, first- and second-class post offices, \$582.50.
- For furniture, carpets, and safes for public buildings, Post Office Department, \$15.32.
- For miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices, \$395.70.
- For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office Department, \$1,130.87.
- For operating force for public buildings, Post Office Department, \$27.50.
- For transportation of equipment and supplies, \$268.64.
- For village delivery service, \$57.31.
- Department of State:** For emergency fund for the President, Navy (allotment to Department of State), \$555.74.
- For emergency fund for the President, War (allotment to Department of State), \$77.69.
- For contingent expenses, Department of State, \$291.29.
- For salaries of Ambassadors and Ministers, \$94.31.
- For salaries, Foreign Service clerks, \$30.
- For miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service, \$539.50.
- For transportation, Foreign Service, \$6,712.48.
- For contingent expenses, Foreign Service, \$29.79.
- For office and living quarters' allowances, Foreign Service, \$1,594.70.
- For cost of living allowances, Foreign Service, \$1,059.33.
- For representation allowances, Foreign Service, \$298.57.
- For Foreign Service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign currencies (State), \$37.50.
- For convention for promotion of inter-American cultural relations, \$20.
- For Eighth American Scientific Congress, \$22.50.
- For working fund, State commercial and cultural relations (emergency management, coordination between American republics, War), \$24.28.
- For cooperation with the American republics, \$89.69.
- Treasury Department:** For collecting the revenue from customs, \$1,810.65.

For salaries, Office of Treasurer of United States, \$295.33.

For expenses of loans, Act September 24, 1917, as amended and extended, \$66.09.

For salaries and expenses, Foreign Exchange Control, \$6.02.

For salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement, \$7.45.

For salaries and expenses, Procurement Division, \$2.61.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Narcotics, \$13.50.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, \$12,738.45.

For collecting the internal revenue, \$502.10.

**War Department:** For pay of the Army, \$3,469.43.

For travel of the Army, \$94.31.

For arrears of pay, bounty, and so forth, \$7.85.

For subsistence of the Army, \$52.46.

For general appropriations, Quartermaster Corps, \$23.65.

For emergency fund for the President, War (allotment to War Department), \$382.91.

For Selective Service System (transfer to War), \$1,228.20.

For Army transportation, \$65.33.

For Air Corps, Army, \$162.49.

For Medical and Hospital Department, Army, \$10.20.

For replacing regular supplies of the Army, \$5.28.

For replacing clothing and equipage, \$41.28.

For clothing and equipage, Army, \$94.08.

For National Guard, \$42 80.

For citizens' military training camps, \$49.97.

For working fund, War, Finance, \$2,883.25.

For working fund, War, Signal Corps, \$107,321.23.

For working fund, War, Air Corps, \$196,626.98.

For working fund, War, Medical, \$28,224.

For working fund, War, Ordnance, \$553,942.91.

For working fund, War, Chemical Warfare Service, \$1,643.88.

For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act February 9, 1937), \$26.40.

For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War), \$9,001.78.

For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act June 22, 1936), \$1,943.95.

For Foreign Service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign currencies (War), \$23.55.

For cemeterial expenses, War Department, \$3.50.

**District of Columbia:** For public parks, expenses, District of Columbia, \$5.

Total, audited claims, section 304 (a), \$21,311,025.58, together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office.

SEC. 305. For payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office covering judgments rendered in the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington, Northern Division, against a collector of customs, where a certificate of probable cause has been issued as provided for under section 989 of the Revised Statutes (28 U. S. C. 842), and certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in House Document Numbered 788, under the Department of Commerce, \$591.19.



## TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments of the Government for the fiscal year 1945 shall be available for the expenses of committees, boards, or other interagency groups engaged in authorized activities of common interest to such departments and establishments and composed in whole or in part of representatives thereof who receive no additional compensation by virtue of such membership: *Provided*, That employees of such departments and establishments rendering service for such committees, boards, or other groups, other than as representatives, shall receive no additional compensation by virtue of such service.

SEC. 402. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 403. If at any time during the fiscal year 1945 the termination of the Act entitled "An Act to provide temporary additional compensation for employees in the Postal Service", approved April 9, 1943, or of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of overtime compensation to Government employees, and for other purposes", approved May 7, 1943, shall be fixed by concurrent resolution of the Congress at a date earlier than June 30, 1945, the appropriations contained in this Act shall cease to be available on such earlier date for obligation for the purposes of the terminated Act and the unobligated portions of appropriations allocated for the purposes of such terminated Act shall not be obligated for any other purposes of the appropriation during the fiscal year 1945.

SEC. 404. That during the fiscal year 1945 there shall be available for expenditure or obligation for long-distance telephone tolls and for telegrams and cablegrams by the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Justice, the Department of Labor, the Treasury Department, and the Post Office Department not to exceed 90 per centum in the case of each of said Departments of the amounts included for such purposes in the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1945 under the schedules in the Budget under the heading "Communication services": *Provided*, That the savings hereby effected in the items for long-distance telephone tolls and for telegrams and cablegrams for each of the said Departments

shall not be diverted to other use but shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided further*, That the amounts named in section 8 of the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945, are hereby increased by \$17,345 and \$19,242, respectively, such additional amounts to be available exclusively for the objects for which provided for the Solid Fuels Administration for War and the Fish and Wildlife Service.

SEC. 405. This Act may be cited as the "First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945".

Approved December 22, 1944.





